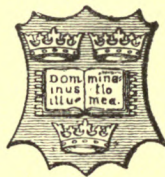


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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME III. D AND E.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW
AND NEW YORK

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME III.

D

By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.

E

By HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

OXFORD:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1897.

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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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EDITED BY JAMES H. BROWN

Oxford

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

BY HORACE HART, M.A.

PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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1888

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By HENRY BRADLEY

HON. M.A., OXON.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or 3½ per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*², *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *cra*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even sb.*, *evening*, *ever*, *excise*, *extra*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrangle*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*, *evict*, *evidence*, *evident*, *evil*, *evolution*, *exact adj.*, *excelsior*, *exception*, *exchange*, *exchequer*, *exclusive*, *execute*, *exercise*, *exhaust*, *exhibition*, *exorbitant*, *expedite*, *expense*, *expire*, *explain*, *explode*, *express*, *expression*, *exquisite*, *extend*, *exterminate*, *extenuate*, *extravagant*, *eye*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (è); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (è) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (ɜ) and (i).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881-2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884-5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Heartly acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhys, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, October 1893.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480-7 under (A. *ε*), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

Egg-berry. (EGG *sb.* 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs a 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q. v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e.g.* Palliot 1664.

Eve-star. The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word *evester* occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. *euestrum*, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the *Onomasticon* of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [*corpus sidereum*] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

Eylet-hole, sb. 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 334 Makynge of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.

PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters D and E (the latter edited by Mr. H. Bradley). Including the Main words, to which separate articles are devoted (e.g. **Day**, **Eye**), the special combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words (e.g. **day-boy**, **eye-wash**), and the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, entered in their alphabetical places with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated (e.g. **Damacene**, obs. f. **DAMSON**; **Ee**, Sc. form of **EYE**), the number of words amounts to 29,042. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning (such as *day-beam*, *day-flier*, *eye-like*, *eye-syringe*), of which lists are given under the Main words without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 2,750 more, raising the actual total of words included in the volume to 31,792.

These words are thus distributed between the two letters :

	Main Words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
D	13,478	2,099	1,480	1,994	19,051
E	9,249	1,813	923	756	12,741

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows :

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
D	10,033	3,046	399	13,478
E	6,521	2,409	319	9,249
	<u>16,554</u>	<u>5,455</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>22,727</u>

If to these be added the words in Volumes I and II, we have, for the contents of the first five letters of the alphabet, the following figures :

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
A-E	66,254	13,181	10,156	8,017	97,608

That is to say, nearly a hundred thousand words, simple and compound, have already been dealt with in the Dictionary. Of the 66,254 Main words, 47,786 ($72\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.) are current and native or fully naturalized, 15,952 (24 per cent.) are obsolete, and 2,516 ($3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.) alien or imperfectly naturalized¹.

¹ For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works, the following figures have been carefully compiled for the letter D.

	Johnson.	Cassell's Encyclopædic.	Century Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in D	2,684	10,089	10,705	11,181	19,051
Words illustrated by quotations	2,136	5,251	4,977	1,313	16,128
Number of illustrative quotations	6,529	9,178	12,471	1,815	85,446

The number of quotations under D in Richardson's Dictionary, where the first serious effort was made to show the history of words by quotations, is 7,988.

Of this volume 740 pages are occupied by the letter D, 488 by E. The contents of the E part are treated of by Mr. Bradley in the Prefatory Note to that letter. Of the D part, the first 75 pages, to the end of DEA-, and the last 200, from DIT- to the end, exemplify fully the composite nature of the modern English vocabulary. Its two main bodies of words, from Teutonic and Romanic, are reinforced by a smaller body from Greek, and interspersed with words in varying numbers from most of the European, many of the Oriental, and some American and African languages. The same elements characterize pages 76 to 396 (DIB- to end of DIR-), where, however, there is a great preponderance of words formed with the Latin (and French) prefix DE-, Latin DI- and DIF- (forms of DIS-), and Greek DI- and DIA-. But pages 379-540 contain an almost solid block of words formed with the Latin prefix DIS-, extending to no fewer than 3,049 main words, and including many of the most important verbs in the language, with their cognate substantives and adjectives. We have only to turn to such words as *defer*, *degrade*, *delay*, *depend*, *determine*, *detract*, *differ*, *discover*, *disease*, *dispose*, *-ition*, *distance*, *-ant*, *distract*, *distress*, *district*, *disturb*, to appreciate the practical importance of this element. A strong contrast to this latinized group is afforded by the 66 pages of words in DR-, a combination foreign to Latin, in which therefore the words of Latin derivation are at a minimum, and either go back to Greek or Celtic (*Dryad*, *Druid*), or arise from later syncope, as *dress*.

Among the more important words of Old English and Norse origin are the great verb DO, to the lexicographer one of the most formidable words in the language, which here occupies 16 columns, DRAW (17 columns), the verbs *dare*, *deal*, *die*, *dight*, *dip*, *dive*, *drag*, *drink*, *drive*, *drop*, *dwelt*, *dye*; the substantives DOG (claiming, with its combination, 22 columns), *daughter*, *death*, *die*, *door*, *down* (sb., adv., prep., adj. and vb.), *draught* (and *draft*), *duck*, *drone*; the adjectives *dark*, *dead*, *deaf*, *dear*, *deep*, *dry*, *dull*, *dumb*. Among those of French extraction are the verbs *defeat*, *deign*, *dine*, *doubt*, *dress*; the substantives *dame*, *damsel*, *danger*, *deacon*, *demesne*, *diamond*, *diaper*, *dinner*, *dozen*, *dragon*, *dragoon*, *dungeon*; the adjectives *dainty*, *diligent*, DOUBLE (with combinations, 13 columns), *due*. Among the words of Greek derivation are the medical terms in DIA- so curiously formed from Greek phrases; though now represented in current use only by *Diachylon*, they were formerly so numerous that their common element *dia* was itself taken as a word meaning 'medical preparation.' Interesting groups of *dia*- words are those connected with *diaphanous* and *diathermanous*; other important groups from Greek are those in DYNAM-, and DYS-.

Among the words on which new etymological or historical light has been shed, or where the history of special senses has been for the first time worked out, are *daffodil*, *damask*, *dapple*, *dean*, DEBENTURE, *Black DEATH*, *decoy*, *demijohn*, *dene-hole*, *dengue*, DERRING-do, *diaper*, *dicker*, *diet*, *dilettante*, *diocese*, *diphtheria*, DISMAL, DISPATCH, *dock*, *doddered*, *dolmen*, *Dom-daniel*, *dragoon*; the military sense of *detail*, the academic sense of *determine*, *-ation*, the philosophical sense of *dialectic*, the ecclesiastical and political senses of *dispense*, *dispensation*, the logical sense of *distribution*, *distributive*. Other words of which the English history receives special treatment are *dirge*, *Dane-geld*, *Dane-law*, *dauphin*, *deacon*, *deist*, *deity*, *defenestration*, *demarcation*, *demesne*, *despot*, *deuce*, DEVIL, *de-witt*, *diamond*, DICTIONARY, *die* (*dice*), *discount*, *distemper* and its family, *divan* (*dewan*, *douane*), *docket*, *Doctor's Commons*, *dodo*, *doldrum*, DOLLAR, *domesday*, *donkey*, DUKE, *dunce*, *Dunstable* (*way*), DUTCH, *dynamics*, *dynamo*. Attention is called to the etymological articles on the verbs *die* and *do*; under DROP sb. there is a note showing the historical relations of the *dreep*, *drip*, *droop*, *drop* family of words.

The materials for the words from *D* to *Dely* were sub-edited for us by Mr. F. T. Elworthy of Wellington, Somerset, with the collaboration of members of his family; the following section, to the end of *Dh*, by Miss J. E. A. Brown of Further Barton, near Cirencester; a small section, from *Dia* to *Dialysis*, by the Rev. W. E. Smith then of Putney; and the remainder by our indefatigable worker, the late Mr. P. W. Jacob of Guildford, part of this having been previously arranged by Mr. J. W. Warre Tyndale of Evercreech. Much of the letter was subsequently revised, with addition of more recent materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A. of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, and by Mr. John Dormer, then of Horsham; to the former of these we are also indebted for the detailed investigation of the history of several interesting words; and to the latter for the compilation of the Lists of Special Wants for D, as also for filling many gaps in our quotations for scientific and technical words.

In the 'proof' stage, continuous assistance has been rendered by Lord Aldenham (better known to friends of the Dictionary as Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs), the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.D. of Durham, the Rev.

J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Falkirk, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and, for later parts of D, by Miss Edith Thompson and Miss E. Perronet Thompson, Reigate, and Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., formerly of the British Museum. But above all, we have to record the inestimable collaboration of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose voluntary labours have completed the literary and documentary history of numberless words, senses, and idioms, and whose contributions are to be found on every page; also the unflagging services of Dr. W. C. Minor, which have week by week supplied additional quotations for the words actually preparing for press¹.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous help of all these contributors and collaborators; as, also, of the contributions of Professor Eduard Sievers of Leipzig to the etymological articles on Teutonic words, and of M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, to the solution of difficult points in French etymology. Among others who have given help on particular etymological points, are M. Antoine Thomas of Paris, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., Prof. Margoliouth, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Driver, D.D., and Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., of Oxford. Many of the scholars and specialists named in the Preface to Vol. I. have also helped on particular points; special mention is due of Professor Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D. of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy, D.C.L., LL.D., Prof. T. E. Holland, D.C.L., Oxford, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the late Professor Wallace (of whose ever ready help with logical and philosophical terms a lamentable accident has so lately deprived us), Mr. H. T. Gerrans, M.A., L. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., and the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. We have also to acknowledge the substantial help of Prof. Albert Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, New Jersey, with mineralogical terms; of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, with the history of medical and pathological words (see *diphtheria*); of Mr. Barclay Head of the British Museum, with several numismatical words; of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, M.A., with the history of the word *duke*, and of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, F.S.A., and Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., with that of *Dynamo* and *Dynamic*.

The assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on the work all through D, are Mr. C. G. Balk, Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, B.A. In the early part of the letter I had the co-operation also of the late Mr. John Mitchell and of Mr. W. Worrall, B.A. Mr. Mitchell had been on the staff of the Dictionary for more than eleven years; and his sudden and lamented death, caused by a fall when climbing in the Snowdon region, on August 30, 1894, was for certain departments of our work a loss which is not yet repaired. In the later parts of the letter, I have had the assistance of Mr. C. Talbut Onions, M.A., and Mr. A. R. Sewall; and, for certain portions, of Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
May, 1897.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

(The recent publication by the Navy Records Society of a volume containing Naval Accounts of the reign of Henry VII, edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, has carried back the documentary history of many naval terms to a date much earlier than was previously known. Among the D words are the following:)

Davitt. 1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Daviott for the bote. *Ibid.* 49 Daviottes in the fflore castell. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Devettes with a shyver of yron. *Ibid.* Dyvettes with a colke of brasse.

Dock. 1486 *Ibid.* 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 *Ibid.* 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 *Ibid.* 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amending the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmouth, makynge of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. *Dock-head* 1497 *Ibid.* 143 The dokke, the dokke hedde & gates of the same.

Dunnage. 1497 *Ibid.* 251 For xxxvj shegge Shevys layed alow in John Millers crayer for donage.

Dory, *sb.*² 1726 *Trav. Capt. N. Uring* 346 We lannched the Dory over the reef.

Daver, *v. dial.* [In I. app. cognate with Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, MLG., LG. *dawern*, a word of frequentative form, of which the root is uncertain. In II. perh. transferred from the same.]

¹ Many new names have to be added to the List of Readers for the Dictionary; of these the following are here mentioned on account of the importance of their contributions: Albert Matthews, Esq., Boston, U.S. (c 28,000), George Joicey, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne (8,500), Rev. J. W. Hooper, M.A., Gateshead-on-Tyne (6,000), Halkett Lord, Esq., Scotch Plains, New Jersey, U.S. (4,000), Miss H. M. Poynter, Oxford (2,500), Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Esq., and Miss Geraldine H. Gosselin, London (3,500). Constant help in the alphabetizing of material has been given by Mrs. Walkey, North Allington, Bridport.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).

h ... *ho!* (hōu).

r ... *run* (rūn), *terrier* (te'riə).

ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā'ɹðə).

s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).

w ... *wen* (wen).

hw ... *when* (hwen).

y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bɑþ).

ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).

ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).

tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).

ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒœne).

dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).

ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).

ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡə).

(FOREIGN.)

ʃ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋviroŋ).

lʀ ... It. *seraglio* (serā'lʀo).

nʀ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʀore).

χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (ləχ, loχʷ).

χʀ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʀ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʀt).

ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ʎən).

ʎʀ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛ'ʎən, rɛ'ʎnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mod').

ai ... *aye = yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪsaɪ'ä).

æ ... *man* (mæn).

ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃɑnt).

au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (naʊ).

ʊ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).

e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).

ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sə'ɪve), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).

ʎ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛʃ).

ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (næ'ʃən).

əɪ ... *I, eye*, (əɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).

ɛʀ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɛ də vɛ').

i ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).

ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'ki), *react* (rɪ'ækt).

o ... *achor* (ɛ'koɹ), *morality* (mɔræ'lɪti).

oi ... *oil* (ɔɪ), *boy* (bɔɪ).

o ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɔɹlɔ'dʒɪ).

ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).

ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (ɡɔt), *soft* (sɔft).

|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kölɪn).

|| ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pø).

u ... *full* (fʌl), *book* (bʊk).

iu ... *duration* (diʊræ'ʃən).

u ... *unto* (v'ntu), *frugality* (fru-).

iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'piu), *virtue* (vɜ'tɪu).

|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lér).

|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (düɪn).

o (see i, e, ɔ, u) } see p. xxiv., note 3.
i, o (see i, ɔ) }

' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *eaten* (ɪ'tən) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bear* (bāɹ).

ð ... *curl* (kɜɹl), *fur* (fɜɹ).

ē (ēə) ... *there* (ðɛə), *pear, pare* (pēə).

ē (ē') ... *rein, rain* (rēn), *they* (ðē').

ē ... *Fr. faire* (fɛr').

ō ... *fir* (fɔɹ), *fern* (fɔɹn), *earth* (ɔɹθ).

ī (īə) ... *beer* (bīə), *clear* (klīə).

ī ... *thief* (θīf), *see* (sī).

ō (ōə) ... *bear, bore* (bōə), *glory* (ɡlōəri).

ō (ōə) ... *so, sow* (sōə), *soul* (sōl).

ō ... *walk* (wɔk), *wart* (wɔt).

ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (θɔɹn).

|| ō ... *Fr. coeur* (kœr).

|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (ɡœtə), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒœn).

ū (ūə) ... *poor* (pūə), *moorish* (mūəriʃ).

iū, iū ... *pure* (piūə), *lure* (liūə).

ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).

iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (liū).

|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grūn), *Fr. jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURE.

ǣ as in *æmber* (ǣm'bə).

ǣ ... *accept* (ǣk'sept), *maniac* (mǣ'niæk).

ð ... *datum* (dǣ'tɪm).

č ... *moment* (mɔ'mɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).

š ... *separate* (adj.) (se'pǎrɛt).

é ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (éstɛ't).

ī ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).

ī ... *remain* (rɪ'mɛɪn), *believe* (bɪ'lɪv).

ó ... *theory* (þi'ðri).

ð ... *violet* (vɔi'ɛlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).

ǫ ... *authority* (ǫ'tɔ'riti).

ð ... *connect* (kə'nekt), *amazon* (æ'mǣzən).

iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜ'ɹdiū), *measure* (me'ʒiū).

ǣ ... *altogether* (ǫltə'geðə).

iū ... *circular* (sɜ'ɹkiūlɪ).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mynn* from *mann*, *pn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.
absol., *absol.* ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., *adv.* ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Bob. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., *cf.* ... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
collog. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Eccl. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., *esp.* ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.
Fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., *Fr.* ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., *Ger.* ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Moeso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., (*J.*) ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ... = language. [Johnson].
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely m.*) = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med. L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ... = noun of action.
n. of agent ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely n.*) = neuter.
NF., *NFr.* ... = Northern French.
N.O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., *OFr.* ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSL. ... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ... = Old Testament.
O Teut. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., *refl.* ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., *vb.* ... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
W Ger. ... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
 || = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
 * sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
 :- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

D.

D (dī), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and power to the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling -ed is retained where the pronunciation after a breath-consonant is now *z*, as in *looked, dipped, fished, passed*. The spelling -ed is now even extended to words in which OE. had *t*, as in *wished, pushed, kissed*, OE. *wyscte, cyste, cyste*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (2.) 16 B, c, d, g, p, t, zeendiað on e. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. i. His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you! 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 67 b, The Walls . . of Memphis [were] built in the shape of a D. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Vivien* III. 168 This . . must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with d.

2. Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as *D-shaped*; so *D block, D trap, D valve*, etc. See also DEE.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 156 *D-Blocks* are lumps of oak in the shape of a D . . bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 707 Sliding valves . . called D valves. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The saddle . . should be abundantly studded . . with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See DEE.] *Ibid.* 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1892 T. B. F. EMERSON *Epid. Pneumonia* 21 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap.

3. Used euphemistically for *damn* (often printed d—), etc. Cf. DEE v.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xi. He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 GILBERT *Com. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore* 1, Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*; applied, e.g., to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 *Oxford Univ. Statutes* (1890) 109 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1858 KINGSLEY *Let. to F. Ludlow in Life* xvii. (1879) 11. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. *spec. in Music*. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called *Re*.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* III. i. 77 *D sol re*, one Cliffe, two notes have I. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 269/s A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

3. In *Algebra*: see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, *d* is the sign of differentiation, and *D* of derivation; *D* is also used to denote the deficiency of a curve.

1852 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* II. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a *differential*, and represented by *dx*.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. *d* stands for *L. denarius* and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as *1d.* = one penny, *£. s. d.* = pounds, Vol. III.

shillings and pence. † Formerly also, *d.* = one half (*L. dimidium*, also contracted *di., dim.*); *D.* = dollar (in *U. S.*; now \$).

1387 E. E. WILKE a Y be-queethe to the werkes of poulys vj.s. viij.d. 1488 Nottingham Rec. III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. c 1500 Debate Carpenter's Tools in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij. d drynke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. III. i. 140* What's the price of this yncle? I d. 1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/1 A pound of tea . . costs 2 D. 1866 CAUMPT *Banking* 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12d., or farthings for more than 6d.

2. *D.*, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as MDCCCXIII = 1893. [Understood to be the half of CIO, earlier form of M = 1,000.] (Formerly occasionally written Ds.)

1459 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* I. 469 Summa, DCCCC lxxv. unces. *Ibid.* 471 Summa, Ds unces. 1569 GRAPTON *Chron.* 16 This Thurston obteyneyd the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound.

3. *D.* = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † *D.* = Duke; † *d.*, *d.* (usually before a date) = died; † *d.* = degree (of angular measure); *d* (in dental formulæ) = deciduous, as *dc.*, deciduous canine, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *d* or *D* (*Anat.*) = dorsal; *D*, 'in the Complete Book, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); *d.* (in a ship's log) = drizzling. In *Academical degrees* *D.* = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as D.D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity, LL.D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws, M.D., Doctor of Medicine, Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy, D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law, D.Lit., Lit.D., Doctor of Literature, D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.C. (*Music*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.). D.G. = *L. Dei gratia*, by the grace of God, *Deo gratias*, thanks to God. D.L., Deputy Lieutenant. D.T., vulgar abbrev. of *delirium tremens*. D.V. = *L. Deo volente*, God willing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great gelosies underhand. 1606 COKE in *True & Perf. Relat.* T. j. b, A Doctor of fine Dd, as Dissimulation, Depositing of Princes . . Destruction. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. WELLS *Sciogr.* 4 Let 6d. of the chorde, be equal to 30d. of the Sines. 1710 SACHEVERELL *Sp. on Impeach.* 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance . . in a D.D. a 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph.D. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* t. v. (1885) 119 The D.D.'s used to be the leaders. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ii. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

-d, formative of *pa. pple.* as in *heard, paid, dead*: see -ED suffix.

Da (dā). Nursery and homely abbrev. of DADA. 1851 LADY DUFF GORDON *Let. in Three Gener. English-women* (1888) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay at Weybridge, I know not. *Ibid.* 217 Da is gloomy, I fear 'tis his normal state.

Da, obs. form of DAW, DAY, DOX.

Dab (dæb), *sb.* 1. In 3-4 dabbe. [f. DAB v. 1, both being found c. 1300.]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. b. A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. c. *dial.* A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap. 1300 K. *Alis.* 2306 Philot him gaf a nothir dabbe. That in the scheld the gysarme lylefte hongyng, and eke the arme. *Ibid.* 2394 They laughte dedly dabbe. *Ibid.* 7304 Bytweone you delith hit with dabbe. And with spere, and swordis dunt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dab* . . also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 SWIFT *Mem. Capt.*

Crelchton Wks. 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) I. 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xi. Making two dabs at him in the air with her oedle. 1875 A. K. HORN *My School-boy Fr.* 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dab*, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand. [So in *N. W. Linc. and Cheshire Gloss.*]

d. *fig.* (cf. rap, poke, thrust.)

1705 in *Perry List. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 160 Here's another dab upon Gov^r Nicholson. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1880 BLACKW. *Mag.* VI. 391 'Tis now an age . . Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabber.

1755 in JOHNSON

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed or dropped on anything.

1749 in *Doran Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xiii. 293 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1822) II. 596 We . . garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 MAO D'ARLAW *Diary* 3 Nov. How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* III. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. *fig.* Applied slightly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it . . your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 HEAVY *Mem.* II. 13, 300d. ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 337 (D) A new dab called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. 1788 MAD. D'ARLAW *Lett.* 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. b. A pinafore. *dial.* 1714 SWIFT *Ilse & Cry*, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markes, which she bought of me. 1731 BAILEY, *Dab*, a dirty clout. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* i, Wet dabs of dischlouts flapped in your face. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dab*, a child's pinafore.

6. Applied to persons: a. An untidy woman, a drab. b. A small child, a chit.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab*, also a word of Contempt for a Woman. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 9: It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dab*, a untidy, thriftless woman. [So *Cheshire Gloss.*] 1833 SIR F. HEAD *Bubbles of Brummen*, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, *Dab*, a chit.

7. See QUOTE.

1758 DYCHE *Dict.*, *Dab* . . likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. *pl.* The refuse or sediment of sugar.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dabs*, refuse foods of sugar. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s. . . Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9. *Type-founding*. See QUOTE.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dab*, an impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T. B. REED (*in Letter*), The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling. A mould or matrix of the design is thus produced. To produce replicas of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead. The result is a 'cast' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10. A printer's dabber.

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 75 The worker of the press has found the . . dabbers . . unfit for use. . . He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.

11. *Comb.*, as *dab-pot*; † *dab-stone*, a game with stones; cf. *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; *dab-wash* (*dial.*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab-wash* vb.

1876 BROWNING *Packiarotto* 470 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and 'dab-pot! 1854 J. DONNE *Ep. Ded.* In Donne's *Paradoxes*, Lelins and Scipio are presented to us as playing at 'Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal. a 1852 MALONE (cited for 'Dab-wash' by Todd s.v. *Dab*). 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L. vi.* Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 RICHARDSON in *Ed. Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

12. *Dab* is frequently written instead of DAUB = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in *wattle* and *dab* (*daub*).

1839 LONDON *Enyel. Arch.* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework. This sort of work is called *rab* and *dab*. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

Dab (dæb), sb.² [Etymology unknown: cf. however *DAB sb. 3*.] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict.*).

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iii. (1878) ii. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbot, dorreie, dab, &c. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) i. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* i. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *dab-darter*, one who spears flat-fish; *dab-fish*, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work. the 'dart' is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dab-fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

Dab (dæb), sb.³ [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang; origin unknown. Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of *DAB v.*]

One skilful or proficient at († *qf*, *in*) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Dab*, expert, exquisite in Roguery. He is a Dab at it. He is well vers'd in it. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. a 1754 FIELDRING *Ess. Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school...) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 1* A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 THACKERAY *Punch in the East* iv. I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 *Helms Soc. Press* v. (1875) 60, I am 'a dah', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*. 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at any thing. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* ii. 31. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The *comb.* occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Holderness* to *W. Somerset*.]

Dab, sb.⁴ *slang*. A bed. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* iii. iii. (Farmer), When we've had the liquor, we'll... all go to our dabs.

Dab (dæb), v.¹ In 4 dabben, 6 dabble. Inflected dabbet, dabbings. [This and the accompanying sb. *DAB*¹ appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE.

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble'; cf. Ger. *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopoeic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. *DUB v.*, which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

1. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

i. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly *Sc.* c. in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. † *To dab nebs*: to kiss. a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frensche come to Flaunders... The Flemmische hem dabbeth o the bet bare. 1532 *More Confit.* *Tindale* Wks. 551.7 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabble him in the necke. 1630 DEKKER and *Pt. Hon. Whore* iv. ii. Let me alone for dabbings them o' th' neck. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab*, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17... in Jamieson *Pop. Ball. & Songs* (1806) i. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1876 *Yng. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may... dab nebs w' her now an' then. 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Daubing*... working the face of a stone... with a pick-shaped tool... so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 82 One chap dabb'd his sticker through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire*

Gloss., *Dab*, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbin' i' th' maith' [= mouth].

d. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e. To aim at in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. *Sc.*

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* i. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mar, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare. 1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 25 Chuckies... dabb'ing at daigh and drumcock. Mod. *Sc.* If you gear the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabb'ing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be a. the brush, dabber, etc. used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c. the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter... needs no more but wet his pencil, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall have vermilion and white enough. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 143 A common printer's rag... is now to be dabb'd on the whole surface. 1863 TVNDALL *Heat* viii. § 313, I dip my brush... and dab it against the paper.

b. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 314, Laser... is dabb'd about the stynginges of scorpiones with oyle well manged or tempered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabb'd glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabbe each eye, a dozen times gently. 17... S. SHARP (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 *Newspaper*, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. *spec.* in *Printing, Etching*, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as e.g. in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 673/1 The insinuation (in stereotyping) of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. *to stick down*); to throw or fling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G. WASHINGTON in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be... dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dab*, *Dab-down*... to fling down with violence. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Dab*, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or indirect connexion with prec.

† 4. *Fishing*. To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. *Obs.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* ii. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabb'ing, or dibbing.

5. To dabble. *dial.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *East Norf. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, dibbling. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

6. *Type-founding*. To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see *DAB sb. 1* 9].

† 7. ? To deceive, jape. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbands' clane against their will.

8. A modification of DAUB v., to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 164 Item, to Hum-freys for dabbinge the church-house. vjd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphit.* 272 The Steps are... dabb'd over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid.* 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians' Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build... Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) *ppl. a.*, Da'b'bing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 W. RHIND *Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which... will stand the acid bath better than any dabb'd ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require... washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

† *Dab*, v.² *Obs.* [Cf. DABBY and DABBLE.] ? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes.

1558 *Praet. Aeneid* vi. (R.) I creeping held with crok'd hands the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabb'ing down from me did droppe.

Dab, *adv.* [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 2 He dropt downe... as heavy as if a leaden plummet... had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 13/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

Dabber (dæ'ber). [f. *DAB v. 1* + *-ER*.]

1. One who or that which dabs. b. *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = BALL sb.¹ 13. c. A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

c 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mech. Sc.* 193 The ground... is to be laid on thinly and dabb'd all over with the dabber. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather... filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 487 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.) 1881 *Oxfordish Gloss. Supp.*, *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flint stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabble (dæ'b'l), v. [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du. *dabbelen*, var. of *dabben*, expl. by Plantijn as 'patrouiller, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijck dabbelen*, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form *Dn. dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dabben*: the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng. is less clear.]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a pndle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush*, xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les richens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbel'd in blood. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles... that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabb'd with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxi. 66 The men who are dabbelling the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

b. *causal*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 297 Or in the... holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 CORGAS, *Patouiller*... to paddle, or dable in with the feet. 1666 J. POSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 337 They... made her to dable in the durte on a fine morning from Somerset House to St. James. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 135 Ducklings, which... naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 WOODS. *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1858 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 488 The minister who... had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way in (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter of whim or fancy. *Const. in* (*with*, *at*, etc.).

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. II.* i. Let him still dabble in poetry. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Et. Nat.* (1852) I. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members... had been dabb'ing in stocks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economies.

† b. To meddle, tamper with; to interfere in.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 He has bound himself up from dabb'ing with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. a 1732 ATTERBURY *To Pope* (J.), You, I think, have been dabb'ing here and there with the text. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense*, *Addr. Quakers* (1791) 80 Dabbling in matters, which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you not to meddle with. 1794 SIR F. M. EOEEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabb'ing, he may perhaps go.

† 4. To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabb'ing in water. *Obs.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

Dabble, sb. [f. prec. verb.] The act of dabb'ing; that which dabbles.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

Dab'bled, *ppl. a.* [f. *DABBLE v.* + *-ED*.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dn. Bartas* i. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 SWIFT *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain sit in your dabbled locks again.

Dabblement, *nonce-wd.* [See *MENT*.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 236, I... alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

Dabblor (dæ'blɔr). [*f.* DABBLE *v.* + -ER *l.*]

1. One who dabbles, esp. in any business or pursuit.
1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabber; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of dirtle water.
1645 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* II. ii. A little unbacked poetry Such as the dabbles of our time contrive. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 7 Your dabbles in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.
† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

1611 COTGR., *Papeff*, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablars be fastened.
Dabblesome, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -SOME.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* liii. (1883) 370 Dabble-some interferences with ancient institutions.

Dabbling (dæ'blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *l.*] The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result of such action.

1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood. 1712 SWIFT *Imit. Stella* 19 Dec. We are full of snow and dabbling. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 99/1 The disconnected dabbings of... untrained forgers.

Dabbling, *ppl. a.* [-ING *l.*] That dabbles.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 In dabbling weather and autumn. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* xii. A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, in the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Dabblingly** *adv.*

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

Dabby (dæ'bi), *a.* [*f.* DAB *v.* 2, DAB *sb.* 1. 5.] Damp, moist; (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 131 b. When the stormy southerne windle with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apace. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, salt-water, and so on. 1825 FORD *Voc. E. Anglia*, Dabby, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v. Your.* overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. 1845 HOOD *Domestic Asides* iv. I should have loved to kiss her so,— (A flabby, dabby baby).

Dabchick (dæ'biʃk). Forms: *a.* 6 *dapchicke*, *dopchicken*, 6-7 *dopchick(e)*; *B.* 7 *dip-chicke*, 9 *dibchick*; *γ.* 6 *dobchickin*, 7-8 *dobchick*; *δ.* 7-9 *dab-chick*, 8- *dabochick*. [The early forms *dap-*, *dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym *Doffen*, appear to connect the first part of the word with the nblant stem *dup-*, *dop-*, of *DIP*, *DEEP*; but the forms in *dob-*, *dab-*, seem to be associated with some senses of DAB *v.*]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in U.S. the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

a. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconerie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 GOLDING *Catwin on Deut.* xc. 552 The Swaine the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 636 She. Shot dead the woman, who into the pump like to a dop-chick dived. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Podiceps minor rostris varis*, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, Dapchick. (Always.)

B. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 358, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littleness). 1827 T. ATTWOOD in C. M. Wakefield *Life* viii. (1883) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the ditches.

γ. 15... *Parl. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 FLORIO, *Piombrino*... a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchicken. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Imit. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 397. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick.

δ. 1610 [see *c.*] 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 63 As when a dab-chick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 THORNTON *Tour* Eng. I. 1. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

b. dial. Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dab-chick*, the water-hen. 1879 SHROPSH. *Word-bk.*, *Dab-chick*, the Water-hen.

c. fig. Of a girl.

1610 B. JONSON *Ach.* iv. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

† Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in *a* *δ*) is merely an amusing blunder.

† **Dabiet**. Obs. In 4 *deblet*, 7 *Sc. dablet*, *daiblet*. [*a.* OF. *deablot* (14th c. Godefr.), dim. of *deable*, *diable* DEVIL.] A little devil, an imp.

1730 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 328 *De fend moveb* hes debietis to fere Cristene men fro treupe. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 379 When the Weirld Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 375 For the din of thir dablets raisd all the deils.

|| **Daboya** (dāboi'ā, dā'boi'ā). Also *daboia*. [Hindī *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, *f. dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1874 W. ATKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboia. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra.

Dabster (dæ'bstɔr). [In sense 1 *f.* DAB *sb.* 3 : see -STER.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly dial.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime. 1770-86 P. SKELTON *Wks.* V. 203 The right dabsters at asly, or a dry joke. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 29 Her... luck at play (for she was a dabster). 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Dabster*, a proficient. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dabster*, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. DAUBSTER, DARBLE.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferant amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

|| **Dabuh**. [Arab. *دبوح* *dabus* hyena = Heb.

דבוי *tsābiac* Jer. xii. 9.] The Arab name of the Striped Hyena, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J. POWY *Leo's Africa* II. 344 Of the Beast called Dabuh... It... will rake the carcases of men out of their graves, and will devour them. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 430 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

Dab-wash: see DAB *sb.* 1. 11.

|| **Da capo** (da kā'po). *Mus.* [It. *da* from *capo* head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated *D.C.*) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* (Stant), *Da capo*, or by way of Abbreviation *D.C.* 1740 DRYCH & PARSON, *D.C.* in *Musick* signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* i. And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*.

Hence **Da capo v.** (*nonce-wd.*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 240 Say, will my song, *da capo* d'er, *Piano* soft, *Andante* roar. 1803 in *Spir. Pub. Fruits*. (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may *da capo* this musical entré.

Dace (dɛ's). Also 5 *dace*, *darse*, 6 *dase*. [*ME.* *darse*, etc., *a.* OF. *dars*, *dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from 15th c. *dard* DART, *dace*: cf. Cotgr., 'Darl, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dars fish'; so called from its darting motion': cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 575 Perche, rooche, dace. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [bayle] for dars & roche & bleke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 90 Bemes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Margate Hoy*, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. U.S. Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

2. *Comb.*, as *dace-like*.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little... dace-like mouth.

|| **Dacey** (dɛ'si). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hindī *dēsi*, *f. dēs* country.] Of or b-longing to the country (i. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton*, *silk*, *manufacture*, etc.

1876 L. P. BUCKETT *Silk weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict.*)

|| **Dachshund** (dæ'ks'hund). Also in partly anglicized form *dachs-hound*. [*Ger.* = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

c. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Later Poems*, *Poor Matthias*, Max, a dachshund without blot. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund... sat blinking beside its mistress.

Dacite (dɛ'si't). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania + -ITE.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacite to a quartzose trachyte. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

Dacity (dæ'si'ti). *dial.* Also (s.w.) *dacity*. [*An* aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacious*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. SAMSON *Vow Breaker* v. I have plaid a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-horse on 'em all. 1746 EXMOOR *Scolding* (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Dacity, no Vintiness in enny keenest Theng. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dacity*, fitness, capacity, suitable address in g matter.

Dacker, *daiker* (dæ'kɔr, dæ'kor), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *daker*. [*app.*, in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *daekeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare' (Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

I. 1. *intr.* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng. dial.*

1668 SKINNER *Etym.* (1671), *Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata; significat autem Vacillare, Nutare. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dacker*, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dackering*... also quavering with the limbs; 'a dackering sort of a body', a paralysed person. 1877-89 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* (ed. 9), *Dacker*, to waver, to shake fitfully... 'I could see the chima dacker ivry gust that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii, Gin ye'll... just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — *Hrt. Midd.* viii, Wha wad hae thought o' bis daikering out this length? 1825 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daiker*... (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. *Ettrick Forest*. 1851 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Dakerin*, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Daker*, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at *ad.* an hour. 1808 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daker*, *daiker*... 3. To toll as in job work, to labour... 5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 'I knew he was liein', he dacker'd... in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to *E. higgie*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple with.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 10 (Jam.), I dacker'd wi' hies hy myself. 1882 in EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. iv. 193 'I were well wi' folk they oft would think After they daiker long wi' drink.

II. 7. To search (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1634 *Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff.* (1893) II. 251 The bailiye, haiffing causit searche, seik, and dacker the duelling housis. 1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in *Gordon Chron.* *Acith* (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal. 1768 ROSS *Heleneor* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

|| **Dacoit** (dākoit'), *sb.* Also *dakoit*, *decoit*. [Hindī *dakait*, orig. *dakait*, *f. dākā* gang-robbery, *f. Skr. dāshaka* compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burmah; see quot. 1810.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence **Dacoit v.**, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoitage**, **Dacoiting**, the practice of a dacoit, **DACOITY**, **Dacoitee**, one robbed by a dacoit.

1886 *Athenaeum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1887 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent. Dict.*), We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasant game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting... has taken place at Bhamo.

|| **Dacoity** (dākoiti'). Also *de-*, *dacoitee*, *-ie*. [*a.* Hindī *dakaiti*, abstr. *sb. f. dakait*.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 STODOLSKA *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities... are annually reported. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/2 A dacoity did occur... and property was carried off.

† Erroneously for DACOIT.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

Dacre, obs. form of DICKER (of hides).

Dacryd (dæ'kri'd). *Bot.* [*f.* mod. L. *Dacrydium*, *a. Gr. δακρυδιον*, dim. of *δακρυ* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the *Dacryds* are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

Dacryolin (dæ'kriolin). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. δακρυ* tear + -OL + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* V. 145 The albumen... is called by some authors, lachrymine... or dacryoline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolin*... is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

Dacryolith, *-lite* (dæ'krioliθ, -liθ). *Path.* [*f.* as *piec.* + λίθος stone] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrimal passages.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 82/3 Calculous formations in the lacrimal organs... may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.

of dadocke-wood to flame! 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Daddock*, when the heart or body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten, it is called *Daddock*, quasi, *dead Oak*. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daddock*, rotten wood, touch-wood. *Gloss.* 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddock*, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence **Daddocky** *a.*, decayed, rotten.

1825 BARTON *Beaut. Wiltshire*, *Daddicky*, dry, decayed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddocky*, flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.

Daddy (dæ'di). *colloq.* Also 6 *daddy*, 6-8 *dady*, 8-9 *daddie*. [*dim.* of *DAD* *sb.*: see -Y.] A diminutive and endearing form of *DAD*, father.

1850 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 38 As my daddie hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1592: Harl. MS. reads 'father'.] 1829 SKELTON *Image* 130. Now God save these daddies And all their yong babies. 1851 HULOT, *Dadde* or *daddy*, as infants call their fathers. 1873 R. LEIGH *Transpore* *Rel.* 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1894 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rouli*, for *Oliver* Wks. II. 413 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xl. She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

b. *irreverently*.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. xciii. 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England. 1829 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence **Daddyism** *nonce-wd.*, the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in U.S. boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 KATE FIELD in *Harper's Bazaar* Aug. (Farmer), 'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' 'Was he?' replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us. There's less daddyism here than any part of the United States. What's he himself?' 1829 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddyism had we been spared!

Daddy-long-legs. [From its very long slender legs.] a. A popular name for the CRANEFLY. (Called also *father*- and *Harry-long-legs*.) b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*. 1814 DIBBIN *Quanki Pongo* in *Univ. Songster* II. 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 WESTWOOD tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy-long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Science Agric.* 297 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs... is probably most hurtful.

Dade (dæ'd), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* *dad*, *dawd*. [*perh.* the same as the root of *DADDER*.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1612 DRAVTON *Polyalb.* i. 8 Which nourish and bred up... No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. *Ibid.* xiv. But easily from her source as Isis gently dades.

2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters, esp. a child learning to walk). Also *fig.*

1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, by painefull Mothers dade to and fro. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 18 A guide... to stay and dade them when they learned to go. *Ibid.* 399 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 72 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), Dost think thee could doff me an' dade me to bed? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dade*, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Dade*, to help to walk... 'I shouldn't ha' got home, if they hadn't daded me along'.

Hence **Dading** *vbl. sb.*, as in † *dading-sleeves*,

-strings (*dial.*), leading-strings.

1675 TROGER *Diary* (1825) 13 His sonn... with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves. 1865 BEN BRIGALEV *Irkdale* I. 259 He's nobbut like a child in its dading. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dading-strings*, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† **Dade**, *sb.* *Obs.* Name of some wading bird. 1686 *Loyal Garland* xx. ii. There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

Dade, early form of *DEED*.

Dadless, *a.* *rare* -1. [*f.* *DAD* *sb.* + -LESS.] Fatherless.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

Dado (dæ'do). *Arch.* [*a. It.* *dado* *dic.* cube (= *pr. dat.* *Of.* *dat.* *ll.*) = *L. datum*; see *DIE*.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk... also Abacus, Dado, Zocco, &c. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* II. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part.

1787 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 39 Dado, 2 inch dado, level, skirled, and capped. 1794 *Ibid.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado and keyed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal... constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the

stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 *Eccelesiologist* XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 *Houshold Words* No. 456. 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscoting, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail.

b. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did your dado of Indian matting look? 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Vixen* III. 249 Mabel insisted upon having... a sage-green wall with a chocolate dado—did you ever hear of a *dado*?—in the new morning-room.

3. *attrib.*, as *dado-moulding*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Diet.* s.v. The capping or dado, sometimes called the dado moulding.

Dadoed (dæ'dod), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *DADO* *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with a dado.

1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room... with dadoed walls.

Dae, *Sc. form* of *DOE*.

† **Dædal**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 7 *Dædale*, *Dedal* (1. [*ad.* L. *DÆDALUS*; see below. Cf. *F. Dédale* *maze*.])

1. An anglicized form of the proper name *Dædalus*; a skilful artificer or fabricator like *Dædalus*.

1619 H. HUTTON *Foll. Anat.* A v a (Stanford), My lame-legged Muse... Yet doth aspire with *Dædal's* wings. c 1630 DAUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A *Dædale* of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, *Dædals*. Close-Walks... and other Relievs of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

Dædal (dæ'dāl), *a.* Chiefly *poetical*. Also 6-7 (9) *dædale*, 7 *dedall*, 7-9 *dedal*. [*ad.* L. *dædalus*, a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec.]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. prol. ii. All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt. c 1630 DAUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Out-run the wind-out-running *dædale* hare. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his *dædal* harp. 1872 *Blackie Lays Highl.* 33 By the *dædal* hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like; = *DÆDALIAN* 1.

c 1630 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame *dædal* nets our beauty to surprise. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode* iii. (R.), Here ancient art her *dædal* fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & A.* Wks. 1846 II. 372 The *dædal* dance is spun and woven.

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifest in works'; hence, varied, variously adorned.

A vague poetic use after *Lucretius* (l. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'natūra dædala rerum').

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 45 Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowers. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 248 What *dædal* landscapes smile! 1817 WORDSW. *Sequel to 'Beggars'*, For whose free range the *dædal* earth was filled with animated toys. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xv. The *dædal* faith of the old world had died. 1854 SKEAT *Upland's Poems* 28 With what *dædal* fulness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

† 4. ? Mazy, labyrinthine; † changeful. *Obs.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no *dædale* heart!

† 5. *Bot.* = *DÆDALBOUS*, *DÆDALOUS*. *Obs.*

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Dædaleum folium*, a *Dædal* leaf.

Dædaleous, *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* as next + -OUS.]

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 357 *Dædaleous*; when the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

Dædalian, *-ean* (dæ'dāl-i-an), *a.* Also *De-* [*f.* L. *dædalus* relating to *Dædalus*, Gr. *δαίδαλος* cunningly wrought + -AN; or *f.* *Dædalus* + -IAN.]

1. Of or after the style of *Dædalus*; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of *Dædalus*, intricate, maze-like.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 111 The *Dædalian*... Labyrinths wherein he takes his turns. a 1634 CHAPMAN (W.), Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. 1757 J. BROWN in *Pope's Wks.* 1757 III. p. xv. (Stanford), *Dædalian* arguments but few can trace. 1776 ABAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the *Dædalian* wings of paper money. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 475 note, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism... we have called *Dædalian* beauty.

1636 Raleigh's *Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, Contrived by a *Dædalean* hand. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 41 To please the *Dædalean* Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 CARLYLE *Letterd.* *Pamph.* iii. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very *dædalean*. 1854 BADNAM *Halicut.* 512 Unable to find his way through the *Dædalean* mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† 2. = *DÆDAL* a. 3. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Arke* 425 In various sort *Dædalian* Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

1848 WORMUN *Lect. Painting* 351 note, The black vases, or those with the black figures (skiagrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient... The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or *Dædalian* style.

Dædalist (dæ'dālist). *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] An imitator of *Dædalus*.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 112 P. 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern *Dædalists*, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

† **Dædalize**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *DÆDAL* a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make intricate or maze-like.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Lacrymæ* 89 *Woe* Lawyers then, who dedalizing Law, And deducing Science, like the Horse-leach drawe.

Dædalous (dæ'dāləs), *a.* *Bot.* Also *dedalous*. [*f.* L. *dædalus* cunningly-wrought + -OUS.]

Of leaves: 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citing Martyn, and Lee).

|| **Dædalus** (dæ'dālūs). See also *DÆDAL* *sb.* [L., a. Gr. *Δαίδαλος* 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus.] A skilful or cunning artificer (like *Dædalus*).

c 1630 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Gone is my sparrow... A *Dædalus* he was to catch a fly. 1631 HAYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 123 Gardiner was the only *Dædalus* and inventor of the engine.

Dæl, early form of *DEAL*.

Dæmon, **Dæmonic**, etc.: see *DEMON*, etc.

Daer-stock (dæ'er-stək). *Irish Antiq.* [*f.* *Mr. daer*, *Oltr. daer*, *daer* base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod. Ir. *daer* captive, condemned, guilty + *Stock*.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used

attrib. in *daer-stock tenant*, *tenancy*.

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 159 The *Daer-stock* tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom. *Ibid.*, The relation between vassal and chief called *Daer-stock* tenancy.

Dæsmān, var. of *DESMAN*.

Daff (daf), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4-5 *daf*, 4-6 *daffe*. [Etymology uncertain: cf. *DAFT*.]

It has been conjecturally referred to *ON. dāf* deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in *Sc. dōuf*, *dōuf* dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.] One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 99 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 If the parson have a prest of a clene lyl... Shal comen a daffe and putte him out... That can noht a fething worth of god. 1354 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 129 Pou dostest daffe

quap he? 'Dulle are þi wittes.' c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 288 And when this lase is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111/2 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oridurus*.

1587 HARISON *England* II. ii. (1871) 1, 58 Certes it [Landaff] is a poore bishopricke... the late incumbent thereof being called for... in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 BULLOCK, *Daffe*, a dastard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, a half-wit; a coward.

Daff (dof), *v.* 1. Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* *DAFF* *sb.* Cf. the *dial. daffe* to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfounder, confuse the faculties; *daffy* imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. *Whitby Gloss.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 342 Quhat do ye now? I se ye do bot daf. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montg.* 66a Dastard, thou daffes, that with such diuile meles. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 175 (Jam.) Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, to chat in a dauding way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

† 2. *trans.* To daunt. *north. dial. Obs.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Daffe*, to daunt.

Daff (daf), *v.* 2 [A variant of *DOFF* to do off, put off.]

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem *daff*.)

† 1. *trans.* To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 13 He that vnuckles this, till we do please To daff [=daff'] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; esp. in the Shaksperian phrase to *daff the world aside* (= to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. I 96 The... Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Comrades, that daff the World aside, And bid it passe. 1599 - *Much Ado* v. i. 78 Claudio. Away, I will not haue to do with you. *Leo*. Canst thou so daffe me? 1599 - *Pass. Pilgr.* 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1601 WERREVA *Mirr. Mart.* Avij. We daff the world with time ourselues beguiled. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 160 Some knotty problem, that had dafft his patient thought. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 205 We haue no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc.]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 287/5 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

† b. To put off (with an excuse, etc.). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Obt.* iv. II. 376 Every day thou daffs [v. r. doffest] me with some deuse ligo.

Daffadowndilly, **daffydowndilly**. Also *daffe*. [A playful expansion of *DAFFO-DILLY*.]

A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense. Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow

Daffodil, under the dialect forms *daffadown*-, *doon*-, *daffadown*-, *daffydowndilly*.

1573 TUSSEY *Flash.* xliii. (1898) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots... 7 *Daffadowndillies*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 340 Strowe mee the grounde with daffadowndillies. 1708 MATTEUX *Rabelais* iv. II, Their

Hair . . stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers . . Daffidown-dillies.
1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, Barney Maguire ii, With roses and lillies, and daffi-down-dillies.

2. A shrub; prob. the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*' (Britten and Holland).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Adelfa*, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, *Rhododaphne*. 1611 FLORIO, *Oledandro*, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadoundillie.

Daffing (da'fin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DAFF *v.1* + -ING *1.*] 1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* l. 449 Into sic daffing putting your delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 43 Until wyl daffin weary grown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* vii. v. (1842) 416 They're young folk; daffin's natural to them. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii. 232 It was all daffing; it's all nonsense.

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

a1614 J. MELVILL *MS.* 58 (Jam.) There he falls into a phrenzie and daffine which kepted him to his death. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 274 *Daffing*, insanity.

Daffish, *a. Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. DAFF *sb.* + -ISH.] Spiritless; stupid.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xlii, This is but a daffysch knyght. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daffish*, shy, modest.]

Daffodil (dæ'fɒdɪl). Also 6 daffodyll, 6-7 daffo-, daffadill, 7-8 daffadil, (9 daffodel): see also DAFFODILLY, and DAFFADOWNDILLY. [A variant of AFFODILL, *q. v.* The initial *d* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in *Ted for Edward, tante for aunt*; to union of the article *th* (cf. *Corca, Affrodille, Th' Affodill*, and north. Eng. *th' affodil*); to final *d* and, in (e.g.) 'fennell and *d* affodil'; to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as *de affodil* = the affodil; and to Fr. prep. *d'* as in *fleur d'aphrodite*. It is noteworthy that as in Eng. the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr. it sometimes lost one: Littre (s. v. *asphodèle*) quotes from De Serres (16th c.), 'Des racines d' *afrodille*', and also 'Decoction de lapace, de *frodilles*'. A third form *dafrodille* is quite conceivable.

Affodil and its popular variants *daffodil*, *daffadilly*, were originally and properly the Asphodel; then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name *Lavis tibi* (see Turner *Libellus* B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of Narcissus, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining *affodil* for the Asphodel, and accepting the more popular *daffodil* for Narcissus. Finally *affodil* was 'rectified' to *asphodil* and *asphodel*, and *daffodil* restricted in popular use to the Yellow Narcissus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens.]

†1. The same as AFFODILL; the genus *Asphodelus* (formerly including some allied plants). *Obs.*

[1538 *see* AFFODILL.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s. v. *Albuscus*, Asphodillus groweth . . in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 40 Daffadill, some call Anthericon, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxix. 649 This herbe [*Asphodelus* in 3 species] is called . . in English also Affodil, and Daffodyll. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 304 Asphodelus (englished by some daffadil).

†2. The genus *Narcissus*, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1599, where twelve *Daffodils* or Narcissuses are distinguished, the *White Daffodil* being the common White Narcissus or Poet's Lily (*N. poeticus*) of Eng. gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the *Yellow Daffodil* (*N. pseudo-Narcissus*) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. l. 211 These pleasant flowers are called . . in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierlesse (In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Lib. he has written over the figure of *N. poeticus* on p. 210 'White primrose pyerles, Laus tibi, and of some Daffodille'). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxiv. 111 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople [*N. orientalis*] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners, do call some of these Daffodils Narcissuses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus.] 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 1 When Daffadills begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy over the dale. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Daffadills, Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone. 1746-7 HEAVY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil, to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. *Chequered Daffodil*: the Fritillary or Snake's head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Still known as the *Daffodil* in Hants. (Britten and Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxix, The chequered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure, chequered most strangely. 1599 — *Catal.*, *Fritillaria*, Checkerd Daffodill.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the east announced the approach of dawn. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured gown.

Daffodilly, daffadilly (dæ'fɒdɪli), *sb.* [f. prec.: perh. influenced by *lily*.] The same as DAFFODIL: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 [see AFFODILL.] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillies, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillies). 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

Daffodilly, a. rare. [f. DAFFODIL + -Y.] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palm-y and daffodilly-drawing-room.

Daft (dɒft), *a.* Now chiefly *Sc. and north.* [In early ME. *daftle*, corresp. to OE. *gedæfte* mild, gentle, meek; -O'Ent. **gadastfo-z*, f. *gadastfi* *vbl.* sb. from stem *dab-*, in Gothic *gadaban* to become, be fit, OE. *pa. pple. gedafen* becoming, fit, suitable. The *æ* here is app. for umlaut *e* before *st*, which explains the two-fold ME. development *daft* and *deft*. The primary meaning of the *adj.* must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the *adv.* *gedæflicce* fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the *vbl.* *gedæfian* to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of *deft*; from 'becoming, decent' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of SILLY. See also DEFT.

DAFFE, 'a fool', is found c1325; its relationship to *daft* is uncertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]

†1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. *Obs.*

c1000 *Agd. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 5 Nu þu cynyng þe cymð to þe gedæfte. c1200 ORMIN 2175 Shammfais, and dafte, and sedefull. *Ibid.* 4610 And meoc, and dafte, and sedefull.

2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. INNOCENT, SILLY.

a. Said of beasts.

c1325 *Body & Soul* 302 in *Map's Poems* 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft. c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 81 Who sayes ane sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

b. Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft, For I can not of potter craft. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2008 Thou art the dafdest full that ever I saw. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9/33 Dafte, doltishe, stupidus. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Cast away these daft conceits, and, take you seriously to your booke and studies. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Daft*, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo Daffe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daft*, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. viii, He that was trublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.*, Makand him Curatour to P. N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him self. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'The woman would drive any reasonable being daft.' 1829 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) l. v. 254, I hope you will not think I ought to . . adjourn to the next asylum for daft people. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. *Daft days*: the days of merriment at Christmas.

c1575 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (Jam.), Quhen ye your selfs ar daft and young. 1768 ROSS *Helicore* 117 (Jam.) Awa, she says, Whae'ver's daft to day, it setsna you. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 155 In a frolic daft. a1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) ll. 10 (*little*) The Daft Days. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'Ay, ay—they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 81 At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A play without him wadna be worth a pin.

†5. =DEFT, skilful. *Obs.*

†a1500 *Chester PL* (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wonder dafte [MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 wondrous defte].

Hence †*Dafte*lik, *dafte*le; 33c [ON. -*leikr* suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness.

Dafle (*colloq.*), a daft person. **Daflish** *a.*, somewhat daft. **Daflike** *a.*, having an appearance of folly or craziness. **Dafly** *adv.*, †a. mildly, meekly (*obs.*); b. foolishly. **Dafness**, foolishness, madness.

c1200 ORMIN 2188 Forr kaggerle; 33c shall don þatt 3bo Shall daftele; 33c forrwerppenn. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* i, The dafstie still maintained his position. 1825 JAMIESON, *Daflish*, in some degree deranged. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A dafstie dizzy sort of a body. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis sae dafstlike. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Never think you . . that his honour . . would haee done sic a daft-like thing. c1200 ORMIN 1225 And bagerlike ledeste to And dafstlike and fæ; 33c. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) l. 34 We dafstly thought to row in rowth. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 151 The word of the crosse semit to be dafnes and folie to thame that perischis.

Daft, *pa. t.* of DAFF *v.2*

Dag (dæg), *sb.1* In 4-5 daggo. [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by TAG.]

†1. A pendant pointed portion of anything; one of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 193 Dryue out þe dagges and all þe duche cotis. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Dagge of clothe, *fractillus*. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Dagge or ragge of clothe.

†2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the like; = AGLET *1*, 2. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 Grey clothis . . fretted fulle of tatar-wagges [=dags, *sense 1*] And high shoos knopped with dagges. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Dagges*, latches cut out of leather.

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

[The relationship of this to the prec. senses, and to DAG *v.1*, is not clear.]

1731 BAILEY, *Dagges*, the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt. *Dag-wool*, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

†**Dag**, *sb.2* *Obs.* [Derivation unknown.]

Referred by some to F. *dague* a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1561 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay . . schot furth at the said servandis ane dag. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) l. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his saddle bow. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake . . he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, daggs. 1642 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1735 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Dag*, a Gun. 1849 GRANT *Kirkcaldy of G.* xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 61 A chiselled Italian dag, manufactured by one of the Comminazzo family about 1650.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a1568 *Def. Crissell Sandelandis* 53 in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 234 Snapwark, adew, fra damow denocht stand. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshind* III. 1409/2 The dag was bought . . of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1860) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1891) II. ix. 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd.

[The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in *Century Dict.* with erroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16-17th c. collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accoutrement. Sense 3 in *Century Dict.* 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of Minshew.]

Dag (dæg), *sb.3* [a. F. *dague* dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of . . dags. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 181 At first the new horns (of the stag) are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or bolt.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, You must so joint the Timber, as . . to resemble an Arch of Stone . . the joints ought to be . . strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Fract. Agric.* (1807) II. 598 The upper pair (of rollers) being stuck with cogs and dags.

3. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

a. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dialect*, *Dag*, a small projecting stump of a branch.

b. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Dag*, a mining tool; an axe.

Dag (dæg), *sb.4* *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *dögg*, gen. *daggar*, pl. *daggir*, dew, Swed. *dagg* (Norw. *dogg*, *Dag*, *dag*) = Goth. **daggwa*, O'Ent. **dauwo*, OLG. *dauw*, OE. *deaw*, dew.]

1. Dew.

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 95 *Dag*, Dew upon the Grass. 1876 S. *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Dag*, dew. 'There's been a nice flog of dag.'

2. a. A thin or gentle rain. b. A wet fog, a mist. c. A heavy shower (*Ayrshire*). 1808 in JAMIESON. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, a drizzling rain.

Dag, *v.1* [Connected with DAG *sb.1* The senses have no connexion with each other.]

†1. *trans.* To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 734 Costlewe furring in here gownes . . moeche daggyng of scheris. *Ibid.* 7347 Suche pounsed and daggid clothing. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* xxiii. 143 Let dagge hus clothes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Daggyn, *fractillo*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 232 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyt. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 630 Raggid and daggid & cunningly cut.

2. To clog with dirt, bemire, daggie, bedraggle. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. DAG *sb.1* 3.)

1484 CAXTON *Esop* iii. xvii, Al to-fowled and dagged. a1529 SKELTON *EL. Rummyng* 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-iagged. 1530 PALSOR. 445/2

Indede, damoyzell, you be dagged. *vous estes crotté*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Archidiacon*, *Crotte* an *Archidiacon*, dagd vp to the hard heeles (for so were the Archdeacons in old time euer wont to be, by reason of their frequent . . . Visitations). a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 Vexing the baths with his dagged rout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dag*, v. i. (a) To trail or dagg in the mire, to bedauit, to dagg. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dag*, .to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. *intr.* To dagg or trail in the dirt or wet. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dag*, v. i. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, s. v. *Dagging*, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress is dagging in the mud.'

3. *Farming*. To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. *DAO sb.* 1 3.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dag sheep*, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep.

† *Dag*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Related to *F. dague* dagger (13th c. in Littré): cf. also 16th c. *F. daguer* to strike with a *dague* or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng. verb. See also DAGGER.]

trans. To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2102 Dantes the Duche-mene daltene aynages, With derfe dynttez of dede, daggesthurgh scheldez. *Ibid.* 3750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with dagdande speys. 1639 HORN & ROA. *Gate Lang. Unt.* lxiv. § 668 Remorse . . pierce and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. 1794 A. GALLATIN in J. A. STEVENS *Life* iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster. 'I drew a dagger he wore . . and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.'

† *Dag*, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [cf. *DAO sb.* 2] *trans.* and *intr.* To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, where the companies war thickest. c 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew*, They see dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

Dag (dæg), *v.* 4 *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. *DAO sb.* 4 and ON. *dögga*, Swed. *dagga* to bedew. See also DEG.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle with water. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle. 'Dag casewey aforthoo sweeps it!' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing.

2. *intr.* To drizzle.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, to drizzle.

Dagar, -ard, -are, obs. forms of DAGGER.

|| *Dagesh*, *daghesh* (dā'gesh), *sb.* *Heb. Gram.* [med. Heb. דגש *daghsh*, f. Syriac דגש *d'ghash* to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (*dagesh forte*), or that it is not aspirated (*dagesh len*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B. j. B. very often . . is sounded like the Hebrew ד when it is in the middle of a word without daggesh. 1749 B. MARTIN *Dict. Introduct. Eng. Tongue* 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H. 1834 A. WILLIS *Hebr. Gram.* 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence *Dagesh v. trans.*, to mark with a dagesh.

Also *Dagessate v.*, *Dagessate*, -ated *pa. ppl.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs . . the middle Radical is daggeshed. 1871 BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Psalms* II. 259 note, The daggeshing of the opening mute of the following word.

Daggar, *dial.* 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

a 1728 KENNETT cited by HALLIWELL.

† *Dagged*, *ppl. a.* 1 *Obs.* [cf. *DAO v.* 1]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed.

c 1386 [See *DAO v.* 1]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green. 1533 [See *DAO v.* 1]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, dagged.

1884, a 1529, 1661 [See *DAO v.* 1 2].

Dagged, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs. ex. dial.* [cf. *DAO v.* 4]

Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. b. *slang*. Drunk.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxxviii. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: It gets corn drink, sen Grissall the bed. 1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 23 He's dagged. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dagged*, tipsy. *North.*

Dagger (dæ'gɜː), *sb.* Forms: 4- dagger; also 4-5 daggere, *Sc. dagare*, 5 daggaro, 5-6 dager, dagar, daggar, 6 dagard. [Related to *F. dague* (Sp., It. *daga*) dagger, and to *DAO v.* 2]

No such form is known in Old French. Med.L. shows *daggarium*, -arium, -arius, -ardum (see Du Cange), app. from English, so that the form *dagger* appears to be really of English formation (cf. *DAO v.* 2, of which however only later instances are known). If the form *daggard* could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in -ard of *F. dague*; but, though *extracto cultello dagardo* occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms *daggarium* and *dagger* are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stout edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

a 1375 *Fragm. Vetusta* xxiv. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 388 Habeat equum, hauberkion, capiliun de ferro, ense, et

cultellum qui dicitur dagare. *Ibid.* Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 113 He baar . . on that oother yde a gay dagger [prime steel]. — *Par.* *D.* 502 And with thy daggers [so 4 MSS., 3 daggers] looke thou doo the same. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Daggers, to steke wythe men, *pugio*. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 46 II. 126 The same dagger he slewe hym with. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 127 W. my dagger. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 157, I feare I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabbd Caesar. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1719 *Young Busiris* iv. i. Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iii. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

† b. *Alc dagger*, *alehouse dagger*: see *ALC*, B. II. *Dagger of lath*: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. *Obs.*

1594 NASH *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not . . weare ale-house daggers at your backs. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdom with a dagger of Lath. He neuer weare haire on my face more. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 136 Like to the old vice . . Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. *Phr. Daggers' drawing* (fig.): the commencement of open hostilities. (At or to) *daggers' drawing*, now at *daggers drawn*: on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling; in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) at *daggers' points*.

At *daggers drawn* is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1553 GRIMALDO *Cicero's Offices* 12 a. They . . among themselves are wont to be at daggers drawing. 1576 FLEMING *Paenol. Epist.* 267 That countrie was at defiance and daggers drawing with the lande of Gracia. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Sp.* 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quev.* (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. a 1735 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. 1801 M. L. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent*, Three ladies . . talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. 1837 LADY L. STUART in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1893) I. 104 Both these ladies inherited such . . imperial spirit, as to . . insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find . . opportunity to display itself. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manoir* III. xviii. 36 You will be at daggers drawing . . with every order . . of persons in the town. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Household, ed.) 395/1 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxi. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3. *fig.* Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 115 Thou stick'st a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. iii. 45 Where we are there's daggers in mens Smiles. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* ii. This was to me Daggers. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 249 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart.

b. *To speak or look daggers*: to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or angrily.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none. 1622 MASS. & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iv. i. And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man that brings thee health? 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* iii. Lord Privilege . . looked daggers at me. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Shep.* iv. A glance . . which was meant to speak daggers.

† 4. *fig. (contempt)*. A bravo, braggadocio. *Obs.* 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parasse* i. i. 289 Soothe upp this . . ingrosser of cringers . . this great hilted dagger! *Ibid.* iv. i. 1236 This brachidochio . . this meere rapier and dagger.

† 5. A bayonet. (See BAYONET 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 27 Draw your Daggers. Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a. The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate. b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

† 7. The horn of a young stag; = *DAO sb.* 3 1. *Obs.*

1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 684 The second yeare they haue their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8. *Printing*. A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc.: also called *obelisk*. *Double dagger*: a mark having each end like the bill of a dagger (‡), similarly used.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dagger*, a. . . Mark in Printing . . (†). 1770 *Hist. Printing* 259 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger. The Double Dagger. 1862 ANSTON *Channel Isl.* ii. viii. (ed. 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus *Acronycta* having a black dagger-like or ψ-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspicuous Butterflies & Moths* 79 The Dark *Acronycta* appears in June. 1856 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 249. I do not know why this insect (*Acronycta tridens*) is called the 'Dark Dagger': it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [A. *Psil*].

10. *pl.* Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as *Sword-grass* (*Poa aquatica*), *Water-flag* (*Iris Pseudacorus*), etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Daggers*, sword-grass. *Somerset.* 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Daggers*, *Iris Pseuda-*

corus, and *I. fetidissima*. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† 11. The name of a celebrated tavern in Holborn c 1600 (Nares); hence *attrib.* as in *dagger-ale*, *frumety*, *-pie*, *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Droonkardes* (N.). But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, dagger-ale, Rhenish. 1602 DEKKER *Satiricomic* in Hawkins *Orig. Eng. Drama* 111. 115 (N.) Good den, good coosen . . When shall we eat another *Dagger-ale*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger. *Ibid.* v. ii. Her grace would have you eat no more Woolstack pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12. *Comb.* as *dagger-blade*, -*hilt*, -*stab*, -*work*; *dagger-like*, -*proof* adjs.; † *dagger-ale* (see 11); † *dagger-cheap* a., very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; † *dagger-frumety* (see 11); *dagger-grass*, ? = sword-grass (see 10); *dagger-knee* (*Naut.*), see quot.; † *dagger-man*, a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † *dagger-money*, 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); † *dagger-pie* (see 11); *dagger-piece* (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b; *dagger-plank* (*Naut.*), see quot. under 6 b; *dagger-plant*, a plant of the genus *Yucca*, also called *Adam's needle*, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; *dagger-wood* (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b.

1562 *Act 5 Etha.* c. 7 § 3 *Dagger-blades, Handles, Scabbards. 1592 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. Christ's Tempt.* vi. (1843) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may buy us even 'dagger-cheap, as we say. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost in high 'dagger-grass. 1676 GARW ANAT. *Plants* Lect. iv. ii. § 18 Crystals . . figured crossways like a 'Dagger-Hilt. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed 'dagger-knees. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 16 M' Starue-Lackey the Rapier and 'dagger man. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dagger-piece*, or *Dagger-wood*, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Dagger plant*, a name for *Yucca*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 220 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* II. xxix. 141 Miss Travisa . . cast a glance at her niece like a 'dagger-stab. 1890 MICHAEL FIELD *Tragic Mary* i. 7, I never saw such 'dagger-work. . . As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

Dagger, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To stab with a dagger.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democritians dagger the crown. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 181. A. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire*, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2. *Printing*. To mark with a dagger (†).

1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animad.* (Intro. 37 note, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggered.

Hence *Daggering vbl. sb.*, stabbing with a dagger; *ppl. a.*, stabbing, fatal.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal instances of its [Brandy's] daggering force. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling.

Daggered (dæ'gɜːd), *a.* [f. DAGGER + -ED.]

1. Armed with a dagger.

c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1830) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gysses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings*, The dagger'd Envy. c 1830 BEDDOES *Poems, Boding Dreams*, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.

1604 DEKKER *Ilon. Whore* Wks. II. 38 How many Gallants have drucke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.

3. *Printing*. Marked with a dagger.

Daggeswayne, var. *DAGSWAIN* *Obs.*

Dagging (dæ'gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [f. *DAO v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb *DAG*; clogging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in *pl. (concr.)* = *DAG-LOCKS*.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Dibyl*, dagging. 1587 *MASALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. 1890 F. T. ELWORTHY (*in letter*), In Kent these clots of dung which are apt to . . stick to the wool about the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

Daggle (dæ'gɪl), *v.* Also 6 daggyll, 6-7 dagle.

[Frequentative of *DAO v.* 1 sense 2: associated in its sense-development with *DABLE* and *DRAGGLE* and perhaps with *DAO v.* 4]

1. *trans.* To clog with wet mud; to wet and soil a garment, etc., by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1530 *PALSGR.* 594/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, *vous crotterez vos habillemens*. 1560 ROLLAND *Chr. Venus* II. 566 Daglit in weit recht claggit was his weid. 1611 Cotgr., *Crotter*, to dagle, bedurtie. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be dagged than a short one. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Daggle* . . to bemire.

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet:

To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See *DAO v.* 4

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. xxix. The warrior's very plume . . Was dagged by the dashing spray. 1862 MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* viii. (1880) 81 The pretty soft feather had been dagged in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. After you have been dagging yourself abroad for prey . . you come sneaking hither for a crust, do you? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii. I have been dagged to and fro the whole day.

3. intr. To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. DRAGGLE.

1705 VANBRUGH Confed. i. ii. Then, like a dutiful son, you may dabble about with your mother, and sell paint. **1735 POPE Prolog.** Sat. 225, I ne'er... like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. **1869 Lonsdale Gloss.**, Daggles v. i., to trail in the dirt. **1876 Whitby Gloss.** s. v. Daggling, 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower.

† **Dagggle**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., *Carpas*, daggles of dirt, spots of dirt.

Daggled (dæg'ld), *pp. a.* [f. DAGGLE v. + -ED 1.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet; bespattered, bemired.

1607 Barley-Break (1877) 21 What... daggled mayd with payle. **1628 Songs Costume** (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with gold your daggled tails. **1727 SWIFT Poems, City Shower**, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. **1742 Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.** (1861) II. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition.

b. Comb. † **Daggled-tail a.** = DAGGLE-TAILED. **1708 SWIFT Agst. Abol. Christianity**, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons.

Daggled-tail (dæg'ld'tail), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* A person (*esp.* a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern. Now DRAGGLE-TAIL.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1098/2 Vpon their ioining with the queens soldiers, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onellie by the mire and durt... which stakke vpon their garments... wherefore the crie on the queenes part... was; Downe with the daggled tailed. **1674-95 RAY S. & E. C. Words** 95, *Daggled-tail*, a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt. **1881 Leicestersh. Gloss.**, *Daggled-tail*, a slut. 'Doll Daggled-tail'.

Daggled-tailed (dæg'ld'taild), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that daggiltayld skitt. **1824 SCOTT S. R. Roman's xxxiii**, To make love to... some daggiltailed soubrette.

Daggling (dæg'glin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] **a.** The action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. † **b. concr.** = DAGGLING (*obs.*).

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Crottes, daglings. **1650 FULLER Pisgah** iv. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments.

Daggling, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That daggles: see the verb.

1562 PHAER Æneid viii. Zijij, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her duges two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boies. **1611 CORNAR, Crottes**, durt, filth, mire; daggling stuffe, etc. **1705 VANBRUGH Confed.** i. ii. Who is this good woman, Flippanta?... An old daggling cheat, who hobbles about... to bubble the ladies of their money.

Daggly, *a. dial.* [f. DAGGLE + -Y.] **1869 Lonsdale Gloss.**, *Daggly*, wet, showery. **1887 S. Cheshire Gloss.**, *Daggly*, wet, dewy. 'It was daggly i' th' mornin'.

Daggysweyne, var. DAGSWAIN, *Obs.*

Daghe, *obs.* form of DOUGH.

Daghes, **Daghyng**: see DAGESH, DAWING.

Dag-locked. [f. DAG sb. 1 + LOCK.] *pl.* Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

1623 Althorp MS. in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xlv, To 2 women, 2 daies washing dag-loakes. **1724 Lond. Gaz.** No. 6664/2 Frauds... are committed... by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-locks, Sheer-locks, Dagg-locks. **1799 W. PITT in Commun. Board Agric.** II. 164 A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. **1805 Luccock Nat. Wool** 223 The bundles contained... a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. **1881 Leicestersh. Gloss.**, *Dag-locks*, the long locks of wool about a sheep which dag in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

Dagman: see DAG sb. 2.

Dago (dæ'go). *U. S.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Diego* a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1888 American 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps... are caught by Dagos. **1890 N. Y. Nation** (25 Sept.) LI. 237/1 Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

† **Dagoba** (dā'gobā). [ad. Singalese *dāgoba*: = Pāli *dhātugabbho*: = Skr. *dhātu-garbha* relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as *dhagope*, *daghope*, *dhagob*, *dagob*, from the form of the name in the Mogadhi dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a *tōpe* or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 SALT Caves of Salsette in Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay (1819) I. 47 (Y.) In this irregular excavation are found two dagobes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. **1855 Yule Mission to Ava** (1858) 35 (Y.) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas. **189a Pall Mall G.** 26 Sept. 6/1 Mdm. Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

† **Dagon**. *Obs.* Also *dagoun*. [? related to DAG sb. 1] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER Sompn. Tale 43 Or gif us... A dagoun of your blanket, leuee dame. **1486 Bk. St. Albans** B v a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn.

† **Dagon** (dæg'gn). [a. L. *Dagon*, a. Gr. *Δαγών*, a. Heb. דָּגוֹן *dāgōn* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. 17 dag fish.]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man, and the tail of a fish. **b. transf.** An idol, or object of idolatrous devotion.

1382 Wyclif Judg. xvi. 23 The princis of Philistiens camen to gidre in oon, for to ofire oostis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. **a 1572** [see DAD v. 1]. **1667 MILTON P. L.** l. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. **1677 GILPIN Demonol.** (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagogue join force to subtlety in the advancement of their dagon. **1868 STANLEY Script. Portr.** 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon.

c. A term of reproach to a man.

1500-20 DUNBAR Flying 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf. *Dogone* in *Tua Mariit Women* 457.]

Hence **Dagonal's** *sb. pl.* *nonce-wd.* (after *bacchanal*), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.

1614 T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet 5 A Banket worse then Jobs childrens; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† **Dagswain**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *dagswayne*, *daggysweyne*, 6 *daggewayne*, -*swanne*, *dagswayne*, -*swain*. [Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG sb. 1 (cf. description in quot. 1519): cf. also DAGON 1.] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

1a 1400 Morte Arth. 3610 Dubbyde with dagswaynes dowlde thesеме. **c 1440 Prompt. Parv.** 112 Daggysweyne, *loftix*. **1519 HORMAN Vulg.** 167 b, My bedde is covered with a daggewayne: and a quyle... Some dagswayns baue longe thrummys and iaggz on bothe sydes: some bat on one. **1547 BOONDE Introd. Knowl.** v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roundges we be content. **1577 HARRISON England** ii. xii. (1877) i. 240 Our fathers... and we... haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets... vnder coverlets made of dagswain... or hop-harlots (I vse their owne termes).

Dag-tailed, *a.* [f. DAG sb. 1] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt. (Cf. DAG sb. 1 3, DAG-LOCK.)

1597-8 Bp. HALL Sat. v. i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe.

Dague, var. of DAG sb. 3

Daguerreotype (dā'gerrōtēp), *sb.* Also *daguerrotype*. [a. F. *daguerrotype*, f. *Daguerre* name of the inventor + *TYPE*.]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury. † **b.** The apparatus used for this process (*obs.*). **c.** A portrait produced by this process.

1839 Athenæum 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype. **1839 E. FITZGERALD Lett.** I. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerrotype is. **1849 THACKERAY Lett.** 14 Sept., I am going... to give you a daguerrotype of myself. **1875 Vogel's Chem. Light** ii. 14 The little pictures that were called daguerrotypes from their inventor.

† **2. fig.** An exact representation or description.

Obs. (since the daguerrotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes). **1850 WHIPPLE Ess. & Rev.** II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall... are daguerrotypes of manners. **1866 DOOLITTLE (title)**, Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerrotype of Daily Life in China.

3. attrib.

1841 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) VI. 212 Contemporary Daguerrotype delineator. **1845 Athenæum** 22 Feb. 202 Daguerrotype plates. **1858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr.** 234 From which it must be copied, with daguerrotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind.

Daguerrotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To photograph by the daguerrotype process.

1849 C. BRONTE Shirley vii. 80 A head, that daguerrotyped in that attitude... would have been lovely. **1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron.** vii. 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerrotyping.

† **2. fig.** To represent or describe with minute exactitude. *Obs.*

1839 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 53 All Daguerrotyped into the mind's eye. **1861 J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome** xiii. 706 That daguerrotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So **Daguerrotypist**, = *daguerrotypist*. **Daguerrotypic** (-tipik), -*typical* *adjs.*, relating to the daguerrotype process. **Daguerrotypism** (*nonce-wd.*), minute exactness as of a daguerrotype.

Daguerrotypy (-tēpi), the daguerrotype process, the art of taking daguerrotypes. **Daguerrotypist** (-tēpist), a photographer who uses this.

1864 WEBSTER, Daguerrotypy. **1840 THACKERAY Crit. Rev.** Wks. 1856 XXIII. 156 Mr. Maclellis has a daguerrotypic eye. **1854 J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.** 91 The language of Daguerrotypic art. **1849 Fraser's Mag.** XXI. 729 Painted with a daguerrotypical minuteness. **1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.** I. ii. 1. vii. 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerrotypism. **1841 EMERSON**

Lect., Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerrotypist, with camera-obscure and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. **1853 Chamb. Jnrl.** XX. 79 There is something new in daguerrotypy.

† **Dahabeeyah**, -*biah* (dāhābē'yā). Also -*beeah*, -*bieh*, -*beiah*. [Arab. دَاهِيَّة *dahābiyyah* lit. 'the golden', f. ذهب *dahab* gold: name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile Pref. 12 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. **1890 SAYCE in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.** VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiab.

† **Dahet**, **dathet**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *dahet*, *dapet*, (*dayet*), *dapeit*, *dathait*, *dapeheit*, *daipat*, *dait*, *dai*. [a. OF. *dahet*, *dehet*, usually *dehē*, *dahē*, *daē*, *deē*, also *dehait*, *dahait*; in pl. *dehez*, *dahes*, *daes*, *dehaiz*, 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF. word, see M. Gaston Paris in *Romania* (1889) 469. He shows it to be distinct from OF. *deshait* evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive *dahet* is very rare; the usual *dapeit*, *dathait*, *dahet* are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase *da(h)et ait*, *daat ait*, or in pl. *dahes*, *daes*, *daaz ait*, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains *dehait*, *dahait*, from the running together of *dehd ait*. Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. *dehait ait*! ME. *dapeit* *have*! In Robert of Brunne written *dapet* with dotted *p*, printed by Hearne as dotted *y*.]

[= OF. *dehet ait*, *dahait ait*.] **a.** In the construction *dahet have*, *dathet have*: = May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to...

a 1250 Owl & Night. 99 Dahet babbe that like best, That fulfeth his owe nest. **c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket** 1884 *Dapeheit* habbe bat so atonde so folliche. **c 1320 Seunyn Sag.** (W.) 2395 *Dathet* haue thou... Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! **c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.** (1810) 143 *Dayet* haf his lip, & his nose perby.

b. without *have* [so OF. *dehait*, *dahait*]: A curse upon!

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket 2036 *Dapeit* alle bat it seide! **c 1308 Sat. People Kildare** xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 *Dapet* zur curteisie, 3e stinkep al be strete. **c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.** (1810) 95 A Breton (*dahet* his nose) for Robert pider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. *daha ait qui*, *dahait qui*].

c 1300 Beket (Percy Soc.) 2072 *Dathait* hit so sede. **c 1300 Havelok** 300 *Dapet* hwo it hirs yewe. **c 1300 Seun Julian** 202 *Dait* bat him wolde bymene. *Ibid.* 134 *Dai* bat wolde... him biseche. **c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.** (1810) 167 *Dayet* bat perof rouht, his was alle be gilt.

† The following is prob. a mere coincidence: cf. *dash it*! **1875 Lanc. Gloss.**, *Dathit* (Furness), *interj.* a mild curse on making a mishap.

Dahlia (dā'liā, properly dā'liā). [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk; in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk.

1804 Curtis's Bot. Mag. XIX. 762 Of the genus *Dahlia* there are three species described by Cavanilles. **1840 Hood Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon** ix, A double dahlia delights the eye. **1863 Long, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale** 182 Among the dahlias in the garden walk.

b. *Blue dahlia*: *fig.* something impossible or unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having been produced by cultivation).

1880 Daily News 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 Art Union Jnrl. Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure. **189a Pall Mall G.** 29 Sept. 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

Dahlin (dā'lin). *Chem.* [f. DAHLIA + -IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1826 HENRY Elem. Chem. II. 326 *Dahlina*. This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the *Dahlia*. **188a Syd. Soc. Lex.**, *Dahlia*. The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

Dai, **Daiblet**: see DAY, DAIBLET.

Daidle (dā'dl), *sb.* *Sc.* A pinafore. Hence **Daidlie**, -*ey* (diminutive).

1700 Jacobite Relics (1870) I. 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishclout, and daidle. **1833 Motr. Mansie Wauch** v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidle.

Daidle (dā'dl), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. *Sc.* form of DADDLE v.] *intr.* To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner; to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in *pres. ppl.* = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf. DAWDLE.)

1808 in JAMIESON. **1816 SCOTT Old Mort.** xvii, He's but a daidling coward body. **Sc. Proverb**, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame.

Daiie, *obs.* form of DAY.

Daigh, *Sc.* form of DOUGH.

Daign, obs. form of **DEIGN**.

Daiker (de'kor), *v. Sc.* [a. F. *decorer* to decorate, adorn.] *trans.* To set in order.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. *Daiker*) Say Madge Mackitrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 *Mas. L. B. WALFORD Troubl. Dau.* 1. ii. 31 Your room will be daikert by the time it's wanted.

Daiker: see **DACKER**.

Dail(e), obs. form of **DALE**, **DEAL**.

Dailiness, *rare*. [f. **DAILY** a. + **-NESS**.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.

1607 *Hieron Wks.* 1. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailiness of them. a 1670 *HACKET Chr. Consolations* ii. (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bawled with the dailiness of sorrow.

Daili, obs. *Sc.* form of **DALE**.

Daily (dā'li), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 5-8 **dayly**, 6 **daylie**, **dailie**, (*Sc.* **dalie**), 6-**daily**. [OF. *daglie* (in the compounds *trudaglie*, *prodaglie*, happening once in two or three days) = OHG. *tagalith*, *dagalith*, ON. *dagligr*, an ancient derivative of WGer. *dag*, OE. *dag* day: see **-LY** 1. The ordinary OE. word was *daghwamlic*, in 12th c. *deihwamlic*.]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1291 For dayly mess, and hering off confession. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* vi. 11 Geve vs this daye our dayly breade. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Proued... by dayly experience. 1611 *BIRLE Ex. v.* 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly tasks. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1865 *Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in *daily waiter*, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal household).

1568 *E. TILNEY Disc. Mariage* Cj, A daylie gamester, a common blasphem. 1643 *Brass in Weybridge Church* (N. & Q. 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq. who was one of his Ma^{ty}s Gent. Vshers (daily Waiter). 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. *Mod.* A daily visitor to the well.

2. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. *Obs.* *rare*.

1663 *GERBIA Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A daily newspaper.

1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

Daily (dā'li), *adv.* Forms: 5-7 **dayly**, (6 *Sc.* **dalie**, -y), 6 **dailie**, 6-7 **daylie**, 7-**daily**. [f. **DAY** + **-LY** 2. The OE. word was *daghwamlic*.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 9 My desire muste dayly be done. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. deW. 1531) 1 b, Wherin... dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myroure. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 79 With bended knees I dayly beseech God. 1715 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Drink daily half a Pint. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1885 *R. BUCHANAN Annan Water* v, The public wagonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth.

Daimen, *a. Sc.* Also 9 **demmin**. [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as *de'mmin*. (Perh. a ppl.e: cf. Whitby *daum'd out*, dealt out sparingly.) 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).]

1785 *BURNS To a Mouse*, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen and here and there'.]

Daiment, var. **DAYMENT**, *Obs.*

|| **Daimio** (dai'myo), [Japanese, f. Chinese *dai* great + *mio*, myo name.] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/1 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called *Daimio*, or High-named, and *Siomio*, or Well-named. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 283 The writer... has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence **Dai'miate**, **Dai'mioate**, **Dai'miote**, the territory or office of a daimio.

1870 *Fall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students... from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimioes as well as from the sea-coasts. 1882 *Athenaeum* 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 426/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]... no doubt differed considerably in the different daimioes.

|| **Daimon** (dai'mōn), a direct transliteration of Gr. *dai'mōn* divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1852 *TROUAEU Lett.* (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 *E. C. STROMAN Victorian Poets* (1876) 154 The Laureate... is his own daimon, —the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

† **Dain**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne**, **dene**, 6 **daine**, **dayne**, **deune**. Syncope from *dedain*, **DISDAIN** sb.

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1863 Pat ay has deyne [Dublin MS. dene] & dispite at dedis of litill. 1591 *Lvlv Sappho* v. i. VOL. III.

207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; contempt, ignominy, reproach.

1500 *M.S. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117 fol. 123 b (in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 356), The beginning of this life, care and sorwe; thi fol[r]hiving, trauail, and dene, and disese. 1511 *Meringe in Percy Folio* 1. 444 'Nay, certayne,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'atink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

(Quot. 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2; 1601 may belong to **DAIN** adj.)

1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, Cordila, From bowres of heavenly hewe, to denes of dayne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it [animas leonis virus graue]. 1845 *BARTON Prov. Words in Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E. D. S.), Dain, infectious effluvia. 1847-71 in *HALLIWELL (Wills)*.

† **Dain**, *a. Obs.* or *dial. rare*. Also 6 **daine**, **dane**. [a. OF. **deigne*, Burg. *dotgne* = F. *digne* worthy: cf. Chaucer's *deyn* under **DIGNE** a.]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. *Sc.*

c 1500 *DUNBAR Two marrit Women* 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. *Ibid.* 253 Thought I dur was and dane, dispoitis and bald. c 1540 *LYND-SAY Kytlice Conf.* 6 Bot 3it aen countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking. Cf. **DIGNE** a. [Cf. **DAIN** sb. quot. 1601.] 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, **Dain**, tainted, putrid, bad-smelling.

† **Dain**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne**, 6 **dayne**. Syncope from *dedain*, **DISDAIN** v.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1579 Owir 3e gesse at 3e be gods... Or deynes with our dristins for pat we bam dere hald. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 6 Youthe daynyth counsaile, scornynge dyscrecyon. a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* 1. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be in any other Muse's company. *Ibid.* iii. 237/2; iv. 240/1.

Dain(e), obs. forms of **DEIGN**.

† **Dainful**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **deignfull**. Syncope from *dedainful*, **DISDAINFUL**.

c 1530 *H. RHODES Bk. Nurture* 672 in *Babees Bk.* (1668) 100 A busy tongue makes of his friend oftymes his daynfull foe. 1578 *T. PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* 1. 91 Cipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* iv. lxxxix, Yet tempered so her deignfull looks alway.

† **Daint**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 6 **daynt**, **deint**. = **DAINTY** (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling *dainte*, *deynt*, etc.).

A. adj.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 42 Whatever... may dayntest fantasy aggregate. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. i. 5 Demeanour daint.

B. sb.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.*, The *Prise* xxxvii, Excesse or daints my lowly roof maintain not.

Hence † **Daintly** *adv.*, daintly.

1663 *SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxviii, As on the which full dayntyte would he fare. 1501 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Regaladamente*, gentile, courteous, deintie.

† **Dainteous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4-5 **deyn-**, **dein-**, (**don-**), **daynteuous**, -vous, (-uos, **denty-uoua**); b. 4-6 **deyn-**, 6 **dayn-**, **denteuous**. [app. orig. *dayntivous*, f. *dayntive* **DAINTIVE** + **-OUS**: afterwards altered so as to appear f. *daynte*, **DAINTY** + **-OUS**. Cf. **BOUNTEOUS**, **PLENTEOUS**.] = **DAINTY** a.

c 1386 *CNAUER Merch. T.* 470 Ful of instrumentz and of vitaille The moste deynteous of all Ytaille. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 Wij greht prelates of deynteous mete and drink. 1500 *Morte Arth.* 4196 Itt was my derlyng daynteuous, and fulle dere holdene. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dv, The soure sauce is serued before meat deynteous. 1548 *UNALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* x. 64 This is no daynteuous and delicate profession.

Hence † **Daintiously** *adv.*, daintily.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sc. Wks.* III. 157 Somme men deynteously norischen her body. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 324 Thenne was bis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteousliche (v.r. deuteuous), deyntifliche. a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet they... fare daintiously, and lie softly.

Daintierl, var. of **DAINTREL** *Obs.*, a dainty.

Dainteth, -ith (dā'ntēth), *sb. and a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **dein-**, **deyn-**, **dain-**, **daynteth** (e, rarely -ith, -yth, (also **den-**, **danden**, **dayen**, **dayne**), 8-9 **Sc. **daintith**, -eth. [a. OF. *daintiet*, *deintiet*: -L. *dignitāt-em*, f. *dignus* worthy: see **DAINTY** sb.] **A.** = **DAINTY** sb.**

c 1490 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. *Behet* 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui bis holi man and deintepes [Percy Soc. L. 1202 deyntēs] to him brozite. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* lxxxv. 10 With other... he has littil daynteth to dwell. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deire mete. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 527 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 316 Vj any deyntithe in contrē be, Po stuarde schewes hit to po lord so fre. a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables... bouden wi' a' the daintiths of the land. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

† **B.** = **DAINTY** a. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Chorle & Byrde* lx, A dunghyll Douke as deyntith as a Snyte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght not take of the noble and deynteth metes.

Hence † **Daintethly** *adv.*, † **Daintethness**.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men... pat... etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. c 1440 *York Myst.* 1. 78 Thi

dale, lord, es ay dayntethly deland. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram.*, *Dilicetasa*, daintethness, or delicacie.

Daintification, *nonce-wd.* [f. **DAINTIFY**: see **-IFICATION**.] Daintified condition.

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Diary* Apr., A mighty delicate gentleman... all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

† **Daintifal**, *a. Obs.* [f. **DAINTY** sb. + **-FUL**.] = **DAINTY** a.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* 1. 28 There is no lust so deintefull. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1274 A dayntefull diete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xli. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that ha made so gret festes, and badde so deyntefulle metis.

Hence † **Daintifally** *adv.*, daintily.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 324 (MS. G.) Bis folke... fedde hunger deyntifulliche (v.r. deynteousliche, deyntifliche).

Daintify (dā'ntifi), *v. nonce-wd.* [See **-FY**.] *trans.* To make dainty. Hence **Daintified** *pp. a.*

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Lett.* July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 317 A silken cushion—which... the daintified animal did not hurt.

Daintihood (dā'ntihud), *rare*. Daintiness.

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Diary* May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and rom. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood.

Daintily (dā'ntili), *adv.* [f. **DAINTY** a. + **-LY** 2.]

1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 723 Dukkes and dunsperes dayntely rydes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxviii 8 Rycht wele arayt and dayntely. 1625 *BACON Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 A naked... day-light, that doth not show the masques... of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights. 1640 *HOWELL Dodon's Gr.* 4 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.

2. In a dainty manner; with delicate attention to the palate, personal comfort, etc.

c 1340 *CURRIER M.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun... Deyntily diste to his pay. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 145 (Harl. MS.) The fleshe is l-fed deyntily. 1549 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 52 The rich... gloton which fared well and deyntely every day. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v.* iii. 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Mother daintly hath fed. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Love's Ingratitude* II, And daintily I nourish Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17... *BROOM View Epick Poems* (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, deftly.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. viii. § 1 He was not tenderly & daintily handled. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* I You tread so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxiii, So daintily hath he struck upon the whole string. 1850 *G. H. K. Vag. Tour.* 117 The daintily tripping roc. 1850 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) vii. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

† 4. Rarely, sparingly. *Obs.* (Cf. **DAINTY** a. 2.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxli. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The Ancients have one or two examples of Tragy-comedies... But... we shall find that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funerals.

Daintiness (dā'ntinēs), [f. **DAINTY** a. + **-NESS**.] The quality of being dainty.

1. † a. The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc. *Obs.* in general sense. b. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1552 *HULOET*, Deyntiness of meates at a banquet, *lautilia*. 1577 *B. GOOGE Hereshack's Hush.* iv. (1586) 167 In daintiness and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with... the goose [etc.]. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* (J.), It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness, deftness.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 1. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 *A. BROWNE Ars Pict.* (1675) 19 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintiness of Bodies. 1878 *J. W. EBSWORTH Brathwaits's Strapado* Intro. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 *BLACK JUD. Shaks.* xxx, The pretty daintinesses of her coaking.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. xxi. 250/2 What greter daintiness doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. v. 45 Daintiness of eare. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* 1, Of sand, Lynce, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 299/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4. Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness.

1530 *PALSGR. 312/2* Deyntiness, *friandrie*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 250 (R.) How iustly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintiness and niceness of our capitaines. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 232 The People... learnt... of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 *W. IAVING Astoria* 1. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

† 5. PHYSICAL delicacy or tenderness. *Obs.*

1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 229 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used... because of the daintiness of the place.

Daintith: see **DAINTETH**.

† **Daintive**, *sb. and a. Obs.* *rare*. In 6 **deyntive**. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **daintif*, -ive, f. *daint*: cf. OF. *bonitif*, -ive, f. *bonit*.] = **DAINTY** sb. and a.

13... [see **adv.** below]. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b To taste of his deyntive delicacies. *Ibid.* 71 (He) fedeth vs with the deyntives of his owne delicate dysse.

Hence † **Daintively** *adv.* (in 4 *deyntifliche*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 2790a (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes daintively. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix.* 324 (MS. I.) þis folke ðedde hunger deyntifliche.

† **Daintrel**. *Obs.* Also 6 *deintrelle*, 7 *daintrel*, -trill. [Cf. *OF. daintier* a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy.

1575 *J. STILL Gamm.* *Gurion* ii. i. But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicacies, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come by. 1615 *Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe* i. 7 These daintrels have layen so long vpon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 *Brome Spar. Garden* iii. vii. You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrell.

Dainty (*dā'nti*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *dein*-, *deyn*-, *dain*-, *daynte*-, *-eo*, (4-5 *dayn*-, *deyntite*), 4-6 *dein*-, *deyntie*-, *-y(e)*, 4-6 *Sc. dante*(e), 6 -*io*, 5 *dente*, 6 *denty*-, *-ie*, 4-7 *daynty(e)*-, *-io*, 6-7 *daintie*-, *-ye*, 4- *dainty*-. [a. *OF. deintie*, *daintie*, *daint* pleasure, tit-bit:—*L. dignitatem* worthiness, worth, beauty, *f. dignus* worthy. The earlier *OF.* form was in *-et*, whence *DAINTETH*.]

† 1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love.

1225 *Ancre* R. 412 Me let lesse deinte to pinge þet me haueð ofte. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 For deynþe þat he hadde of him: he let him some bringe Before þe prince of Engeland. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 475 Schir eduard. Lufit (him), and held in sic dante. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 47 Of dowel ne dobet no deynþe me ne þouste. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* Parl. 52 These Poetes . . Were by olde time had in gret deynþe With Kinges. 1513 *Douglas Æneid* iv. viii. 28 Sen þonne . . man, dier sister, the Was wound to cherise, and held in gret dante.

† 2. Liking or fondness to do or see anything; delight, pleasure, joy. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Þei haue no deynþe forto dele With þinges þat bene deuotly made. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii. 159 Than all ran in-to gret dante The Erl of Murreff for till se. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 41 Every wight hath deynþe to chaffare With hem. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii. 66 The reeding in the Bible . . drawith the reders. fro love and deinte of the world. 1508 *Dunbar Tua marryll women* 413 Adew dolour, adew! my daynte now begynis. a 1549 *Skelton Boice of Courte* 337 Trowest thou. That I haue deynþe to see thee cheryssed thus?

† 3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Cott.) Yenison þou has him noumen, Wit dainte dight til his be-houe. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7070 They haue seolk, gret plenté, And maken clothis of gret deynþe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1171/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynþe), *lantia*.

† 4. Daintiness; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENCER F. Q.* i. ii. 27 He feining seemly mirth, And shee coy looks; so dainty, they say, maketh derth. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hon. IV.* iv. i. 193 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grievances.

† 5. *concr.* Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas., a luxury, rarity (cf. *DAINTY* a. 2). *Obs.* *eccas.* as in 6.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Con.* 7890 Pare es plenté of dayntes and delice. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 5208 Ware slike a wondir in oure marche of Messedone. It ware a deynþe to deme. 1564 *J. Heywood Promp. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 *Rich Irish Hubbub* 41 I was a great dainties . . euen amongst their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Veluet. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 439 (He) made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

† 6. As a term of endearment. (Cf. *sweet*.)

1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* ii. i. There is a fortune coming Towards youn, Daintie.

6. *esp.* Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.

c 1300 *Beket* 1202 Heo seruede this holi man and of deynþes him brohte. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 253 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-for hem on the bord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyce, or deynþes, *delicie*. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some what their teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxli. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat Tyler* iii. ii. Your larders hung with dainties. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) i. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

fig. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 26 Suche deinties. . Whereof thou takest thin herte food. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 59 There be some. . to whom sin. . is both food and dainties.

† 7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary of; to make dainty to do (or of doing); also *absol.*, to be chary or loth, to scruple. *Obs.*

1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. iii. 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie. 1579 *TOMSON Cabin's Sermon.* *Tim.* ix. 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their subtilty and mischevous practices. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* i. xlii. (1591) 26 Some. . made noe daintie to beare any burden. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* i. v. 21 Which of you all will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for her store. a 1648 *PRESTON New Cov.* (1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* Matt. x. 39 Hee that makes so dainty of his life as that. he will not expose it to danger. 1638 *FEELEY Strict.* *Lyndom.* ii. 122 We haue all reason to make gret dainties of the noble con-

fession of. . our Romish aduersaries. 1649 *MILTON Ethon.* 43 If. he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.].

† 8. As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. *Obs.*

1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* ii. v. S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip.

Dainty (*dā'nti*), *a.* [from *prec. sb.*]

† 1. Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. *Obs.* or *dial.* in general sense.

c 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1253 To daly with derely your daynte worder. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 168 Full many a deynþe hors hadde he in stable. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xviii. 14 All thynges which were deynþe and had in pryce. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 81 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 354 P. 1 To hear Country Squires. cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi. 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o' yours? that must be a denty one!' 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* *Denty* or *Dentyish*, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† 2. Precious; hence, rare, scarce. *Obs.*

a 1500 *How Flowman lorned Pater-Noster* 28 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 211 Malte had he plenty; And Martyl-mas befe to hym was not deynþe. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* vi. xi. 671 The blacke [whorls] are very common. . but the red are dainty, and founde but in fewe places. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* i. 584 If sermons were dainty. . they would be more esteemed. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A rare mufte, but judged to be some dainty squirrell skin.

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxi. 17 Who loueth deynþe metis. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 58 To gete a gloutoun deynþe mete and drinke. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 299/1 To eate . . costly fishes, and that of the daintiest fashion dressed. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 14 The daintiest dishes shall be ser'v'd up last. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 100 P. 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* ii. Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty; made with delicate taste.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Her chyn. With a dymppall full derne, daynté to se. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. v. 77 She is esteemed, as a deynþe derling, beloued of many. 1579 *SPENCER Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with dainty Dayies dight. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* iv. i. Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* l. xxviii. 54 Such a diaphanous peludic dainty body as you see a Crystal-glasse is. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* vii. There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams.

5. Of persons, etc.: Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 357 Fine fellows, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. v. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye. 1602 — *Flam. v.* i. 78 The hand of little Imployment hath the daintier sense. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. xv. I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 *LYTTON At. & Morn.* iii. ii. You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words.

† 6. with *of*: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 251 Friendes. garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 150 Let vs not be deintie of leane-taking, But shift away. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† 7. with *infin.*: Disinclined or reluctant (to do).

1553 *B. GILPIN in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor. 1612 *Sir R. DUDLEY in Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designs.

8. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b. The heart of a woman is deynþe. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 85 As. . some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 181 Your dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* III. vi. v. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* ii. I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

† 9. Delicate (in health or constitution). *Obs.*

1562 *BULLEVY Campoundes* 46 a. They maie be giuen to drinke to them that are weak or feable, or as they call it deintie. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

8. quasi-*adv.* Daintily. (*rare*.)

1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellows. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.* 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. Comb., as *dainty-chapped*, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed ails.

1725 *BAILEY Erasmus Collog.* (1877) 42 (D.) You 'dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.)* 50 marg. How tender and 'deynþe' cared men of these days be. 1773 *ROWE Jane Shore* i. 1, This tough impracticable heart is govern'd by a 'dainty-finger'd' Girl. 1530 *PALSGR 309/2* 'Deynþe' mouthed, *frant.* a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 233 They are so 'dainty-Tongued' that their Company is too costly. 1577 *tr. Bullinger Decades* 15921 154 Let dery young man bee. . not licorish lipped, nor 'dainty toothed'.

† **Dainty** (*dā'nti*), *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.* or *adj.*] *trans.* With *up*: To pamper or indulge with dainties.

1622 *H. SVENHAM Sermon. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 108 So that they would. . nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 *Mrs. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Sept. 1. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

Dair, **Dairt**, *obs. forms of DARE, DART.*

Dairawe, **Daired**: see *DAY*.

† **Dairi** (*dā'ri*). Also 7 *dayro*. [*Japanese, f. Chinese dai* great + *ri* within.] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado: also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor.

Hence **Dairi-sama**, *lit.* lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado.

1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call *Dairyo*. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

Dairy (*dē'ri*), *sb.* Forms: 3 *deierie*, 4 *dayerie*, *dayry*, 5 *deyery*, *deyry*, 6 *deirie*, *dary*, *pl. deyris*, *dayres*, 6-7 *deyrie*, *dayery* (e, *dery*, *dayrie*, *dairie*, 7 *daery*, *darie*, *dayry*, 7- *dairy*. [*ME. deierie*, etc., *f. deie, deye*, *DEY* female servant, *dairy-maid* + *-erie*, -ERY 2, suffix of Romanic origin. The *dairy* is thus the place where the function of the *dey* is performed: cf. *dey-woman*, -house.]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. b. Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 192/14 Hire deierie was euere of chese and botere bar and swiþe lene. *Ibid.* For þare nas in þe deierie nougt adel of none swite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyrye, *vaccaria*. 1577 *B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1566) 3 As my Foldes. . or my Dayries and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 *B. JONSON Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* vi. i. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 597 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves governyng. 1673 *TEMPLE Trade in Ireland Wks.* 1773 III. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy. 1779 *H. SWINBURNE Spain* xxxviii. (R.) The large dairy of cows established here by the present king. 1814 *JANE WEST A. de Lacy* III. 238 The. . troopers. . drove off our good cow-dairy. 1882 *SOMERSET Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset* 121. bk., Dairy, the milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

3. A dairy-farm.

1564 *PHAER Æneid.* ix. A a i j b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houlung. 1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.* Essex (Camden) 8 In Tending hundred wher are manie wicks or dayries. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* ii. 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 41 All the lower Part of this County. . is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dairy-cabin*, -country, -damsel, -pail, -society, -ware, -wench, -wife, -work, etc.; *dairy-fed* *adj.*; *dairy-farm*, a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so *dairy-farmer*, -farming; *dairy-grounds*, cow-pastures; *dairy-school*, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; *dairy-woman*, a woman who manages a dairy.

1797 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Italian* xiii. It was a 'dairy-cabin' belonging to some shepherds. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 354 Children in 'Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xli. The yet more considerate 'dairy-damsel. *Ibid.* ix. To employ them as a 'dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* x. I have seen them in England killing your 'dairy-fed pork. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn of Alms* 131 His douns with Sheep, his 'daery-grounds with Neat. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 44 The 'dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1530 *PALSGR 212/1* 'Dayrie place, *meterie*. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 278/2 They will. . establish 'dairy schools all over England. 1890 *FARMER'S Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerous 'dairy societies in America. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 61 Having a store of 'dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen. . not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1684 *OTWAY Athelst.* v. i. The 'Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Spring* 251 Suffolk 'dairywives run mad for cream. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. I shall goe to court now, and attired like an old 'Dairie woman. 1841 *M. L. HAWTHORNE in Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67, I have. . . admired them in their 'dairy-works. 1890 *FARMER'S Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dairy, *v. rare.* [*f. DAIRY sb.*] *trans.* To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

1780 *A. YOUNG Tour Irrel* II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

Dairy-house. A house or building used as a dairy; = DAIRY sb. 1; the house of a dairy-man. 1530 *Palsgr.* 212/a Deyrie house, *metier*. 1616 *Suspl.* & MARK. *Country Farme* 16 You shall have a Dairy-house or small vaulted Room, paneled, and lying slope-wise, to serve for the huswifes Dairy. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

Dairying (dē'ri:ŋ). [*f.* DAIRY v. + -ING *l.*] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese; dairy-farming.

1649 *BLITHR Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dayrining, or raising most Cheese and Butter. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 478/a They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart.

b. attrib.

1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

Dairymaid (dē'rimzid). A female servant employed in a dairy.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1. Now I would be an empress; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady.. then a deyrle maide. 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 530 P. a He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON *Dairy Husband.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/a When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion.

Dairymen (dē'rimēn). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. **b.** A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy-man's notice. 1813 L. RICHMOND (*title*). The Dairy-man's daughter. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairymen.

Dairy-woman: see DAIRY 4.

Dais (dē'z, dē'is). Forms: 3-5 *deys*, 3-6 *deis*, 4-5 *des*, 4-6 *dese*, *dece*, *deyse*, *dees*, 5 *deisse*, *deesse*, 5-6 *deas(e)*, *deas(e)*, 6 *deasse*, *dyssse*, *Sc. deiss*, *deische*, 8-9 *Sc. deas*, 4, 8-9 *dais*. [*a.* OF. *deis* (later *dois*), mod.F. (from Picard dial.) *dais* = Pr. *des*, It. *desco* = L. *discum* (nom. *discus*) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this': the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng. The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in Sc. in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers; it appears in no Eng. dict., until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847. Always a monosyllable in Fr., and in Eng. where retained as a living word; the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.]

1. **†a.** A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense.) *Obs.* since 1600.

c. 1259 *MATT. PARIS Vitae Abbatis S. Alb.* in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 221 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 12073 Vort hii come vp to be deis. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12560 (Cott.) Ne brek þair brede, ne stat þair mes, Til he war cummen til þair des. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 4564 Be semli segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi person at þe heize desse, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 10 So that Good-will be caruer at the Deasse. c. 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 241 Sytting at the hygh dees: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Sect. II. 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. a. 1575 *Wife lapped in Morrells Skin* 312 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dyssse.

†**b.** To begin the dais: to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see BEGIN v. 1 5. Also to hold the dais in same sense. *Obs.*

1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe crone & huld þe deis mid oþer aȝil also. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2123 Pow schelt þis dai þe priour and þe ginne oure deis. c. 1430 *Syr Tryan.* 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse, Kyng Ardu, wyth owtyn leas, Be hur was he sett. c. 1440 *Partonope* App. 720 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. *Obs.* since c. 1600, until revived c. 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/71 On þe heize deis him sette, mete and drinke he him 3af. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1039 Spoused scheo is, and set on deys. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 38 He were sette solempnely in a sete ryche, Aȝil dukys on dece, with dayntys serued. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 467 And atte fest sittith he and sche With oȝil worthy folk upon the deys. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* 3049 He satt doune opon þe dese. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xlv. Tho I saw our ladytis two and twa sittand on deissis. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 1625 Ouer the hye deisse. Where the sayd three kynges late crowned all. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 41 A doouty Dwarf too the vppermost deis Right pearly can prik, and, kneeling on knee. Said 'hail, syr king'. 1778 *PENNANT Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 13 The great hall is furnished with the high Dais, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* III. For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and

college halls. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Hohn) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the dais.

b. By extension: The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship.

1888 *Nature* 26 Jan. 299/1 As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais. 1893 *Newsp.* A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in *Sc. a.* 'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. **b.** A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) *Chamber of dais:* see CHAMBER sb. 11.

a. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet stark and store: He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais.

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Jngle* (1845) 38 In its auld leroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streaks him at his ease. 17.. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood.—The Mer-man he stept o'er ac deas, And he has steptit over three. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1822-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 73 Last Sunday, in your father's dais, I saw thy blooming May-morn face. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. *transf.* (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind; *c.g.* in the open air.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Prince of Wales in Canada* 241 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which... add... to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daisses or hill terraces.

5. [after mod.Fr.—not an Eng. sense.] The canopy over a throne or chair of state.

1863 *THORNHURST True as Steel* I. 147 The Bishop... occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais. 1866 *Village on Cliff* III. An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

Dais, *Sc. pl.* of DAW, DOE.

Daise, *obs.* form of DAZE.

Daised (dē'zid), *a.* Also 7 *dazied*. [*f.* DAISY + -ED 2.] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (*Chiefly poetic.*)

1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 398 Let vs finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can. c. 1720 *GAY Dion.* I. iv, Daisy'd lawns. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

Daisle, *Daisiere*, *obs.* *f.* DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.

Daisy (dē'zi). Forms: 1 *dægesese*, -eaze, 3-4 *dayes-eze*, -eghe, 4 *dayesye*, -eye, 4-5 *daysye*, 4-7 *daysie*, *daisie*, (5 *pl. dayses*), 5-6 *daysy*, 6 *deysy*, *dasey*, *dasey*, *dayzie*, 6-7 *dasy*, 7 *days-eye*, *dasy*, -ie, (*pl. dayzes*, *Sc. desie*, *deaste*), 7-8 *daisy*, 6- *daisy*. [*OE. dages eage* day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning.]

1. The common name of *Bellis perennis*, N.O. *Composite*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 135/22 *Consolida*, *dægesese*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 202 gearwe, and fil-leafe, *dægesese*, and synnulle. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* XIII. 43 Dayes-ezes in thio dais. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W.* ProL 43 Of all the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most thes floures white and rede, Suche as men callen daysyes. *Ibid.* 184 Wele by reson men it calle may The dayeseye, or ellis the eye of day. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv, Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 Daisies pied and Violets blew. 1625 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets... The Yellow Daffadill; The Dazie. 1710 *ANDERSON Tatler* No. 218 P. Visits to a Spot of Daisies, or a Bank of Violets. 1803 *LEVYDEN Scenes of Inf.* I. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flowers. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxv, She was as fresh as a daisy. 1861 *DELAMER Fl. Gard.* 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies.

b. Cf. DAISY-CUTTER 1.

1847 W. LIVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. **a.** *simply.* In N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (see *h*); in Australia, various *Compositæ*, esp. *Vitadenia* and *Brachycome iberidifolia*; in New Zealand, the genus *Lagenophora*.

b. With qualifications, as African Daisy, *Athanasia annua*; Blue Daisy, (*a*) the Sea Starwort; (*b*) the genus *Globularia*; Bull D. = Ox-eye D.; Butter D., locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; Christmas D., several species of *Aster*, esp. *A. grandiflorus*; Dog D. =

Ox-eye D.; Globe D., the genus *Globularia*; Great D., Horse D., Midsummer D., Moon D. = Ox-eye D.; Marsh D. = Sea D.; Michaelmas D., various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild *Aster Tripolium*; Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; Sea Daisy, Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. (See *Treas. Bot.*, and *Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.*)

a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Consolida media*, grete dayeseghe. 1578 *LYTTE Didoens* II. xix. 169 There be two kindes of Dayyses, the great and the small. *Ibid.* III. xxxiii. 364 Some call it blew Camomil or blew Daisies. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1836 *SCROPE Deerstalking* 388 Even the highest hills... are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 286 (Sea-Starwort). Country people call it Blue Daisy.

3. A species of sea-anemone (*Actinia bellis*).

1850 *LEWES Sea-side Stud.* Index.

†4. As a term of admiration. *Obs.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my dayysys lee! a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* (1887) xxxix. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. *slang.* (chiefly U.S.). A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj.* First-rate, charming.

1757 *FOOTE Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh daisy; that's charming. 1886 *Mrs. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* xv. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is.' 1888 *Denver Republican* May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic daisy. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Trul.* 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms,' some of the less familiar are... daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a daisy.

a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Well of Love* a Hir deasie colour, rid and myhte. 1611 *BARKSTED Hiren* (1876) 83, I sweare by this diuine white daisy-hand. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* I. II. iv, She Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop.

7. *Comb.*, as daisy-bud, -flower, -head, -lawn, -root; daisy-dappled, -diapered, -dimpled, -painted, -spangled *adjs.*; daisy-like *adj.*; daisy anemone = sense 3; daisy-bush, a New Zealand shrub of the genus *Olearia*; daisy-chain, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play; daisy-leaved *a.*, having leaves like those of the daisy.

1857 *WOOD Comm. Obj. Sea Shore* vi. 114 A bad-tempered 'Daisy Anemone (*Actinia bellis*), which lived in a cave... and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* I. ix, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 The 'daisy-diapered' banks. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 54 Over 'daisy-dimpled' meadows. 1887 *Sir W. G. SIMPSON Art of Golf* 91 One sweeps off 'daisy heads with a walking-stick. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 577 'Daisy-leaved Lady smock. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 20 The 'daisy-painted green. 1686 *BACON Sylva* § 354 Booying of 'Daisie-Roots in Milk. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* VIII. 82 The 'daisy-spangled lawn.

Daisy, *v. rare.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or adorn with daisies.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature daisy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 E. TAYLOR *Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisy'd o'er.

Daisy-cutter. [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies': see DAISY sb. 1 b.]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* xvi. (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 *YOUTT Horse* IV. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should... be avoided. 1867 *READER Griffith Gaunt* (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2. *Cricketer* and *Base-ball*. A ball so bowled or batted as to skim along the surface of the ground.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *'Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth. 1892 *FARMER Slang Dict.*, Daisy-cutter, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak'.

So **Daisy-cutting** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1847 *HONE Every-day* Bk. II. 461 Nimble daisy-cutting nags. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag*, I. None of your bowling, green, daisy-cutting work for us. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. i. § 3. 502 The... low daisy-cutting form which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

Dait, *obs.* form of DATE.

Dak: see DAWK.

Daker. Also *daiker*, *dakir*. [*a.* OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, med.L. *dacra*: see DICKER.] Variant of DICKER, a set of ten.

1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* xiii. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplait*, Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last. 1753 *MATLAND Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith—8 pennies. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. 171 The dicker or daker was... a measure for hides and gloves.

Daker, var. of DACKER.

Daker-hen. *dial.* [Connexion has been suggested with DAIRY v., and with Flem. *daekeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitate, et coruscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

1552 Elvot *Bibl.*, *Crex*, a certain birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that which in some places is called a Daker hen. 1698 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Daker-hen*, the corn-crake. Dakoit, etc.: see DACOIT, etc.

|| Dal (dāl). Anglo-Ind. Forms: 7-9 dōl (1, 9 dhal, dhol (1, dāl (1. [Hindi *dāl* split pulse:—Skr. *dala*, f. *dāl* to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the Cajan, *Cajanus indicus*, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India* 101 (V.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean). 1727 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 *Cajanus indicus*. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 A monthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

Dal: see DALE, DEAL, DOLE.

|| Dalai, Dalai-lama: see LAMA.

Dalder, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dale¹ (dāl¹). Forms: 1-3 dæl, 1-4 dal, 3-dale; also 3 deale, 4 dalle, 5 dall, daile, daylle, 6 daill. [OE. *dæl*, gen. *dæles*, dat. *dæle*, pl. *dalu*, *dalo*, neuter; Con. Teut. = OS. *dāl*, OFris. *del*, *deil*, MDu. and Du. *dal*, all neuter, OHG., MHG. *tal*, masc. and n., Ger. *thal* n., LG. *dāl*, *dāl*, Goth. *dāl* n., ON. *dāl* m. (Sw., Da. *dāl*) = OTeut. *dalo* m., *dalo* n., of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. Goth. *dalaþ* down, *dalaþa* below. As used in ME. the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final *e* in Ormin's *dæle*, see *Sachsche Unorganische E im Orm.* 22. The form *deales* pl. in *Ancren Riwle* is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. *Clydesdale*, *Annerdale*, *Borrowdale*, *Dovedale*, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases *hill and dale*, *dale and down*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. iii. *Þæs dæles se dæl se þæt flod ne grette ys ȝyt to-dæg westmærende on ælcas cynnes bledum.* 1200 *Yrn. Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen clipes and hwile in þe dæles. c 1200 ORMIN 9203 Nu sket shall ille an dæle beon all heged up and filled. — *ibid.* 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. c 1205 *Lav.* 26934 Heo comen . in ane dale deope. a 1225 *Ancre.* K. 282, I þe dæles . þu makest wellen worte springen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22532-4 (Cott.) Al þis world bath dale and dune. . þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 85 By dale and eek by doun. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 112 Dale, or vale, *vallis*. a 1533 LD. BERNES *Euon* xxi. 60 They . rod by hylls and dales. 1560-1 *Bk. Disch.* Ch. *Scot.* v. ii. § 10 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdail, Annandardail, with the rest of the Dailis in the West. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xiv. 17 The valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings dale (1885 *R. V. val.*) 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 177 Where, winded into pleasing dale, Runs out the rambling dale. 1806 *Cassell's Scot.* (ed. 2) 242 *Linthgowshire*. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. 1800 WOODS *Scenery of Lakes* (1822) 62 That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains. 1847 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 50/2 Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'. There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. 'Dealhead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deal end' being the lower part.

b. fig.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 19 Dan man hem telled soðe tale . . Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Falland down agayn til þe dale of synn. — *Pr. Consc.* 1044 Twa wordes . . An es þis dale, what we er wonnand. a 1661 FULLER in *Spurgeon's Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

† 2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf. Cf. DELL I. Obs.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 274 *Baratrum*, dæl [Leiden dal]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 421 On ðæt deope dæl deofol zefecallab. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 481 Ther thay stonde a dale Do make, and drenchen hem therein. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxv. 78 Dyches or dales or enyll pathes.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dale furze*; *dale-end*, the lower end of a dale; *dale-head*, the head of a dale or valley; *dale-land*, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); *dale-lander*, -man, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.); *dale-backed a.*, hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 *Lond. Gac.* No. 1078/4 Lost. a brown bay Nag. . a little dale back. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 The . . dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn. 1876 [see sense 1].

Dale² (dāl²). Also *Sc.* dail (1. [The northern phonetic variant of DOLE = OE. *dāl* part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern *hale*, *stane* = standard Eng. *whole*, *stone*. Used esp. in the following senses; for others see DOLE.]

1. A portion or share of land; *spec.* a share of a

common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

c 1241 *Neumünster Cartul.* (1898) 87, j acram et j rodam in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil. Stephani et Sywardus quondam tennerunt. 1531 *Dial. on Lavus Eng.* i. xxx. (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery . . by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc. 1735 *N. Riding Rec. IX.* 157 All the . . closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of arable land meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging. 1820 WOODS *Scenery of Lakes* ii. (1823) 43-4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees; which portions . . to this day are called Dales. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dale* [local], an unseparated portion of a field . . often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm.'

† 2. Dealing; having to do with; business. *Sc.* Obs.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 2839 Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale with þe. 1469 *Act. Audit.* 9 (Jam.) He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 161 All to ȝyng with ane to have dail [1553 dale]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 302 That he wald get the best part of the dail. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 544 The successioun proceeding of that pretendit marriage or carnall dail.

Dale³ (dāl³). Also 7 daile, 8, 9 dail, (dail). [Corresponds in sense 1 to LGer. and Du. *daal*; also to F. *dalle*, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp., Pg., It. *dala*, Sp. also *adala*. According to Littré *dalle* in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr. has 'dalle, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conveyed'. See Littré and Diez.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 COTGR., *Escourrouer*, the dale of a (ships) pompe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 The daile is a trough wherein the water doth runne over the Decks. 1800 S. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill. c 1850 *Kndim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Pump dakes*, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey . . water . . through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 *Yrn. R. Agric. Soc.* XLI. ii. 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river. . . Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.

Dale: see DEAL.

Dale v., northern form of DOLE v.

Daleir, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalesman (dæl'smæn). [= *dale's man* from DALE¹.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; esp. of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 GRAY *Yrn. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 257 A little path . . passable to the Dale's-men. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* li. ii. In Redesdale his youth had heard Each art her wily dalemen dared. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalemen.

So *Dalesfolk*, *Dalespeople*, *Daleswoman*.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 224 Our dalefolk of Mora. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. ii. There is a tough bit of Toryism in the grain of these Northern dalefolk. 1893 F. A. MALESON *Wordsw. & Duden* in *Gd. Words*. The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalepeople call Wreyness. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* I. v. 362 Her dalewoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.

Dalf, obs. pa. t. of DELVE.

Dalliance, dalie, obs. ff. DALLIANCE, DALLY.

† Dalk¹. Obs. [OE. *dalc*, *dalc*, in ON. *dálkr*.]

A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* vii. 21 Ic zeseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 159 *Fibula*, preon, uel offere, nel dalc. a 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* i. liid. 313/2 *Sphinter*, dalc, oððe preon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dalk (or a tache), *firmaculum*, *firmatorium*, *monile*. 1488 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 286 Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Marie.

† Dalk², delk. Obs. exc. dial. [?dim. of DALE, DELL: cf. E. Fris. *dölke* small hollow, dimple, dim. of *dōle* excavation, hollow: see Kluge *Nominale Stammbild.* 29.] A hole, hollow, depression.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *Au cool troveret la fossel*, a dalk in the nekke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6447 For als a dalk es even Imydward þe yholke of þe egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte. . . Ymyddes þe erthe. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 607 Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalk Hem scrape. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 112 *Dalke*, *dallis*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 85/1 The dalk . . is . . the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is. a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Delk*, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

Dalk, in mining: see DAUK.

Dall, obs. Sc. spelling of DAW v.

Dallastype (dæl'stəip). [f. proper name DALLAS + TYPE.] (See quot.)

1875 D. C. DALLAS *Circular*, I have . . perfected the method known as Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing . . copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 *Academy* 9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

† Dalle¹. Obs. rare = 1. [app. an infantile word. Cf. DADDLE.] The hand.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 118 Haylle! put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.

|| Dalle² (dal). [Fr., in both senses.]

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the F. word is the same as DALE³; in sense 1 Hatfeld suggests connexion with Ger. *diele*, board, DEAL.]

1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; *spec.* an ornamental or coloured slab for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 200 The choir, the chapels . . were paved with these dalles.

2. pl. The name given (originally by French employés of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364/1 The Columbia River is there . . compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 137 The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon; the Dalles of the Wisconsin, Minnesota. Hence *Dallage* [Fr.], flooring with dalles.

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 57 In the dallage the treatment is archaic.

Daller, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalliance (dæl'iæns). Forms: 4-6 dalyance, daliaunce, 4-7 dalliance, (5 -auns, -ans(e), 5-6 dalyance, 6 dally-, dalliaunce, 6- dalliance. [f. DALLY v. + -ANCE: prob. formed in OFr. or AngloFr., though not yet recorded.]

† 1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion. Obs.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1012 Þurȝ her dere dalyaunce of her derne wordes. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 112 Daliaunce, *confabulacio*, *collocucio*, *collogium*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ] . . And hadde with hym a long dalyaunce. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 259/1 Redyngne & dalyaunce of holy wryt & of holy mennis lyues.

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions); esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 332 (Cambr. MS.) For to han with ȝou sum dalyaunce. c 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 66 At festes, reules, and at daunces, That ben occasions of dalliances. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Pai schall . . ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wyymen. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I for the nonce . . Read his letter in a wrong sense for dalliance? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 50 Whilst like a pufte and reckless Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. vi. He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. Julian . . went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything . . but a gentele dalliance.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

1548 BECON *Solace of Soul Catechism* (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabini's Inst.* iii. xii. § 1 When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, because there is . . no trifling strife aboute wordes. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths. 1641 Lett. in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* ii. 47 Now there is no dalliance with them; who . . declare themselves against the State. 1814 WOODS *Excursion* i. Wks. (1888) 423/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

† 4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. Obs.

The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see DELAVANCE.

[c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26134 (Fairf.) & for-pink his lange dalyaunce [Cott. *delaiaunce*] þat he for-drawn has his penance.] 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi. Death deadly woundeth without dread or dalliance. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 59 My business cannot brooke this dalliance.

Dallier (dæl'iə). Also 6 dalier. [f. DALLY v. + -ER.] One who dallies: see the verb.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1553/2 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be . . earnest. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholm.* i. (Arb.) 85 The greatest makers of lone, the daylie daliers. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 19 Oct. 6/1, 'I will go so far', says the dallier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

Dallorp, var. of DOLLOP.

Dally (dæl'i), v. Forms: 4-6 daly(e, dayly(e, (5 dallyn), 6 dalie, dallye, 6-7 dallie, 6- dalliy. [a. OF. *dallier* to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr.: see Glossary to *Boson* (ed. P. Meyer). Godef. has an instance of *dallier* trans. to 'chaff'.]

† 1. intr. To talk or converse lightly or idly; to chat. Obs.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6991 Dyrsers dalye, reisons craken. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 Þay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntȝytel. *ibid.* 1213 To daly with derely your daynte wordes. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 112 Dallyn or talkyn, *fabulor*, *confabulor*, *colloguor*.

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself; to toy, sport, play with, esp. in the way of amorous caresses; to flirt, wanton.

c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 112 Dallyn, or hallesyn, *amplēctor*. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105 Did you never see

a flye in y^e nighte Dally so longe with y^e candle lighte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 265 Our Ayerie buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde. 1611-12 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iv. 274 Little else... but to dally with their cats. 1685 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 473, I have a Chamber bere of my own, Where we may kiss and dally alone. 1824 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv. The chancellor, dallied with his golden chain. 1883 R. NOET in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 Leaping lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play with a thing or subject which one does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, esp. with temptation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 18 The auncient doctours... doe in expounding the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dallye with it. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* viii. Wks. 1795 III. 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. xiii. 290 Men... who... had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy... now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle with a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play with mockingly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalled and dissimuled with all parties, geyving them faire wordes. 1599 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon*, *Tinu.* 440/1 We see a great number y^t would dallye thus with God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xxiii. 59 a, Then thought the people... they were mocked and dallied withall [*stud.*]. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 697 If we feared the Lord, durst we dally with his name? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* iii. iii. Why will you dally with my pain? 1724 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

† b. trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 146 The matter was wynteked at, and dallyed out. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 173/1 He would suffer no man... to dally out [*stud.*] his laws without condign punishment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* ix. xvii. 112 But Lewis... dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing he went about. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. ii. Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 BALE *Three Laves* 241 Ye are disposed to dallye. 1594 WILLOUGHBY *Avia* (1605) 28 The poesse... bids you doe, but dallye not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond dallye. 1600 HAYWOOD *Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dallied not, but made all haste we could. 1647 R. STAPVLTON *Juvenal* xvi. 285 If, being my debtour, he... stand Dallying to pay me. 1824 W. LIVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 6 Let when he find me dallying along... he may hurry ahead. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xv. § 651 One vessel... dallying in the Doldrums for days.

† 5. trans. To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use to dally off; cf. *dally out* in 3 b. Obs.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* ix. xxi. 19 The Councell of Flanders... dallied him off with many Excuses. 1616 MARLOWE's *Faust*. Wks. (Rtdg.) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to fulfill.

† 6. To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. Obs.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. xix. Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolutes* i. xiv. 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra... and so dallied himself into his ruin.

7. To dally away: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1685 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 473 Now when the night was dallid away... She rose and left me snoring in bed. c 1765 FELLOVD *Tartarian* T. (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

Dallying (dæ'li'j), *vbl. sb.* [-INO 1.] The action of the verb DALLY, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dallynge, or halsynge, amplexus. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* 53 Cardys, dalyng with women, dancing, and such like. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. Speak out at once. I am in no humour for dallying. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'daffing' of her young people.

Dallying, *ppl. a.* [-INO 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc.: see the verb.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 234 b, A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyng pastyme. 1580 BARETT *Alv.* F 66a A flatterer or dallyng deceiver, adulator. 1654 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence **Dallyingly** *adv.*

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* ii. (R.), Wher as he doth but dallingly perswade, they may enforce and compel. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1459/1 What an arrogant... boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallingly behaveth himselfe before the Queenes Counsell? 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 3.

Dalmatian (dælmā'tiān), *a. and sb.* Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence *Dalmatian dog*, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence *sb.*, A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK *Dandrufeds* (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog, has been erroneously called the Danish Dog... It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1893 H. DALRIEL *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians often do.

Dalmatic (dælmæt'ik), *a. and sb.* [The *sb.* occurs earliest, being a *F. dalmatique* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dalmatica*, subst. use (sc. *vestis*) of *Dalmaticus* adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence L. *dalmaticatus* attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from L.]

A. adj. Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. *Dalmatic robe*: a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so *dalmatic vestment*.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* v. xx. 384 Their habite and robe was a red curtain after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe... They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wrought with blacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6089/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 *Rubric Coron.* Q. Viet. in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 114 Then... the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is... delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

B. sb. An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. **b.** A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

Cf. ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xxii. 9 *Dalmatica vestis* primum in Dalmatia provincia Graecie texta est, tunica sacerdotialis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crem.* ix. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynnykil and Dalmatyck. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 350/1 The byere was couered with a clothe named dalmatycke. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. viii. 118 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice, tunic and dalmatic. 1855 BROWNING *Misconceptions* ii, The true bosom... Meet for love's regal dalmatic.

† **Dalmatical**, *a. Obs.* = **DALMATIC a.**

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 35 The kinges dalmatical garments... was crymsoned.

Dalt (dɔlt), *Sc.* Also **dault**. [ad. Gael. *dalta* in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix. It is false of thy father's child... falsest of my dault!

Dalt (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of **DEAL v.**

Daltonian (dɔltɔniān), *a. and sb.* [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766-1844), who was affected with colour-blindness: see **DALTONISM**.]

A. adj. Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom.* Th. iii. (ed. a) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

B. sb. A person affected with colour-blindness.

[First used in Fr., *daltonien*.]

1827 P. PREVOST in *Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts* XXXV. 321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler daltoniens. 1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. 1881 *Times* 10 Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red].

Daltonism (dɔltɔniz'm), [ad. F. *daltonisme*, f. *pre*.]

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See WARTMANN's papers on 'Daltonisme' in *Mem. Soc. Phys. de Genève* (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XI. 183.

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinguish between red and green.

1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called Daltonism. 1855 J. DIXON *Pract. Study Dis. Eye* 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism... seems to me the worst. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 493 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence **Daltonist** = **DALTONIAN sb.**

1879 H. T. FINCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only called the Daltonists who show... that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

Dalve, obs. pa. t. of **DELVE**.

† **Dal'y**, *sb.* Obs. Also **dal'y**; *pl.* **dalies**, **dalys**, **daleys**. [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dal'y, or play (K. P. dal'y), tessura, C. F. (alea, decies, K.). 1519 HAMMOND *Ung.* xxiii. 280 Men play with iii dice: and children with iiii dalies [*astragalus vel talis*]. Cutte this flesh into daleys [*tessellae*].

Daly (dæ'li), *a. rare.* † Obs. [f. **DALE sb.** + **-Y**.] Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZGERARD *Surv.* iii. 3 Grounds that is bothe hylly and dalye. 1666 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 61 The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

Dalye, *Dalyance*, obs. ff. **DALLY**, **DALLIANCE**.

Dam (dæm), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-dam, 4-7 damme, 5-6 dame, (6 damme, 7 damm(e, damp, dambe), 7-8 damm. [Common Teut. = OFris. *dami*, *domi*, MDn. *dam(m)*, MLG. and Dn. *dam*, MHG. *tam*, mod.G. *damm* (from LG.), Norse *dammr* (14-15th c.), Sw., Da. *damm*. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs., Goth. *faurdamman* to stop up, OE. *dēman*, OFris. *dēmen*, MHG. *tenmen*, Ger. *dämmen*: see **DEM v.**]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dame, or hye bankys (K. dam or heybank), agger. 1530 PALGRAVE 212/1 Damme of a myll, *actiue*. 1626 I. H. [JAWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long time been restrained, breaketh the forced dammes, and... drowneth the fields. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Wear, by Reason of certain Damms, which we call Weares. 1650 H. BACON *Conserv. Health* 93 Banks and Dambs. 1653 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

b. The barrier constructed in a stream by weavers.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* 139 The Plenty of Water was owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which... had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 M. MURRAY *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 89 Beavers... keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

c. A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE *Tales, Lover's Journey*, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space... on either side 1s level fen.

d. fig.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoll floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegiance. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 To keep up the damme of their own consciences from breaking in upon them. c 1721 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 138 Thou dunt the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate bere below.

2. The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 312 Pystryuande stream... In on daschande dam, dryueze me ouer. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 509 Pe dam of waters [gurgles aquarium]. 1391 SELBY *Cartulary* (Yorks. Archæol. Soc.) I. 4 Indentura... de Stagno vocato le Damme [Selby Dam]. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulker 736/29 Hoc stagnum, a damme. c 1530 *Remedy of Love* xxxv, Wer... All water ynke in damme or in flood. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. 642 As a damme of water stoop in one place breaks out into another. c 1869 GATTY *Hunter's Hallamshire* ix, 186 note, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor [Sheffield] were filled up in 1830... The large dams are still made use of by the company. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dam*, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 10 *Dam* (up-country), a pond for watering cattle... made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; a tail-dam, a tail-race. (The *dam* in sense 1 is a 'cat flume'.)

3. A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. *local*.

1629 S'Hertogenboth 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, hauing on the one side a small moore or damp. 1800 in G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's* xv. (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

4. **a. Mining.** A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. **b. Smelting.** (See quot. 1881.) **c. Floating dam:** † (a) = **CAMEL 2**; (b) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges... over... Shallows. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam*, the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

5. **Comb.**, as *dam-like* adj.; *dam-head* (*Sc.*), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; *dam-plate*, *dam-stone* (see quot. and sense 4 b); † *dam-ahed* (*Sc.*), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also **COFFER-DAM**, **MILL-DAM**.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damedsch tharof, and thair pertinents. 1760 WARK in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised... by the help of furze. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. v. (1869) II. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam-plate*, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

Dam (dæm), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3-dam, 4-7 damme, 6 dambe, 6-7 damm. [A variant of **DAME**, also written from 14th c. *damme*, retaining the short sound of F. a; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.]

† 1. = DAME. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud be Mortimer.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1273 Dam fortune. turns about
ay his whele. c 1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Epist.* vi. 671 The olde
chaterange damme. c 1390 *Hymns Virg.* 3 (Mätz.) Pou
deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to *sire*.

1320 [see DAME 8 bl.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiva, A fawne
sowking on his dam. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A sandy
colte. . . neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.*
Beasts (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in
the water with his dam. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 216, I have
observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept
the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.*
Eclog. i. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams
express. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 25 Calves . .
taken from the dam in a savage state. 1834 MUDIE *Brit.*
Birds (1841) I. 301 And when the dam [robins] leaves her
eggs. 1870 BRVANT *Iliad* I. v. 162 Two young lions,
nourished by their dam.

† b. *Phr.* The devil and his dam; the devil's
dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and
reche me alle be barres, That belial by belysre beet with
by damme. 1538 BAILE *Three Leaves* 1070 The denyll or
hys dam. 1588 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 51 *Ant.* It is
the diuill. *S. Dro.* Nay, she is worse, she is the diuils
dam. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350
Such . . Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for In-
stance, the Devil and his Dam. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat.*
Dict. II. *Triveneſica*, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 477 Ne Goddess was thy dam
[*hec tibi Diva parens*]. 1606 *Choice*, *Chance*, etc. (1881) 66
His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.*
T. ii. iii. 94 This Brat is none of mine. . . Hence with it, and
together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801
WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Sm. Wks.* 1812 V. 55 And said,
that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. *fig.*

a 1540 PILGR. *T.* in Thynne *Animadu.* App. i. 80 As we
be taught of the church our dam. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff.*
Sheph. II. iv. Ignorance, the Damme of Errour. 1621 51
BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. 648 That high Priest of
Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitions breed.
1802 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 80 What dam
of lances brought thee forth to jest. . . with Death?

5. *Comb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Iv. Captains* 1937 Dam-
Murthering Vipers, Monsters in-bumane. 1622 BOYS *Wks.*
936 As the careful Dam-bird [loves] her unfeathered brood.

Dam, sb. Chiefly *S.* Forms: 6 damme, 7
dame, 9 dam. [a. F. *dame* lady (DAM², DAME),
the name of each piece in the *jeu de dames* or
draughts, esp. of the crowned pieces which can
move forwards or backwards; in Ger. *dame* (*damen-*
spiel, *damspiel* draughts), Du. *dam* (*damspel*
draughts): cf. DAMBROD.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or
checkers (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various
games. *Dame* is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at
Tables or Draughts', and *dames* is the name of Draughts
in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. '*dame*, men to play at
tables or chesse with'.

1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Le jeu des Merelles,
the play of dammes. [Cotgr. '*Le Jeu des merelles*, the
boyish game called Merills, or five-pennie Morris; played
here most commonly with stones, but in France with
pawnes, or men made of purpose, and termed Merelles'.]
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* 94 (Jam) There he played at the
Dames or draughts. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 94 (Jam.) After
playing two or three games at the dams. 1828 WEBSTER,
Dam . . 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870
RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with
which the game of draughts was played.

† Dam, sb. 4, damp. *Obs.* Also 6 dame. [a.
OF. *dame* (also *damp*, *dant*, in nom. *dans*,
danz): — L. *dominus* lord, used in OF. as a feudal
title (ranking between *comte* and *baron*), but com-
monly prefixed to the name of a person by way of
honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf.
DAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2468 He knew, be swike dam, Euerildel
god was him gram. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.)
18 Dam Jeremy [v.rr. Dane Jeremi, Sayntie Jerome] was
his name. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Dame John
Barkynge, pytauncer of the monasterij in Bury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Pro.* 46 (Harl.) Wherfor sir
monk, damp Piers by your name. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes*
of Aymon ix. 199 They met with damp Rambault, the free
knight. *Ibid.* ix. 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom. *Ibid.*
xvi. 382 'Damp emperour', sayd thenne the duke naymes.

Dam (dæm), v. 1. Forms: 6-7 damme, (damm),
7 dambe), 7-8 damm, 6- dam. [f. DAM sb. 1;
taking the place of the etymological DEM, OE.
demman, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or
confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam.
Usually with *up*; also (rarely) with *back*, *out*, etc.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 Wells that have beene
damm'd up. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 106 He
had dammed up the Rivers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii.
171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850
LIVELL and VISIT *U. S.* II. 253 The Mississippi forms long
bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the
coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867
PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xxi. (1875) 314 The beavers had
dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct;
to shut up, confine; a. things material.

1553 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* vii. iv. 132 The sand in the
plaines is blown together. wherby the accustomed wayes
be dammed. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 90 Hauling
the Ouen the hotter within for it was dand vp. 1603
FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxvi. (1632) 61 Lamps dammed with
too much oyle. 1652 WAGSWORTH *tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars*
Spain 351 Don Hernande, dammed up all the doers but
one. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 347 When a ridge of
mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 261 Vnthankfulness . .
dammeth vp the fontaine of thy godlie mercie. 1632
SANDERSON *12 Serms.* 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy
of God by his contempt. 1875 M'LAUREN *Serms.* Ser. II. iv.
66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. a 1876
G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* They dammed up all
human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop.

† Dam, v. 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. DAM sb. 2] To give
birth to (young): said of animals.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 139 Such
[lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake.

Dam, obs. form of DAMN.

Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. *damascene*, DAMSON.

Damage (dæ'mɛdʒ), sb. Forms: a. 4- dam-
age; 5-8 dammage, (6 dampage, 6-7 dam-
mage, 7 damage). B. 4-7 domage, 5-7
domage. [a. OF. *domage* (11th c. in Littré), also
domage, *dommage*, *domage*, since 15th c. *dommage*
= OSP. *domage*, f. OF. *dam*, *damage*, prejudice,
loss (= Pr. *dam*, It. *danno* loss), ad. L. *dammum*
loss, hurt, *damage* + -AGE. Cf. Pr. *damnatge* and
It. *dannatio* on L. type **damnaticum*. The ME.
form *domage*, *dommage* is after later French;
dam/pnage after med.L.]

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury
affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. *arch.*
a. [1292 BRITTON I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous
et de noster poeple.] 1300 K. *Alis.* 959 The scoumft, and
the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. c 1386 CHAUCER
Par. T. P. 383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit.

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ix. 25 Though he wanne the whole
worlde and loseth himself or runneth in damage of himself.
1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 89 The damage and skaiths,
quiblis he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed.
1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 2 That . . the king should haue no
damage. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 21 You could
receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round.
1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 86 The corrupting by bribes
of the late Legats. . . to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D.
CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 141 These . . Anthems have been
wholly omitted, to our great damage.

B. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 45 [It] torneth contrarye
to them & to their domage. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 193
The great damage whiche we suffre by the absence of many
of them. a 1612 DONNE *Buabawats* (1644) 124 If a pub-
lique profit recompence my private Damage.

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing,
such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 25 Pou hast wepen for he
damage [ed. 1500 damage] of hi renoune þat is appaired.
1430 LYON. *Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. He was enrited with an
oyntment On his body that kept him from damage. c 1440
Promp. Parv. 113 Damage, or harme. *dammum*. 1577 *tr.*
Bullinger's Decades Introd., He . . suffered all the damages
of the body. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceren.* ii. ix. 50
His answer bringeth great damage to his owne cause.
1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Lost in foling, the colt
receiue damage. 1719 *De Pce Cruise* (1858) 353 She was
leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.*
II. ii. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with a and *pl.*) A loss, an injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, Kyng Lott made grete
dool for his dommagis & his felawes. 1577-87 HOLSHED
Scot. Chron. 188 The damages & skathes committed by
theenes and robbers. 1593 T. WATSON *Treys of Fancie* xxiv.
Poems (Arb.) 190 That I . . brought faire beauty to so fowle
a damage. 1600 J. PORV *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 55 They paid
the said owners for all damages committed. 1771 GOLDSM.
Hist. Eng. I. 79 Repairing the damages which the king-
dom had sustained by war.

† 3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.

a. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* vi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age
bab with him many damagis. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St.*
Ambrose I. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods
secular, we reckon these for dammagis. 1721 DR FOL
Col. Jack (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for
want of his money.

b. c 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 578 *Cleopatra*, And of his
deth it was ful gret damage. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardin*
xxii. 74 It was damage yf suche a lady . . sholde peryshe.
1544 *Loss of Rhodes* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 84 Sir Francis
de Erenol. . . it was great damage of his death, for he was
a worthy man. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. iv. 25 The Damage
is. . . that I have no money here about me.

4. *Law.* (Now always in *pl.*) The value,
estimated in money, of something lost or withheld;
the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid
in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

1430 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 9 Le pleyntif recovers ses
damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 STARKY *Eng-land*
ii. ii. 190 The party condemnid . . schold ener be awarid
to pay costys and al other damage cumyng to hys
adversary by the reson of the vntust sute and vexatoun.]
1541-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 36 Actions personall,
whereof the value, and damage amounteth to the summe of
fourte shillings. 1548 HAL. *Chron.* 31 For recoveryng of
damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1631-2 *Star*
Chancl. Cases (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500^l
to the King and 200^l Damage to M^r Deane and make recog-

nition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II.
438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1856 LO. ST.
LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prof. Law* ii. 5 An action . . for the
recovery of damages for breach of contract.

5. *slang.* Cost, expense.

1755 *Connoisseur No.* 68 ¶ 10 'There', says he, 'there's
your damage—thirteen and two-pence.' 1812 BYRON *Wks.*
(1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank
you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1852 MAS.
STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, What's the damage, as they say
in Kentucky. . . what's to be paid out for this business? 1855
DICKENS *Lett.* I. 409 Excellent stowage for the whole family
. . . Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

† Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly
out of his damage.

Damage, v. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF.
damagier, -er, *domager*, f. *damage*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to; to hurt,
harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing)
so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13. . . [See DAMAGING *vb.* sb.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton)
Dictes 106 A king in his kyngdome may be damaged and
hurte, and specially by fyue thynges. 1548 HAL. *Chron.* (1550)
24 The English studied all the waies possible to damage
their enemies: some shot arrowes, some cast stones. 1594
SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. ii. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth
may damage me. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* *Reb.* III. 459
(R.) He . . gave him a broadside, with which he . . damaged
the ship. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Dict.* I. 492 Not any
notice having been taken . . of my eye being damaged. a 1859
MACAULAY *Eng. V.* 130 He missed no opportunity
of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892
Law Times Rep. LXVII. 2517 The Merchant Prince . .
ran into and damaged the Catalonia.

2. *intr.* To suffer damage or injury. *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might
damage with the dew.

Damageable (dæ'mɛdʒəbəl), a. For forms cf.
DAMAGE sb.; also 5 dommegeable, 6 dommaga-
ble, domagable, 6-7 damagable. [a. OF.
damag(e)able, *dom-*, causing or bringing damage,
f. *damagier*: see prec. and -ABLE.]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) Cj, The tungen of advo-
cates and men of lawe ben perilous & dommegeable. 1570
DEE *Math. Pref.* 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought,
. . . damageable, or injurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne
Collect. 3 Nov. 1705, That . . most grievous and dammege-
able Sclaunder. 1636 E. DAKES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy*
I. 166 Many faults . . . damageable to that tyrannie. 1674
Govt. Tongue xii. (1684) 164 Immodest talk. . . damageable
and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors. 1796
BURKE *Regic. Peace*. *Wks.* 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly
known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the
judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until
the point can be determined.

2. Liable to be damaged.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 273 If Goods easily damage-
able be in a Ship. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah*
vii. 183 Much destruction. . . to all damageable property.

Hence † Damageably *adv.*, injuriously.

1660 HEXHAM, *Kommerlick* . . Damageably, or with
Molestation.

† Damage-cleere. *Law.* *Obs.* [ad. Anglo-
Fr. *damage clers* for *damage des clers*, in med.L.
damna clericorum 'clerks' costs']

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common
Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where
damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.

1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. *Wks.* 1872-3 II. 183 There are
several other Bills in hand; as. . . the taking away of Damage
cleere.

Damaged (dæ'mɛdʒd), ppl. a. [f. DAMAGE v.
+ -ED 1.] That has suffered damage; injured (*esp.*
physically).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July an. 1768, Clinker . .
unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June
2/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three
grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered
a damaged coin.

Damage-feasant. *Law.* Also 7-feasaunt,
-faisant, 7-8-fesant. [OF. *damage fesant*, f. *dom-*
mage faisant, doing damage, causing loss.]

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing
on a man's ground without his leave, and there
doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise.
(Properly *adj. phr.*; also used as sb.)

1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 191 (33 Hen. VIII), In any
replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes,
services or for damages feasaunt or other rent or rents. 1681
CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xl. § 18 If I leave my Angle-
rod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage
feasant. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 73 Any thing
distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for
Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. i. 111. 6. 1887 *Edin.*
Rev. Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing
and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

† Damageful, a. *Obs.* [f. DAMAGE sb. + -FUL]
Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable
and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*
ix. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more damagefull.
1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of
mischief are either issellesse, or damagefull, or dangerous.

Damagement (dæ'mɛdʒmənt), *rare.* [a.
OF. *damagement*, f. *damagier* to DAMAGE.] The
action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos Wks.* (1876) 44 (D.) The more
vs'd they [pleasures] are excessively, The more's the soule

and bodie's damagement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 5/1 If war has any *raison d'être* at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† **Damaginous**, *a. Obs.* For forms cf. **DAMAGE** *sb.*; also 5 **damaginous**, 6 **dammagious**, -*ius* [a. OF. *damagius*, -*gius*, -*jos*, *f. damage*: see **DAMAGE** *sb.* and -*ous*.] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage.

1286 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7364 When þat meynce is felonous and damageous to þe peple. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1860) Hij b, What synne is fowler than this synne... ne more dommageous. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 48 Lacking of thy lore is to vs a damageous thing. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Vinaires*, Fearefull or dommageous accidents. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall Ship* 32 All the rauenous and damageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (dæ'medʒɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DAMAGE**, *q. v.*

13. *Childh.* *Jesus* 1344 (Mätz.) Of þe liones he made a semblunge before heom withoute damagingue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 The French king... in damagingyng of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubeylle.

Damaging, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 209/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character... is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence **Damagingly** *adv.*, hurtfully.

1854 KIRRO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually... inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable. To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable.

Damaiselo, *obs. form* of **DAMSEL**.

Damalio (dāmæ'lik), **damolic** (dāmō'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *dāmalis*, *dāmalh* heifer + *io*.] The second form is *perh.* short for **damal-olic**. In **damalio** or **damolico acid**, an acid (C₇H₁₀O₂) discovered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence **Damoliate** [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid. **Damalurio** [URIO] *acid*, an acid (C₆H₁₀O₂) akin to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are **Damalurates**.

1858 THUDICUM *Urine* 343 Damaluric acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 Damaluric and Damolico acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 *Ibid.* VI. 547 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damoliate, then the damalurate.

|| **Daman** (dæ'mān). [From the Arabic name *دمن* *daman* *isrā'il*, sheep or lamb of Israel.] The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (*H. Capensis*).

1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barb. & Levant*, 326 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country. We have... presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1700 BRUCE *Trav.* I. x. 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 GORET *tr. Blumenbach's Man. Nat. Hist.* iv. 47 The Daman, *Cap. Hyrax*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 The skin... is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the marmoset and some others.

Damar: see **DAMMAR**.

Damas, *obs. form* of **DAMASK**.

Damascene (dæmäs'ēn), *a. and sb.* Also 4 **damassene**, -*asene*, 4-7 **damasene**, 6-7 **damascen**, -*sine*: see also **DAMSON**. [ad. L. *Damascēnus*, Gr. *Δαμασκηνός* of Damascus. Cf. Ger. *damascen*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus. [c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damysene [= in agro Damasceno] With goddes owene synger wrought was he.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. f. Gloss., Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and cometh from Damasco. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Huile de Damas*, oyle Damascene. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as **damascene work**. 1541 *Ord.* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Nicholls *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 215 In fine Diaper, in Damascene worke. 1550 in *Athenæum* 21 Oct. (1871) 520/3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1893 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Script.* 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments... challenge comparison with bronzes of any period.

3. **Damascene plum**: see **DAMSON** 1 c.

B. sb. 1. A native of Damascus.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 32 The cite of Damascenys.

2. Damascene work; formerly applied to damask. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 For brynging of damysens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 489/3 [Damascene, 6ells @ 3/1. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. L 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See **DAMSON**.

Damascene (dæmäs'ēn), *v.* Also 9 -*ine*. [f. prec. *adj.*; cf. **DAMASKEEN** *v.*] *trans. a.* To ornament (metal-work, esp. steel) with designs incised in

the surface and filled in with gold or silver. *b.* To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

1585-1613 [see **DAMASKEEN** *v.*]. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. ii, His arms were damascened with silver. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1302. 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold.

c. trans. & fig.

1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 These essential elements... are damascened upon a ground of really good story. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xix, M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile.

Damascened (dæmäs'ēnd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of steel and other metal-work: *a.* Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; *b.* Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of Damascus blades.

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* li, The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 344/3 Swords... with splendid damascened hilts.

c. trans. & fig.

1879 RUSLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 181 *Damascened*.—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on Damascus sword-blades, or the damascening on gun-barrels.

Damascener (dæmäs'ēn), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who damascenes metal.

1855 *tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* x. 361 The damascener and the goldsmith. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* June 57/1 Damasceners... and gun-makers are Mohammedan.

Damascening (dæmäs'ēnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* **DAMASCENE**; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 Delightful arabesques and damascenings. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* I. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another... in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament.

Damascus (dāmæ'skʊs). Formerly also in the Ital. form **Damaaco**. [L. *Damascus*, Gr. *Δαμασκός*, from Semitic: cf. Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *Dam-meshq*, Arab. دمشق *Dimashq*, *Dimesheq*; thence Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *d'meshq* or *d'meshq*, transl. 'silken' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V.).] An ancient city, the capital of Cœle-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used *attrib.*, as **Damascus blade** (see quot. 1875), etc.; also *absol.* = **Damascus steel**, etc.

Damascus iron: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. *Damascus-twist*: see quot.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 A sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Damascus-steel*, remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 113 On examination of... real Damascus barrels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Damascus-iron*, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. *Ibid.*, *Damascus-twist*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† **Damasee**. *Obs.* Also -*yaé*, -*esé*. [A corruption or abbreviation of **damascene** **DAMSON**: cf. first quot. there.] = **DAMSON**.

14... *T. of Erceledoune* 180 (Thornton MS.) Whare frwte was growande gret plenteie The date and also the damasee [v. rr. damese, damysel]. 1c 1475 *Squire lowe Degre* 36 The date, also the damyse [vime larel-tre].

Damasin, *obs. form* of **DAMSON**.

† **Damasine**, *a. Obs.* = **DAMASCENE**. *Damasine-rose*: = **damask rose**.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as... the damasine-rose.

Damask (dæmäs'k), *sb. and a.* Forms: 4-7 **damaske**, -*aso*, 4- **damask**; also 5 **dameske**, 5-6 **dammask**(e), 7 **damasque**, -*ast*; *Sc.* 5-6 **dammas**, -*es*, -*ya*, 6 **domas**, 7 **damas**, -*es*. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. **Damasc* = It. *Damascio*, L. *Damascus* proper name of the city; Littré and Hatzfeld have an OF. *Damas* of 14th c., whence the *Sc.* forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb. Club) ch. xiv. has *Damasce*.]

1. +1. The city of Damascus. *Obs.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 761 At damaske is 8e bidden stede, Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 486 So many prelates... Of Nazareth, of Nyneue, of Nephtali, and damaske. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 32 Thorow all dammask and liba. 1539 *Inventories* 49 (Jam.) Tapestry... Item, vi pece of the cietie of Dammys.

2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus, as **damask blade**, **sword**, etc. (see 7 below); **damask cloth**, **silk** (see 3 and 6 below); also the following: + **Damask plum**, **prune** = **DAMSON**. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/1 (Stanford) Take of reysons... of damaske prunes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKN. *Country Farme* 393 Damask Plums... are of three sorts, the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1729) 210 Plums... Damasc, Denny Damasc.

† **Damask powder**, ?a toilet-powder scented with damask roses. *Obs.*

c. 1540 [cf. *Damask rose* below]. 1634 Althorp *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* lxviii, For 4 lb of damaske powder for Goddy Webb. 1837 HEYWOOD *Royall King* iv. Wks. 1874 V. l. 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

Damask rose, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the *Rosa gallica* var. *damascena*, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1768) the *monthly rose*, *striped monthly*, and *York-and-Lancaster*, were supposed to be varieties of the *Damask rose*. According to Flückiger and Hanbury, *Pharmacographia*, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of *R. gallica* with very deep-coloured flowers.

c. 1540 *Recipe in Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. 224 Putt thereto half an vnce of fyne poudre of redde damaske rosys. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. l. 655 We cal them in English, *Roses of Prouince*, and *Damaske Roses*. *Ibid.* 654 The flowers... be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwix red and white, almost carnation colour. 1828 HAKLUYT *Memo-randa* in *Foy* II. l. 165 The *Damaske rose* (brought in) by Doctor Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eighth Physician. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 45 *Damas-roses* yet unblown. 1744 C. THOMPSON's *Trav.* III. 13 *Rose-Water* made of the *Damaske Roses* which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLZ. *Bk. about Roses* at The *Damask* [rose] with its few rich velvety-crimson petals, is a memory, and that is all.

Damask violet = **DAME'S VIOLET**. (In Ger. *Damaskblume*.)

1578 LYTE *tr. Doctores* 153 In English *Damaske violets*, *Dames violets* or *Gillofers*. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* ii. cxvi. 377 *Damas Violets* is called... in English *Damaske Violets* [etc.]. 1861 PRATT *Flower Plants* I. 154.

† **Damask water**, *rose-water* distilled from *Damask roses*. *Obs.*

[1306 N. DE TINGEWICK in *Archæol. Trnl.* XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco.] 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dostley* I. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Capitayne sprinkled the Kynges with damaske water. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Eau de Damas*, *Damaske*, or sweet water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous herbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Heck, *Draper's Dict.*).

c. 1430 LVGG. *Storie of Thebes* iii. vi, Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 *Paston Lett.* No. 725 III. 91 A newe vestment off whyght damaske for a dekyne. 1538-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates... shall... weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* ii. x. 239 A linnen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damasques and veluets. 1609 *Land. Gas.* No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. c. 1710 C. FRIENES *Diary* (1888) 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1735 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wrought silks. 1844 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 415 The draw-loom... is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 487/3 *Damask diaper* 1 yd. 2/2. 1624 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 354 One suite of damaske... for his table. 1696 J. F. MERCHANTS *Ware-ho.* 13 *Damask*... is a very fine sort of... Linnen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures... it is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 23 The table is laid... damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully **damask steel**. b. The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1297 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Damask-steel*, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. *Ibid.* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar... the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallization. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* III. v. 123 There was a pretty redness in his lip . . . 'twas just the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damask. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 232 The Warre of White and Damask in their nicely gawded Cheekes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxvii. Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 116 She. . . Blush'd a live damask.

III. *attrib.* and *adj.* from senses under II. But early examples of *damask cloth*, *blade*, etc., mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above. 6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished with damask.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xix. (1890) 61 A fayre whyte coneryng of damaske clothe. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i. A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 1682 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and a damask napkin. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deves* 17 Nov. Lady Anson began the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 63 By him his damask crests [*εἴρετα ποικίλα*] hung. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 78 The fine edge of his damask blade. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 The wootz . . . retains . . . a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid.

8. Of the colour of the damask rose; bluish-coloured.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 296 Faire Ladies . . . Dismaskt, their damask sweet commixture showne. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i' th' budde Feede on her damaske cheek. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* ProL, While, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-eyelids lay. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* xvi. Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement.

† 9. = DAMASKED 3 (? a misprint).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life* 42 (MS. version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [*v. r.* damask] meadows, and the crawling streames.

IV. 10. *Comb.*, as *damask-coated*, *-coloured*, *-gowned* ppl. adjs.; *damask-wise* adv.; † *damask branch*, a figured pattern like that of damask or damask-work; so † *damask-branched* ppl. a.; *damask carpet* (see quot.); *damask loom*, a loom for weaving figured fabrics; *damask steel* (see 4); *damask-stitch* (see quot.); *damask-work*, the veining on Damascus-blades; incised ornamentation inlaid with gold or silver.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiv. 46 Diapering. . . (in *Damask branches, and such like), it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, *Damaskbranch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch, and in what fashion you list. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Damask-carpet*, a variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arlb.) 25 The *damask-coated Cittizen. a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood*, The *damask-colour'd dove . . . His sundry colour'd feathers. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 135 A magnificent array of satin and *damask-gowned priests. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 708 The *damask loom is capable of producing any figure, however complicated. 1832 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Damask-Stitch*, A name given to Satin Stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong.*, *Tailler quelque chose à la Damaskine*, to cut some thing *damask wise. 1611 CORNA, *Damasquiner*, to flourish, carve, or engrave Damask-wise. 1598 FLORIO, *Damaschino*, *damaske worke vpon blades. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* III. All. The sloping of the moon-lit sword was damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unown.

Damask (dæ'mask), *v.* [f. prec. sb. By Milton and Phineas Fletcher stressed *damask*.]

1. *trans.* To weave with richly-figured designs. [1599, etc. see DAMASKED 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*, to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 JOHNSON, *Damask*, 1. to form flowers upon stuffs.

2. = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* B. II. xxi. 584 b. A faire basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H. COCART tr. *Pinto's Voy.* 159 Armed with . . . Partisans damasked with gold and silver. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 354 They damask their cymeters with a bluish colour. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 247 The wooden sides were plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To ornament with or as with a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, There pinks elazied wide And damaskt all the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. i. Where various flowers damask the fragrant seat. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 334 As they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damaskt with flowers. 1744 SHENSTONE *Song, O'er desert Plains* 's Tho' my path were damask'd o'er With beauties e'er so fine. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* i. (1892) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold.

4. To make red or bluish-coloured like a damask-rose.

1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peach-like cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking with lines and figures.

1673 in *Stationers' Rec.* (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'. 1678 *Ibid.*, Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fit for damasking. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*, to stamp rude Draughts on waste

Paper, etc. 1709 *Act. 8 Ann. c. 21* Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books . . . to the proprietor or proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make waste Paper of them. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) I. 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue.

† 6. To warm (wine): see quot. 1706. *slang.*

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Damask the Claret*, Put a roasted Orange slasht smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damask Wine*, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle. 1778 CUMBERLAND in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (1881) I. 101 Wilt have it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus' nose?

Damasked (dæ'maskt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven with richly-figured designs.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* III. Wks. (1886) VIII. 124 Sitting at table. All covered with damask'd napery. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 206 The outward appearance of the said skin is like to a damask garment. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4 The exports in damasked silk.

2. Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 345 His sword he took, and fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 The out side was . . . damasked and embossed with wires of gold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel. 1834 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 167 Barrels of double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked.

3. *transf.* Variegated; diapered.

1648 EARL OF WESTM'D. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreaths.

4. Having the hue of the damask rose.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxx. I have seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes. 16 . . . WORTON *Farwell to Vanities*, Beauty, th' eye's idol, [is] but a damask'd skin. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* III. xxviii. So Roses damaskt robe, pranked with green ribbons, sentis.

5. Furnished or hung with damask.

1861 *Ours English Home* 134 The damasked chambers.

† **Damaskeen**, *-kin*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *-on*, *-yne*. [a. F. *damasquin*, *-ine* damascene, ad. It. *damaschino*, f. *Damasco*, Damascus.]

A. adj. = DAMASCENE *a.*

1551 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear . . . any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II. xxviii. 62 b. Vessels of gold . . . faire painted after the Damaskin fashion.

B. sb. A Damascus blade.

1562 J. SHUTE *Two Comm.* II. Cc j. a (Stanford), A Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion, he was a righte damaskyne. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. i. 72. 346 A Damasken, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Silver and Gilt. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett. Chas. I* (1753) 124 No old Toledo Blades, or Damaskins.

Damaskeen (dæ'maskēn), *v.* In 6 *-kane*, 6-7 *-kine*, 8-9 *-quino*, *-keen*. [a. F. *damasquiner*, f. *damasquin* ad]: see prec.] = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* III. ix. 84 b. A little hatchet damaskined. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xiii. (1626) 315 Cnps of fine Corinthian Latten, gilded and damaskined. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. iii. His axe . . . was so richly gilt and damaskined. 1863 — *Caxtoniana* I. 152 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence **Damaskeen'd** *ppl. a.*, **Damaskeen'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 715 The Persians are exquisitely skilful in damasking with Vitriol. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Damaskeen'ing*, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc. by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damasked blade.

Damasker, *rare*—1. [f. DAMASK *v.* + *-ER*.] = DAMASCENER.

1621 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandw'ch, damasker.

Damasking (dæ'maskin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DAMASK; *esp.* the damascening of metal.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atauxta*, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. xii. The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitriol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The art of damasking (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service.

b. transf. (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1660 EVELYN *To Dr. Wilkins* 17 Feb., Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

Damasqueenery, *rare*—*v.* [a. F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damasquing; damask-work.

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Damasqueenery*, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itself. 1775 ASH, *Damasqueenery*.

|| **Damasquine** (*-sk'n*). = DAMASKEEN *sb.*

1849 in *Webster's Dict. Terms*.

|| **Damassé** (dāmāsē). [F. *damassé* = *linge damassé* Hatzfeld.] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Damassen, *-syn*, *-zeene*, *-zine*, *obs.* forms of DAMSON.

Damassin (dæ'mäsin). [Deriv. of F. *damas*, DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande *Dict. Arts* 1842); see also quot. 1882.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, *Damassin* is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk orgazine. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Damassin*, *Damasquinette*, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver.

Damaysele, *-elle*, *obs.* forms of DAMSEL.

Damb(e), *obs.* (erron.) form of DAM, DAMN.

Dambonite (dæ'mbōnīt). *Chem.* [f. *dambo* native African name + *-ITE*.]

A sweet white crystalline substance (C₄H₄O₂) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa. [1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called *dambo* by the natives).] 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kneaded into loaves called by the natives *n'dambo*. Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol.

Dambosé (dæ'mbōsēs). *Chem.* [f. prec. + *-OSÉ*.]

A crystallizable sugar (C₃H₅O₃) obtained from dambonite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 Dambosé is a polyatomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether.

Dambre: see DAMMAR.

Dam-brod, *dam-brodd*. *Sc.* [f. DAM *sb.* 3

+ BROD 2, BOARD: = Du. *dambord*, Ger., *Da. dambret*, Sw. *dambräde*, the board on which the *dams* or *jeu de dames* is played.] A draught-board. *b. attrib.* Checkered.

1779 *Inv. Goods of D. Stewart, Earl of Buchan* (MS.), 8 Damboard [table] Cloths. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 Bath at gammon and the dambrod. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 113 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a *dam-brod pattern*.

Dame (dēm). Also 5 *Sc.* *deym(e)*, 5—*Sc. deme*, 9 *north. dial.* *deame*, *deeam*. [a. OF. *dame* (11th c. in Littré): earlier *damme* = Pr. *dama*, *domna*, It. *donna* = L. *domina* lady, mistress, fem. of *dominus* lord, master. A variant now differentiated is DAM 2.]

I. Expressing relation or function.

† 1. A female ruler, superior or head: = 'lady', as fem. of *lord* ('our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also *fig.* or *transf.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 428 Almihti God . . . jine ure dame his grace, so lengre so more. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 774 When he [= she] was hurr' Abbas and hurr' Dame. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 113 (MS. K) Dame, *domina*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad. II. 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule, is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the house, the mistress of a household, a housewife. Now *archaic* or *dial.* (*my dame* = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged housewife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 15150 At Londone anoper kyng gan wohe . . . Sabeik þan was his name, Dame Rytula highte his dame. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Shipm.* T. 356, I toke vnto our dame Joure wif at home þe same gold azein. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dame; vbi a huswyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 2 The Master as the servant, the dame like the mayde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Catechism* Rubr., Fathers, mothers, maisters, and dames. 1593 BILSON *Gent. Christi's Ch.* 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentice is called Dame; and yet Dame is as much as *Domina* and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 57 Upon This day, she was . . . Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. Ivi. 147 The Gentry love both him and my Dame, and the poor People adore them. 1833 CARLYLE in *Emerson Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., *My deam*, my mistress, my wife. *An and deam*: an old woman.

b. transf.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 52 The cock . . . stontly struts his dames before.

3. The mistress of a private elementary school for children. (Usually an old woman or widow.) Now almost *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 50 He bewailed . . . his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his dame. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. Those good old motherly dames, found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow brood . . . to teach them their letters.

4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boarding-house for boys at the school. (Also applied to a man who does the same.)

c 1727 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* (1857) I. 15 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Story* I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii. The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. 22 Hexter . . . being,

not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

II. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position; the feminine corresponding to *Sire*; = My lady, Madam: gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c., left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c.).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2080 Hu nu, dame, detestful! Cwen, acangestu nu! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8349 (Cott.) Dame, I did be hider call, Als mi wedded wiif of all. a 1300 *Florin & Bl.* 56 Dame, he sede, his hail is pin. c 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's T.* 36 Per durst no wiif clepe hur but dame. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 871 'Dame,' he seyde to the qweue, 'Mekylle of solas have we sene.' c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 139 Thus seyde the wyfe of the hows, 'Syr, how faryth my swete spouse. . . I' 'Sertes, dame,' he seyde, 'wele.' c 1470 *Henry Wallace v.* 330 A widow thar duelt. 'Fayr deyme,' he said, 'go get sum meit for me.' 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 99 Fare thee well Dame, what are becomes of me, This is a Soldiers Kisse. 1669 *Penn No Cross* x. 85 Now . . . men of ordinary Trades in England (are called) Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 90 How much was it, dame?

† 6. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss. Now only fig. in personifications, as *Dame Fortune*, *Dame Nature*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23719 (Cott.) Dame [*v.r.* Dam] fortune turnes þan hir quele. c 1305 *Saints' Lives* in E. E. P. (1861) 71 Tui maidenes cleue ynou hir douzren were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice. . . Dame Mabilie þe gode moder þis children louede ynou. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 151 The Emperours doghter dame Custance. 1413 *Lvdo. Pilgr. Soule* i. l. (1859) 1 The noble worthy ladydame Misericord. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Lucia Schynnyng* 11 Me thoct Dame Fortoun. . . Stude me before. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 119 Alexander king of Scottes married dame Jane the sister of king Henry. 1593 [see a]. 1600 *Thynne Emblems* xiii. Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 A. BROWNIE *Art. Pict.* (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations.

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which *Lady* prefixed to the surname is in common use.

1611 *Patents creating baronets* in Selden *Titles Hon.* II. v. § 46 Quod uxores . . . gaudent hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, *Lady, Madame*, et *Dame* respective, secundum usum loquendi. 1614 *Ibid.* II. ix. § 2 By custom. . . the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stiled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies; which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males. 1648 *Prynne Plea for Lords* 42 Dame Alice Piers was brought before the lords. 1661 *Protocols* Lords I. 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Bt., and Dame Mary his wife. 1793 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins (relict of a knight) died the 18th.

c. Prefixed to the surname of a housewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress. *arch. or dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 558 [Grim] bar him hom to hise cleue, And bi-taucte him dame leue [his wife]. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon Prol.* Dame Chat her deare gossyp. [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat'.] 1791 *Boswell Johnson*, He was first taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for young children in Lichfield. *Chapbook title.* The History of Dame Trot and her Cat.

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now *historical or poetic*.

1530 *Palser.* 212/1 Dame, a lady, dame. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life of Wolsey*, Vour . . . banquet, where was assembled such a number of excellent fair dames. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. v.* i. 298 [Thisbe] the fairest Dame That liu'd, that lo'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 282 Hee'l say in Troy . . . The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* vii. 73 They . . . intice likewise the young Dames. 1702 *Pope Sappho* 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move. 1764 *Golds. Trav.* 251 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* III. 345 She had the low voice of your English dames.

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. *arch. or dial.*

1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 The Ladies and dames that serue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vpon you. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 7 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid. 1864 *CAPERN Devon Provincialism*, Dame, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

c. The title of female members of the Primrose League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

1890 G. S. LANE *Fox Primrose League* 12 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

III. A mother; = DAM sb.²

† 8. A mother. *Obs.* a. of human beings.

a 1205 *Aucr. R.* 230 Ase þe moder mid hire zunge deorlinge vliðd from him . . . & let hit sitten one, & loken 3eorne ahuten, & cleopien, Dame! dame! & weopen. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Hire sire and hire dame þreþ hire to bete. c 1386 *Chaucer Mauphile's T.* 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.]. c 1400 *Test. Love Prol.* (1560) 272/1 In such wordes as wee learneded of our dames tongue. 1647 *Sgr. love Degre* 622 To bydde this chylde go sucke his dame. 1893 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1477 The sire, the sone, the dame and daughter die.

b. of animals; = DAM sb.² 2.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 286 As chekenes crepyn vndyr

þe dame wyng. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxx. 303 Þe putten forth anon the 3onge foles and maken hem to nyzen after hire dames. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the fole. 1598 *Yong Diana* 219 Despoiling the harmless Nightingale of her dearest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering vp and downe ouer their heads. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 62 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. † 9. The queen at chess. [= F. dame.] *Obs. rare.*

1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 Sometimes we were went to play at the chesse . . . and [I] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10. Comb., as dame-errant (*nonce-wd.* after knight-errant); dame-school, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

1852 *Miss Yonge Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed dame-errant. 1821 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Sequel to Rosamond* II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play' . . . 'The Dame-school Holiday.' 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xvi. 527 Dame schools . . . have . . . ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. DAM sb.¹ and 4, and DAMN.

Damegeous, var. DAMAGEOUS *Obs.*, injurious.

Dameisele, damesel(le, obs. ff. DAMSEL.

Dames, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damesé, var. of DAMASEE *Obs.*, damson.

Damesene, obs. form of DAMSON.

Dameship (dā'mʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. DAME sb. + SHIP.] The office or position of a dame.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. He shall have . . . a Dameship of the Palace for his niece.

Dameson, -yn, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name in the old herbalists, *Viola matronalis*, or of its equivalents. The form *damas* or *damask violet* appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*; by lye called also *Dame's Gilliflower*.

1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Gilloflowers. . . These floures þe now called in Latine *Viola Matronalis* [so in TURNER 1592]: in English *Damaske violets*, *Dames violets* or *Gillofers*, and *Rogues gillofers*; in French *Violettes de Dames*; in base *Almaigne Mast-bloemen*, and after the Latine name they call it *Joncfrouwen viliere*, which may be Englished *Dames violets*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxvi. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or *Queenes Gilloflowers*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 74/1 The double Dame Violet groweth many together in a knot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple dame's-violet.

Damicele, obs. form of DAMSEL.

Damie (dā'mi). *Sc.* [f. DAME + -IE, -Y dim. suffix.] A diminutive or pet form of DAME.

1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock* v. Ve glaiket, gleesome, dainty Damies [the Muses].

Damisel, -on, obs. ff. DAMSEL, DAMSON.

¶ Dammar (dām'mā). Also (? 5 dambro), 7-9

damar, 8-9 dammer. [a. Malay dammar resin, whence the botanical genus *Dammara* (N.O. *Conifere*), the typical species of which, *D. orientalis*, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.] The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; esp. the cat's-eye resin (*E. India Dammar*) from *Dammara orientalis*, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc., and the Kauri-gum from *D. australis* of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. *White Dammar*, or *Dammar Pitch*, is obtained from *Vateria indica*; *Black Dammar* from *Canarium strictum*. (Also *Danmar-gum*, *Danmar-resin*, *Gum Dammar*.)

[c 1440 *Secrees* 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and pre dragmes of þe tree of aloes.] 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India* § 1. 37 The Planks are sowed together . . . and calked with Dammar (a sort of Rosin taken out of the sea). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 73 Dammar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXIII. 412 Resins . . . called dammer in India . . . the produce of various trees. 1899 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas.

¶ Dammar. *Bot.* [See prec.] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also *attrib.*, as *dammaria resin*. Hence in *Chem.* *Dammara*, a neutral resin, and *Dammario acid*, constituents of dammar. *Dammarin*, *Dammariol*, *Dammaron*, *Dammaryl*, chemical derivatives of dammar. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 301 *Dammara resin*, *Australian*, . . . consists of an acid resin, dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, dammaran.

† Dammar. *Obs.* Also *damouret*. [ad. F. *dameret* 'an effeminate fondling or fond caret knight' (Cotgr.); deriv. of *dame lady*.] A ladies' man: 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Cotgr.). 1635 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Commend. Verses* to Person's *Varieties*, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes . . . The Dammarer respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistress right. a 1649 — *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1712) 145 Place me with a damouret . . . if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of DAMASK.

Dammasin, obs. form of DAMSON.

Damme (dām'mi). Also 7 dammee, 7-9 dammy.

1. *int.* Shortened form of *Damu mel* used as a profane imprecation.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 237 My Lord Powis . . . said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 *Total Rent in Commu. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 122 Hee's not a gentleman that wears a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1797 *WELCOTT (P. Pindar) Magpie & Robin Wks.* 1812 II. 476 Damme isit you? 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* iv, Tandyman wouldn't pay: no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as sb. a. The oath itself, or its utterance.

1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* III. iv, Let me begin with a damme. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xl. xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's' rather Attic.

† b. *transf.* A person addicted to using this oath; a profane swearer. Also † damme-boy. *Obs.*

1618 *MVNSHUL Ess. Prison* 45 Though he steale his band of tenne thousand Dammees. a 1658 *CLEVELAND (N.), Punks and dammy-boys*. 1662 *NEWCOMB Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of y^e nation. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 335 A grand-jury of dammees.

† 3. *attrib. or adj. Obs.*

1660 H. ADIS *Fannaticks Mile* 'iij h, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses.

Damme, obs. form of DAM, DAMN.

Dammed (dæmd), *pp. a.* [f. DAM v.¹ + -ED.]

Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by a dam (usually with *up*).

1664 *DRYDEN Ind. Queen* iv. l, Like dammed-up streams. 1879 *ATCHURLEY Boerland* 97 This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

Dammer (dæ'mər), sb. [f. DAM v.¹ + -ER¹.]

One who constructs dams.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xliii, Auld George Glen the dammer and sinker.

† Dammer, v. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *dämmern* to become dim, to dim.] To make dim or dark.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 649 So greate a mercate towne and faire withall that . . . it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. DAMMAR, resin.

Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. DAMASK.

Damming (dæ'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-INO¹.] The action of the verb DAM¹; obstructing or confining by a dam. (Also with *up*.)

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Inlton. Th.* 353 The damming up of those rivers. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook . . . with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of DAMSEL.

Dammish, v. *Sc.* Also *daimish*. [Possibly a variant of DAMAGE; OF. *had damacher* beside *damagier*. But cf. Ger. *dämsch* stupid.]

† 1. *trans.* To stan, stupefy. *Obs.*

a 1598 *ROLLOCK On the Passion* (1616) 38 (Jam.) As a man who falls downe from an high place . . . lyes without sense, and is dammished with the fall. 1792 *Womrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke.

2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar fruit) by a knock.

In south of Scotland (*daimish*).

Dammosen, obs. form of DAMSON.

Damn (dām), v. Forms: 3-6 dampne, (4 dampne, damp), 4-7 damne, (5 dame, 5-6 damme, 5-7 dam, 7 dam), 7- damn. [a. OF. *dampne-r*, *dampne-r*, ad. L. *damnāre*, *dampnāre*, orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf. Pr. *dampnar*, It. *dannare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = CONDEMN¹ (in part), 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Cott.), I damp þe not quar-so þou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1382 *Wyclif John* viii, to Wommen, wher ben thei that accusen thee? no man dampned thee. c 1385 *CHAUCEUR L. G. W.* Prol. 387 It is no maystrey for a lord To dampne a man with-oute answer. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 23 This same Erie of Athelstels was ended, arrayned, and dampned. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Nij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1551 [see DAMNED 1].

† b. To condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = CONDEMN³, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20888 (Cott.) Bat ananias and his wiif For suilk he dampned þaim of lijf. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 556 Pylat . . . dampned his Lorde to dye on the croys. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 382/2, ii. thousand peple cristen which had been longe there dampned for to hewe the marble. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) viii. ii, So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Tresilian* xvii, I poore Tresilian . . . was dampned to the galowes. 1611 *SKEET Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. 21viii. 168 Let the Edict be damnd to eternal silence. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 284 See Cromwell damnd to everlasting fame. 1879 *BLACKMORE Maid of Sk.* (1881) 69, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees.

† 2. To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc.) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal; to denounce or

annal authoritatively; to CONDEMN. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd wedding with the dede. **1387** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money bat was sylviche i-brought up. **1483** RICH. III. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii. xlii. l. 105 Dampnyng and idelly destroying all the stamps and Irons. **1556** Chron. *Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross]... were many bookes of cryses... dampnyd and brent before his face. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was dampned. **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer Prolog.* And with faint praises one another-damn [cf. Pope *Prolog. Sat.* 200]. **1700** WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were dampn'd in the space of a Term or two. **1797** GOODWIN *Enquirer* ii. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 An assembly... gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

b. *spec.* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 We glosse him with Invetives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas. **1666** tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* Avij. The Book must be dampn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. xi. A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777. A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which... in the play-house phrase, was damned. **1860** J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* i. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

†c. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. הָרַס to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

1525 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therein, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde. Onely beware of it that is damned, lest ye damne your selues (yf ye take ought of it which is damned). *Ibid.* xi. 11 He smote all the soules that were therein with the edge of the swerde, and damned it... & damned Hasor with fyre.

3. *transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The wikked werkes dampne and destroye the good. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. **1607** — *Timon* iv. iii. 165. **1691** T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p. lxxxiii. He would damn all Patents that damned the River. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 Who borrow much... And damn it with improvements of their own. **1848** LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. **1893** *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/4 Chapman's... remarkable preference... if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

4. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. **c1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 6 Wicked suld noght rise... for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij. He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or saved. **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Hane pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prolog.* i. ii. § 101 You damne all to the fyre, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. **1727** SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*. Some people take more pains to be damned, than it wold cost them to be saved. **1870** M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematized him.

b. *transf.* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 *Ayeneb.* 115 He is manslayte and him-zelue damneþ ase zayþ be ryttinge. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 92 Rist so goddes body bretheren that it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. **c1440** *York Myst.* xlviii. 161 þe dedis þu vs schall damne be-dene. **1547** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* ii. iii. The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1. 127 Some... make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. **1703** BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* i. 66 'Tis... the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) iii. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself.

†c. In passive sense: = be damned. *Obs. rare.* **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. ii. Cle. Sir, shall I lie? King. Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* ii. i. So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations, and exclamations, expressing emphatic obijuration or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd—n' or 'd—', in pa. pple. 'd—d'.)

1433 JOAN OF ARC in De Barante *Ducs de Bourgogne* vi. 116 Mais, fussent-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume. **1589** *Papye W. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Hang a spawne! drown it; alls one, damme it! **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters... (full of God damme him). **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 § 1 Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* viii. I'll be d—d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. Then take broadsword and be d—d to you. **1859** DICKENS *T. two Cities* i. ii. One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. D—, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* i. v. If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can... Protest, and swear, and damn. **1665** DRYDEN *Indian Emp. Epil.* Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. **1796** STEEDMAN *Surinam* i. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragons... cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

Damn (dæm), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. (The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi *dām*, *dawn*, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)]

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. ii. Rack a maids tender ears, with 'dam's and Devils. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II. 460 'What! I he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* i. xii. That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed... into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases not worth a damn, not to care a damn. (Cf. CURSE *sb.* 2 ¶.)

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvii. Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. **1817** BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong... system, not worth a damn. **1827** SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d— about the matter, so to speak. **1849** MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

Damn(e), *obs.* (error.) form of DAM.

Damnability (dæmnəbɪlɪ'ti). [f. next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. **1648** BR. DUFFA *Angels Rejoice*. 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speakes), but not damnation. **1845** CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnably (dæmnəbəlɪ), *a.* Also 4-6 dampnable. [a. F. *damnable*, in 12-13th c. *dampnable*, ad. L. *dam(p)nabilis*, f. *damnāre*: see DAMN.]

†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated; highly reprehensible. *Obs.* (or merged in 2, 4.)

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 341 Myche more ben þei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. **1509** BARCLAY *Shep of Folsy* 123 Than it [damsynge] in erth no game is more damnable. **1634** PEVINE *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence. **1841** EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 268, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.

†b. Liable to judicial condemnation. *Obs. rare.* **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnable.

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custumable. **c1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 þe pyne of dampnabil men. **1534** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The contrarye beliefe per-tayneth to the damnation of our soules, if heresy be damnable. **1614** H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what most poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii. Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. **1884-3** SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable... of his own will.

†3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs. rare.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 181 Yf thi way be foule, it is dampnable. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

†b. Causing damnation. *Obs. rare.*

c1617 HIERON *Serm.* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applied, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused... there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

1594 Sir J. HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord—. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 29 Thou damnable box of envy thou. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347 This is a damnable Shame. **1843** LYTTON *Last Baron* x. vi. That damnable wizard and his witch child. **1880** Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

†B. as *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 188 That did but shew thee... inconstant, And damnable ingratefull. **1668** DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsome! **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]... but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. **1712-35** AARATHNOT *John Bull* i. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Damnableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prolog.* Answ. to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

Damnably (dæmnəbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a damnable manner.

†1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. *Obs.* **c1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* 860 Cursedly and dampnably we

han ygit ȝeinst þoure gret lordship. **1552** *Act 5-6 Edu.* VI. c. 1 § 1 A great number of People... do wilfulle and dampnably... abstayne and refuse to come to their Parische Churches. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre dampnably. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnable wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 14, I have mis-vs'd the Kings Presse dampnably. **1667** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i. I was drunk; damnable drunk with ale. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. i. I find I am damnable in love. **c1753** in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) 417, I bate the dutch most damnable. **1843** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnable good old times extolled.

Damnation, *obs.* form of DAMAGE.

Damnation (dæmnə'tʃən). Also 3-6 dampnacion, -oun, etc. [a. F. *damnation*, in 12th c. *dampnation*, -acion, ad. L. *dam(p)nātiō-em*, n. of action f. *damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

†1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott.) Pis traitur... þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredest God, that thou art in the same dampnacion? **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1276/1 Her offspring... had not... fallen in dampnacion of death. **1639** LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 297 In a council... Pope Alexander II condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. x. Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. **1800** LAMM *Lett. to Manning* 16 Dec. I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play. **1806** H. STODONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal congh, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Opposed to salvation.)

c1300 *Cursor M.* 16455 (Cott.) Þai ches þaim-self dampnacion... And brocht vs til saluacion. **c1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacione felle one me. **c1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 193 Þat his soule was saynd from dampnacion. **1541** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. **1616** R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deserve black helles damnation. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. **1729** YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii. So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd. **1869** W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 89 Goddes body... is... deth and dampnacion... on þem þat dyeth yuel. **c1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love!' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacion.' **1596** SHAKS. *Mech. V.* ii. vii. 49 'Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. **1605** — *Mach.* i. vii. 20 His Vertues Will please like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. **1712** SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*. Tell me... What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic obijuration.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh! **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 § 2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' **1836** MARVAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's damnation cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's damnation hot. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns. **1843** MARVAT *M. Violet* xxxvi. He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

†4. *Roman Law*. [tr. L. *damnatio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (See quot.)

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 11 a. The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. **1880** — *Gain Digest* 528 A legacy by damnation... was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence † **Damnatonly** *adv.* = prec. 3 b.

1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnatonly hard.

Damnatory (dæmnə'tɔəri), *a.* [ad. L. *damnā-tōri-us*, f. *damnātōr-em*, agent-n. from *damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1682 *Cass. Prot. Eng.* 7 The Sentence... is not pretended to be damnatory. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of this damnatory style. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 3/1 No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory.

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 157 It was either a sneer or a most damatory admission. 1862 W. M. ROSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damatory clauses. 1838 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 123, I do not believe the damatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1820-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damatory.

Hence **Damnatōrily** *adv.*

1895 J. BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatōrily faint praise.

Damned (dæmd, poet. dæmnd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAMN v. + -ED.]

† 1. Condemned, judicially sentenced. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Damnyd, dampnatus. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitive, outlawed, convict and damned persons. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 49 Condemned to be common laborers. In some parties... these serving men (for so be these damned persons called) do no common worke. 1616 BARENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Witches*, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also *transf.* of an author.

1708 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 10 May, Damnation follows death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes agen. 1710 *Ibid.* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd... dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. *Theol.* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1393 GOWER *Conf. L.* 189 O damned man to helle. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 20 The damned spyrites. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 382 Damned spirits all, that in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1667 MITTON P. L. II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue. 1882 ROSETTI *Ballads & Sonns, Rose Mary* II. 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damned soul.

b. *absol.* as *sh. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

1507 COMMUNY. Cij, The payne... That dampned haue in hell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxviii. 242 The place of the Damned. 1827 POLLOCK *Court T. v.* In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See *quot.* (Cf. F. *âme damnée*.)

a 1791 GROSE *Olio, Grumbler* viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to swear out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

† 3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc. as in 4, or as a consciousness extension of 2.

1563 NOWELL in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 493 Filthy and damned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperor her son. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 39 Out damned spot; out I say. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. lv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestling of the Church of Scotland. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batile Demon, with the damn'd spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd—d'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 832 And straight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralph's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ii, It is a d—d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* (1849) II. i. 47 The pigs may do their damndest with me. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, You would be a d—d fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv.* Damnably.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damnd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more... Examples we may find enough, Damnd high, damnd low, damnd fine, damnd stuff. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on a Stick* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damnd hot it is! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I believe she's d—d fond of me.

Hence † **Damnably** *adv.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, *Sup.* Fell it out so accurdly? Amb. So damnably? 1675 R. HEAD *Art of Wheeling* 186 He mortgages his soul to the Devil, by swearing damnably there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

† **Damnément, dampne.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dam(p)nément*, f. *dam(p)ner*.] Damnation.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. 2, Cleopatra... shall be... deceived of her folysshe empyre unto shame and to dampnement.

Damner (dæmər), [f. DAMN v. + -ER.] One who damns: see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 HICKEINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 GARRICK *Lette* 1, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damnd'd. 1851 T. PARKER in *Life & Corr.* I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the dauner.

† **Damnifiable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. DAMNIFY + -ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1604 T. WAIGHT *Passions* I. v. 21 To provide for them-

solves all those things that are profitable, and to avoide all those things which are damnifiable.

† **Damnific**, a. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *damnificus*, obs. F. *damnifique*, f. *damnum* loss, injury + *-ficus* -making, -doing: see -FIC.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Damnific*, that bringeth damage... endamaging. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

Damnification (dæmnikə'fɪkən), [n. of action from DAMNIFY: see -ATION.] The action of damning; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1698 DONNE *Serm. John* xiv. 26 Not only disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (*laesio*) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

Damnify (dæmnikə'fai), v. Also 6-8 dampn-.

[a. OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c. *damnifier, dampni-*), ad. L. *damnificāre* (in Itala), to injure, f. *damnificus* hurtful, injurious: see DAMNIFIC and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare.) a. In estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 That no persone be... in any wyse greved or dampnyfied by reason of any certificate... excepte onely for rate and taxe beforeseid. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 225 The Judge is more dampnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* x. 9 A money-man may not be damnyfied, but he may be damned. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. ii. 181 Who could dampnyfyer, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xi. vi. § 5 That the King might not be damnyfied by the loss of the tributes. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnyfied.

† b. To injure physically or bodily. *Obs.*

a 1564 G. CAVENDISH *Volsey* (1893) 229 The cross... falling upon Mayster Bonner's hed... which was dampnyfied by the overthrowng of the crosse. 1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 11 You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to dampnyfie the jaw bone. 1712 M. ROGERS *Voy.* 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much dampnyfied. 1811 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, bad, mixed, or dampnyfied.

† c. To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 Forts... placed... in such partes as may most dampnyfie the enemy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 261 The besieged were there-with mightily dampnyfied.

† 2. With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1578 A. PARCEHURST in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they have damnyfied mee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 63 St. Cornelius hath been damnyfied hereby more than 2000*l.* 1791 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 183, I think him bound to give restitution... of all that they be damnyfied by it.

† 3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs.*

1615 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Satans kingdomes shall be destroyed and damnyfied. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnyfied not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 232 The privateers and other ships were baled a shore within the land, and were damnyfied.

† 4. *absol.* To do injury. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnyfie, the owners are bound to pay for it.

† 5. *intr.* (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 312 Our Goods... would damnyfie staying so long.

Hence **Damnified** *ppl. a.*, **Damnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 A newe... kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnyfenge of the Kings true Subjects. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 192 They that would have them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse damnyfying. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The damnyfied Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 BANFF *Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnyfied teas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him... which would be damnyfying.

Damning (dæmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q. v.; condemnation; damnation.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* iii. 17 To tak þe sentence of damnyng. *Ibid.* xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor dampnyng. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6645 He etith his owne dampnyng. 1707 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 32 This infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN v. 6.

1679 T. SIEN *Hist. Severatis* II. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damnyng. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damnyng.

† 3. A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvj b, A Damnyng of Jurours. **Damning** (dæmɪŋ, dæmɪnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* i. iii. 185 To take a damnyng periured oath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 508 Such

a look... As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. BRIDGERS *Hygeia* x. 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B. BUICK *Parab. Teaching of Christ* II. viii. (1891) 384 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation.

Obs. rare. (Cf. DAMN v. 4 c.)

1655 GURHALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruel to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. DAMN v. 3.)

1798 COOKE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. I, Without which... the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence **Damningly** *adv.*, **Damningness**.

1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right... that the other be damnyngly wrong. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3. 85 For the emptiness and damnyngness of them [sins].

† **Damnōse**, a. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *damnōsus*: see next.] Hurtful. So † **Damnōsity**, hurtfulness. 1797 BAILEY vol. II.

Damnous (dæmnoʊs), a. *Lav.* [ad. L. *damnōsus*, f. *damnum* hurt, harm, damage: see -OUS.]

Of the nature of a *damnum*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not. Hence **Damnously** *adv.* 1870 SIR J. MELLOAN in *Law Rep.* 5 Ezch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences... resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 L.D. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 146/2 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

Damocles (dæmɒklɪz), [L. from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles*, *Damocles's sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence **Damoclesian** a., of or as of Damocles (erron. *Damoclesian*).

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

|| **Damoiseau** (dæ'mɔizə), *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *damoiseau*, earlier *damei-*, *dami-*, *damoisei*:—L. *dominiciellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoisei*, DAMESEL.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaisms.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason. c 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoiseaux brethren... 'Frende', said the damoisele, 'be they so fayre damoiseaux as ye say?' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page... figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of DAMESEL.

Damolic, see DAMALIC (acid).

Damoel, -zel, see DAMESEL.

Damosin, -zin, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Damouret, var. of DAMMARET.

Damourite (dæmɔ'reit), *Min.* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer. Zool. Sc. Ser.* II. i. 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 2. 134 *Damourite* and *Sericite* are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

Damp (dæmp), *sb.* 1 In 5 damp. [Corresponds with M.L.G. and mod.Dn. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. *dampfr* steam, M.L.G. *dampff*, *tampff*, mod.Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. *damp* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See DAMP v.]

† 1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* *Eng.* lxxxv. 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostril a damp that shal betoken hunger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshab's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, The Fenecs and Marshes, in the heate of the yere, doo send forth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 COGAN *Heaven Health* 243 (*The Plague*) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a damp or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious dampes would strike vp into thy nostrils? 1666 J. BARGAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of dampes. 1744 BERKELEY *Serms* § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLOSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed . . to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b. *spec.* in coal mines: (a) = CHOKER-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp*. (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 44 The Colliers . . retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 97 A sulphureous damp . . which by the flame of a candle . . might very probably take fire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. c1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp. The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners . . also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp . . which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 *Vind. King* i. An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Damp.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.* (This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidental damp Moist Hesperus hath quenched her sleepy Lampe. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ii. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 654 Thon darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is high.

fig. 1625 DONNE *3rd Serm.* *John* i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iii. Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxli. The coldness of stones and the dampness of the earth are both very hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 11 ¶ 10 He . . may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. vi. Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense.)

[1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as he as you may, least ye come be spoyleth with moisture or dampes.] 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 166 An Hygrometer in the . . Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi. Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 LONGP. *Voices of Nt.* *L'Envoi*, Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trm.* I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. *slang.* A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP v. 5 b.) 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxvii. We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP v. 2.)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abasement, and soden privacion of sense or fealyng. 1552 HILGOT, Traunce or damp, *ecstasis*. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chair to his chamber, died the next day. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scattered spirits returnd. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 He . . struck a damp upon Whigg[is]m, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin* 22 a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1702) I. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* x. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 13 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To drive him more into doleful damps shee returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar.* 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. Comb., as †damp-hole (sense 1), -sheet (see quot. 1881); damp-proof, -worn (sense 3) adjs.;

damp-course, *prop.* damp-proof course, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwill).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 47 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Estab. Catal.* 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including . . air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. WHITLEDGE *Hygiene* vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, *sb.* Variant of DAM *sb.* 4

Damp (damp), *a.* [f. DAMP *sb.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 — *Samson* 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late Canzone*, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [*prime* lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* v. 65 Mee damp horror child. 1697 DAVOEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* liv. The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 21 The Weather . . disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (damp), *v.* [f. DAMP *sb.*; frequent from c1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dampfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*dempfan* = **dampian*). For *dampened* in *Allit. Poems* B. 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). *Also fig.*

1564 tr. *Jewels Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (Parker Soc.) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [*in veneno extincto videtur et suffocari*]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. v.* lxiii. § 2 An evil moral disposition . . dampeth the very light of heavenly illumination. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* iv. 1, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEBWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal.

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. *Also fig.*

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month . . and the furnaces will be damped down. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth . . to damp or stop the string [in a clavichord]. 1883 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. *Magnetism*. To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

†2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* I The fantasies of those hearers were damp. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 a, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being damp and stupified.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That . . they that were puffed up before . . should be damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 15 As that

woman of Canaan . . who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs . . silence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorn spoye good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 GOLOSM. *Vic. W.* v, This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. H.* ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

b. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now *rare*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), To dampe y^e taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hec. VII*, 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress . . was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think . . that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

†4. To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DONNE *Serm.* *Matt.* xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud . . damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. *slang.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent . . Where you could go, if you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute.

6. *Gardening. To damp off* (*intr.*): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS. LOUDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, *obs.* var. DAM *sb.* 1; *obs.* (error.) form of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly U.S.) [f. DAMP a. + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP v.]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP v. 1, 3.

c1630 JACKSON *Cred* vi. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much damped. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxxiii. Himself damps the smiling day. 1813 W. LIVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier damped in some measure the public zeal. 1824 LAMOUR *Imag. Conv.* vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been damped by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag.* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism*. = DAMP v. 1 d.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP v. 5.

1885 G. H. BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* v. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. *intr.* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence *Dampening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Dampener* (U.S.), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xxviii. And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany speed through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Wks. 1890 V. 176 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented . . for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæmpər), [f. DAMP v. + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. WALPOLE in *Hissey Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xxvii, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves*, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down. 1783 *Specif.* 7. Erastwood's Patent No. 1379, b, b, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument*. 72 The sign \oplus indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal.

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif. Gardner's Patent No.* 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. 1791 HEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper under the chimney. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines... by a change as odd as cruel. Instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* 1. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4. *Magnetism*. (See quot., and cf. DAMP v. 1 d.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 344-5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening. e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning stamps, etc.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. 1854 *Ibid.* LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. *Australia*. A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 STURT *Two Exped. S. Australia* II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move... on to camp.

7. *Comb. a.* in sense 2, as *damper-crank*, *-rail*, *-stick*, *-stop*; *damper-pedal*, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. *b.* in sense 3, as *damper-regulator*, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, c, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings. *Ibid.* Fig. 10, k, Damper Crank. *Ibid.* 142 Fig. 11, g, Damper rail. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

Dampiness. rare. [f. DAMPY a. + -NESS.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness.

Damping (dæ'mpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAMP, q.v. Also *attrib.*, as in *damping-machine*, *damping-plate* (= DAMPER 3). 1756 TOLDEBURY *Two Orphans* III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 312 The bottom of the furnace... the holes of the damping plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Damping-machine*, 1. (Printing.) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendaring-machine. 1881 [see DAMPER 4]. 1883 ATKINSON tr. *Gaol's Physics* (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

Damping (dæ'mpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That damps, in various senses: see DAMP v.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

Dampish (dæ'mpɪʃ), *a.* [orig. f. DAMP sb. + -ISH (cf. *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. DAMP a.]

†1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.* 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Hush* i. (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampish vapours in Summer... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hear. Beaut.* 165 The darke And dampish aire. — F. Q. iv. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bowls.

†2. *fig. a.* Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. DAMP v. 1). *b.* ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.* 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 123 Lampes... which with dampish idleness are some put out. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeit of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist. [1577 GOODE *Hereshach's Hush* iv. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place.] 1641 BERT *Farru. Hks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floors are always moist and dampish. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence *Dampishly adv.*, *Dampishness*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1617 — *Caval.* vi. 24 It shall defend him from the cold dampishness of the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness.

Damply (dæ'mpli), *adv. rare.* [f. DAMP a. + -LY 2.] In a damp manner.

1887 *American XIV.* 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Dampnacion, dampne, etc., obs. ff. DAMNATION, DAMN, etc.

Dampnage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

Dampness (dæ'mpnəs), [f. DAMP a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* III. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky... 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii. The valet... cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampson, obs. form of DAMSON.

Dampy (dæ'mpi), *a.* [f. DAMP sb. + -Y.]

†1. Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transp. Metamorph.* v. O see how dampy shewes yond' torches flame. *Ibid.* lxxx. How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. 1605 DRYTON *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly. *fig. a* 1657 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

b. Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

18... WEALE (cited in *Encycl. Dict.*), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 397 (R.) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the baroscope. 1720 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* III. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

Damsax: see DANISH AX.

Damsel (dæ'mzəl), **damozel** (dæ'mozəl). Forms: a. 3 damisele, 3-4 damaisele, 4 dammaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5 -olle; *b.* 4-6 damesel, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ole, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damyseill, 6 Sc. damicel, -ell; *γ.* 5-7 damsell, 6- damsel; *δ.* 4-6 damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el, (9 damoiseille); *ε.* 6-7 (9) damosel, -elle, damozel, -elle, (6 damusel); *ζ.* 7 dam'zell, 7-8 dam'sel. [Early ME. *damisele*, *damaisele*, a. OF. *damisele* (*damisele*) (12th c.), later *damoisele*, -elle (the only form in Cotgrave), *damoiseille* (14th c.). The OF. *damisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *dansel*, *dansel*, *doncel* = Pr. and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*—late L. **dominice*lla, med.L. *domnicella*, *domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domnicelle*.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *et* (ai), to *i*, *e*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoiseille* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to *damosel*, *damozel*, so frequent in 16-17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also DOUZEL.]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. *damosel*, *damozel*, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 5 Des enfanznt madles, damysels et vedues.] c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 84/37 Pe Justise bi-held pat maide. 'Damaisele, he seide, '3wat ait pou? 1307 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1493 Pe nobilste damaisele pat was in eni londe. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxx. 166 The yonge damyselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

b. 1300-40 *Cursor M.* 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel. c 1380 Sir *Perum.* 2103 þan hym spak duk Roland. Tak thys damisele by þe hand as þow louest me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 50 The fairest hiewed... Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilete. a 1440 Sir *Degr.* 623 To chyrche the gay damisel Buskede hyr zare. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2351 Sche had no knyght, sche had no damysell.

γ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 787 A damsel faire, Pat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight. 1649 MILTON *Edon.* xxi. The Damsell of Burgundie [the Duchess]. 1711 'J. DUFFY *Chor. Don Sacherello* 9 (He) took... the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wore colours for the insurgents.

δ. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1622 These damysels & bachelers. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 Barounes and knyghtes, ladies and damyselles, etc in the halle. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoyells and Madames of the

court. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) l. xvii. There came a damoyzell... a passyng fayre damisel. 1641 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry... long formed the favorite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

ε. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to thyre powers all ladies and damosels. *Ibid.* cxxiii. 264 They rode about the country, and vysited the ladies namd damasels [elsewhere damoselles, dammuselles]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Hurgoyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. l. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 215 Hiercules... walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loved. 1823 SCOTT *Trium.* Intro. viii. Of errant knight and damozelle. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* i. The blessed damozel leaped out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damozel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 To geten þe stynkyng loue of damysels. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Damesselle. *nimpha.* a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. To dans thir damysellis thame dicht, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 59 Aged fathes and tendre damiselles.

γ. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 5 Vonge boyes and damsselles, playenge upon the stretes. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi. Good words, damsel, or I shall —. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 P a You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. The two young men saw the damosel enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

ε. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 209 With Dalysa to mell, That wanton damozell. 1576 Act 18 *Ellis* c. 7 § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth... Damozel (I say unto thee), arise. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 7 A poore damosel and captive. 1704 J. PITTS *Ac. Mohammedan* 27 The Father of the Damozel usually makes up the Match.

ζ. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. vii. Dam'sel arise? When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 302 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

†3. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[1599 Rot. *Chartarum* 25/4 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domi-cellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] c 1314 *GuyWarw.* (A.) 618 Felice þe feir answerd þo [to her maid], Danisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [C. xi. 138 damesele] sire doweles dougter To serue þis lady lilly. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncient damoyzell whiche dyde norisshe her of her brestys... called her nourice and maystresse. 1504 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 He sent his damels [ancillae suas] to call to the Castle. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the four speakers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 98 A slender young waiting damsel to attend her. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damels.

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1-4. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth. Some call it a *nun*. 1848-9 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. *6. attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc. *Comb.* *damsel-errant*, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in i); *damsel-fly*, the slender dragon-fly *Agrius Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *damoiseille*.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* i. (1861) 118 He send for all the damosell Queenes. To wait as hand maides to Remelia. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 721 Her har-binger, a damsel train behind. 1725 POKO *Odys.* xxviii. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Parad. & Peri*, The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* xxv. If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence *Damselhood*, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. *Damselish* a., of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-wds.*)

1867 *Contemp.* Rev. VI. 363 'One of the queene's damsselles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random... to find the desired champion. 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, The great majority... had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (dæ'mzən). Forms: 4-9 damascene, 4-5 damascene, -yene, 4 dameseene, 5 damosyn, -ys(e)yn, 5-6 -asyn, 6 dameson, -ysen, -lsen, -osin, dammosen, damasson, -en, 6-7 dam-(m)asin, 6-9 damascen, 7 -azine, -aseene, -osin; 5 damsyn, 6 dampson, damsine, -ing, 6-7

damsen, 7-zin, 7-8 damsin, 5- damson. [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascēnum* for *Prunum Damascēnum* plum of Damascus (Isidore XVII. vii. 10 *Damascēna* a *Damasco* oppido). The various weakenings, *damescene*, *damesen*, *damsen*, *damson*, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascēna*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pistill* of Susan 89 Per weore growyng so grene pe Date wib be Damesene. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figs. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 77 In *Babes Bk.* 122 Serve fastyngne, plommys, damsons, cherries. *Ibid.* 668 Damescyns. 1542 *Booke of Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 235, vi. or vii. damysens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a man's appetyte. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 76 Damescyn, white and black. 1686 *Bacon Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is mēner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damascins, etc. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The Damascene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. *heading*. To preserve the damsons whole. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 14 The art of scalding damascenes without bursting them. 1818 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* (1829) l. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Prunus insititia*, the Bullace. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

1818 *Toop Suppl.*, *Damascene*. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damascens' and 'damascenes', in the Newark County Court, a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

c. *Damson plum*: formerly = *damson*; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1886 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figes. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Damaiste*, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 *Foot's Lame Lover* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 85 It was.. the best of plum-trees, it was a damson-plum. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum.. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acidity or roughness.

2. The tree which bears this: also *damson tree*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (1405) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damascene is the beste. 14.. *T. of Erceeldoune* 180 (Cambr. MS.) Pe darte and also be damsyn tre. 1575 *Art of Planting* xi To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In April follow.. The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1860 *Delamer Kitch. Gard.* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to *Chrysophyllum oliviferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756); *Bitter or Mountain Damson*, a name for *Sinaruba amara*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 171 The Damson-plum.. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land Disp.* (1818) 327 The *Sinaruba* quassa, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1838 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 224 *Sinaruba officinalis*.. attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*.

4. a. *attrib. or adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *Damson brown*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Intro.*, Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. n. vi. iv. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *damson dumpling*, etc.; *damson-cheese*, an insipidated conserve of damsons and sugar; *damson-pie*, *tart* (*slang*, after *damn*), profane language; *damson-plum* (see 1 c. 3).

1769 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplings. c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) l. 15 Cakes, ruskins, pruneloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1897 *Jessop Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit.. given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. BLACK *Strange Adv. House Boat* viii. (Farmer). Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie, you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

Damysé, var. of *DAMASEE Obs.*, damson.

Damysel, *Damysen*, obs. ff. *DAMSEL*, *DAMSON*. † *Dan*¹. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *daun*, *danz*, *daunz*, 4-6 *dane*, 5 *dann*; see also *Sc. dene*, *DEN*. [a. OF. *dan* (also *dant*, *damp*, *damp*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*) = mod. F. *don*, Pr. *don*, *dompn*, Sp. *don*, It. *dono* = L. *dominus* lord. Cf. *DAM sb.* 4.]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a. used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. *Dom*; b. applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's *Dan Chaucer*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster pat tyme. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente danz Merlyn for po stones to make

engyn. 1340 *Ayeb.* i. *Pis boc* is dan Michelis of Northgate. c 1386 *CHAUCEER Monk's Prol.* 41 My lord the Monk quod he. Wher shal I calle you my lord dan Iohn, Or dann Thomas, or elles dann Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These three sciences hath devided. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dan; *sicut monachi vocantur*. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 391 The monks of Bury. Dane John Lydgate. 1587 *Bervery. Trag.* 7. (1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ii. 32 Dan Chancer, well of English undefild. 1714 *Pope Inst. Hor.*, Sat. II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 *Prior Alia* II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chancer, the first warbler.

*Dan*² (dæn). Also 8 *dann*. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib.* *dan-tow*, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2298/4 They will.. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines.. ready for Baiting, with Dams, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

*Dan*³. *Coal-mining. local*. A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence *Dan v.*

1854 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.* (ed. 2), *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan'.. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 *Mrs. JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. *Danning's* drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

Danaid (dæneɪd). [In Fr. *Danaïde*, ad. Gr. *Δαναΐς*, pl. *Δαναΐδες*, the *Danaïdes* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus; used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaïdes: endless and futile. So *Danaïdean a.*; and *Danaus* used *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaïdean task.

Danaide (dæneɪd). [a. mod. F. *danaïde* (see *prec.*): so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaïdes were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom: also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* IV. 41 Description of the Danaide. 1856 *CRESY Encycl. Civ. Eng.* 959 *Danaide*.. this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

Danaite (dæ'nāɪt). *Min.* [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt. 1833 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* XXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dæ'nālɪt). *Min.* [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see *LITE*.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

Danburite (dænbʊrɪt). *Min.* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A borosilicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1886 *ERNI Min.* 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

Dance (danz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *daunce*, (4-5 *dauns*), 5-6 *dawnce*, 6 *dans*(s), 5- *dance*. [a. OF. *dance*, *dance*, f. the vb. *dancer*, *danser*. So Pr., Cat. *dansa*, Sp. *danza*, Pg. *dança*, *dansa*, It. *danza*; also Ger. *tanz*, Du. *dans*.]

1. A rhythmic skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6950 Murye they syngyn, and dannes maken. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Trin.) In her daunce (var. dauncing, karol) his was be song. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 808 It to me likes right wel, That Contresme me cleded so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 *COVERDALE F.* exlib. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II.* i. 254 *Lad*'s in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xxi. 21 If the daughters of

Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 619 That day.. they spent In song and daunce about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verdure's Anecd. Paint.* (1886) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels.. is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. *Mod.* Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmic movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. COPLAND (*title*), *Maner of Dancynge* of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. iv. 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. PONT *Leo's Africa* I. 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine.. called The Canaries. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 2 *Fyrhus*. Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Nat. on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play.. the gentill daunce. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 180 *Ballette* or daunces.. songs, which being song to a ditty may likewise be daunced. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 [He] bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 350/1 His [Chopin's] first.. compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

c 1385 *CHAUCEER L. G. W.* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dancis. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie.. Wad ever graced a dance of witches! a 1845 *BARHAM Engold. Leg.*, *Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod.* Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf. and fig.*

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour.. are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

† 5. *fig.* Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. To know the old dance: cf. F. 'elle sait assez de la vieille danse, she knows well enough what belongs to the Game' (*Cotgr.*).

a 1352 *MINOT Poems* i. 66 At Donde now es done baïre daunce, And wend þai most anoper way. *Ibid.* v. 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, þare lered Inglis men þam a new daunce. c 1386 *CHAUCEER Prol.* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per chance For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. clxxxv, That that ar nocht entrit inne The dance of lufe. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Yngland, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lodes, and broken all the daunce. 1569 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour.. troubled, at this too long and too bloody daunce. 1733 *WALPOLE in Morley Life* viii. (1889) 174 This daunce.. will no further go. I meant well, but.. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; *fig.* to take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyses lede daunce. c 1374 *CHAUCEER Troylas* II. 501 Yet made he þo as fressh a contentaunce, As þough he scholde hane led þe newe daunce. c 1380 *WELSH Sel. Wks.* II. 360 Crist þat lediþ be daunce of love. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Finsy ledeth the dawnce. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serms.* I. iiii. 522/2 They must begin the daunce to be punished. a 1616 *BEAUM. & F. Cuck. Country* II. i, They heard your lordship was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the daunce. 1742 *MANN Let. to H. Walpole* 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the daunce.

b. To lead, rarely give (a person) a dance; *fig.* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 *SKELTON Edm. IV.* 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* III. ii, I pray God, they may.. both be led a dark daunce in the night! 1682 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair daunce, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. C. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 45 [A monkey] led me such a daunce, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a daunce of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 *ALDRICH Prud. Palfrey* i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a daunce in this life.

c. *Dance of Death*: an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called *dance of Macabre*, F. *danse macabre*: see *Littre*.

c 1430 *LVDG. Daunce of Machabree* *Prol.*, The which daunce at saint innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplisage. *Ibid.*, Death fyrt speaketh unto the Pope, and after to euery degree as foloweth. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeance. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VI. clix. 145 But deth yf is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng .xlvii. yeres. 1631 *WEEVER Aug. Fun. Mon.* 378 The dance of Death.. the Picture of death leading all

estates. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Archit. Eng.* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. *St. Vitus's dance* = CHOREA, q.v.; also *fig.*
Also *St. John's, St. Guy's dance*, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. l. iv, *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or St. Vitus Dance, they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1751 BAILEY, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's Dance. 1746 J. ANDREX (title), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysterical Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 SOUTHEY in H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's] mind is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. 1840 TWEEDIE *Pract. Med.* II. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus, a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

e. *Dance upon nothing*: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. *DANCE* v. 3 b).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* ix, Just as the felon condemned to die. From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. 1845 — *An Open Question, note*, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dance-leader*, *-lover*, *-tune*; *dance-loving* adj.; *dance-hall*, *-house*, a public dancing saloon (U.S.); *dance-music*, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1891 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Sept. 276/1 Port Said, abounds in French cafés and dance-halls. 1889 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawnceledere, coralles. 1860 G. H. K. *Tour*, 152 Very popular... as a means of producing dance music.

Dance (dāns), v. Forms: 4-6 *daunse*, 4-7 *daunco*, (5 *dawnce*, 6 *dans(s), danse*), 5- *danco*. [a. OF. *dance-r*, *dance-r* = Pr. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, Pg. *danzar*, *dansar*, It. *danzare*.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. *dansōn* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German; MHG. *tansen* (11th c.), MDu. *dansen*. (OHG. *dansōn* was a derivative form from *dinsan* = Goth. *þinsan* in *at-þinsan* to draw towards one.)

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c. 1300 *Alis*, 5213 Mery time it is in May... Maydens so daunco and thay play. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sant.* vi. 14 David... daunside with all strengthe hisfor the Lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 147/3 He... sente them into the gardyn to daunse & to carole. 1530 PALSGR. 361 After dynner men advanced them to daunse eche man with eche woman. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ismael* ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

† b. *To dance barefoot*: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. *Obs.*
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 33 She must have a husband; I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day. And for your love to her leade Apes in hell. 1743 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

c. 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 184 Then should ye dance in a bear. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. *transf. and fig.*

c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* I. viii, (1544) 112, Beware afore or ye dance in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele throw. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 68, I have some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

e. *To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle*, etc.: *fig.* to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubb.* *Tales Wks.* 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer... death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 98 When a man... dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1833 SCOTT *Feveril* vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 523 That most of these councillors... will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 345 Þou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brals by brapes breme. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2618 For þe dowl for þe dyn daunced stedis. 1526 PILER. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrained to leape and dance for ioye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, danssing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 SHAKS.

Wint. T. I. ii. 110, I haue Tremor Cordis on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. a. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 160 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1792 S. ROOKES *Pleas. Mem.* 1. 122 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv, The moments... danced so rapidly away. *Ibid.* xxxiv, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1523 W. FULKE *Melcors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or dance from one part to the other, much like as balls of wild fire dance up and downe in the water. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F vj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydancing on the plaine. 1665 HOOKE *Microm.* 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter... and Venus, appear to move or dance. 1703 MOSON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakened more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* *Cui bono?* iv, Light as the mote that danceth in the beam. 1834 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danced.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; to dance upon nothing, to be hanged.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* xxi. (Farmer), 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, To daunce true meures without varyaunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* iii. ii, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. a. 1637 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* iv. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* Wks. 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1839) I. 124 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

† b. *To dance Barnaby*: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. *To dance the Tyburn jig*: to be hanged: cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron*, 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half-hour. 1697 VANRUGH *Relapse* Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-powdered wig?

5. *To dance attendance*: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; orig. to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also ATTENDANCE 5.

1524 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must dance attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 31 To suffer A man of Place... To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it [the earth], and cherish it with their influences. 1768 GRAY in *Corr.* v. *Nicholls* (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismissal.

6. *causal*. a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 PEPSY *Diary* 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1764 STERNK *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 GOLDSM. *Schools to Cong.* I, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxi. 12 Vp on the knees men shul daunte [MS. II. a. 1450 daunsen] þou. 1546 HEYWOOD *Proverbs* II. 2, In hope... In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1628 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. i, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you... and danced you. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves... rougher every instant. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem. Epil.* I, that danced her on my knee.

7. With *compl.*: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., off, away, out, in, etc., by dancing.

a. 1623 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John... danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 200, I danced away the recollection of it. 1812 BYRON *Watts* v, Her nimble feet danced off another's head. 1861 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 169 That an obscure player... should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iv. (1892) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity. *Mod.* I fear he has danced away his chance.

Danceable (dānsəb'l), a. *colloq.* [f. *DANCE* v. + *-ABLE*; cf. *F. dansable*.] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* t. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 123/4 'The Shaking Polka'... is a very bright and danceable specimen.

Dancer (dānsə), [f. *DANCE* v. + *-ER*.]

1. One who dances; *spec.* one who dances professionally in public.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawncere, tripudiator, tripudiatix. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 111 God match me with a good dancer. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxviii, She is a dancer, and... no better or worse than her neighbours.

† b. A dancing-master. *Obs.*

1599-161. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His dancer now came in as I met you. a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

† c. *transf.* A dancing-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 261 The dog called the Dancer. (They) are taught and exercised to dance in measure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/1.

2. (*pl.*) A set of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in *Pathol.* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St. Vitus's, St. John's dance*, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* xiv. II. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which... arose at Aix-la-Chapelle. 1844 BABBINGTON *tr. Hecker's Epidemics* Mid. Ages I. 88 note, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, q.v.

4. *pl.* Stairs. *slang.*

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* L v. (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Dancers, stairs. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowsse the glim. 1858 — *What will he do?* xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. *pl.* A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers*.

c. 1717 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland... they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening... they call them Dancers. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* 86 April 7th (1847), 'we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'.

† **Danceresse**. *Obs.*, exc. as *nonce-wd.* [a. OF. *danceresse*, *danceresse*, now supplanted by *dansesse*; see -*ESS*.] A female dancer.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ix. 4 lie thou not custamable with a danceresse [1388 a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 The most excellent Jongleresse or Danceresse that was in the vyllie of Anthoyche. 1633 FRYNE *Histria Mastix* v. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 57 A cavalier may... offer... a glass now and then to his danceresse.

† **Dancery**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *danserie*, dancing, ball: see -*ERY*.] Dancing.

1615 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* viii. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (dānsə't), *sb.* [app. a modern formation, inferred from next.]

1. *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fessils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (dānsə't, -ti), a. *Her.* Also -ty. [app. a corruption of *F. dancé, dencé*, in OF. also *dansé* (=late L. *denticatus*, f. *dent-*tooth) used in same sense.

Dancetté or *dancetté* may have originated in a scribal error for *dancé* or *dansé*. OF. had also the phrase *a dancés=dancé*.]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = DANCY.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Dauncette are both one. their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancettée. 1882 CUSSENS *Heraldry* II. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided... may assume any of the following forms... Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations) iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancettée gules.

Dancing (dānsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING I.] The action of the verb DANCE.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Götl.) In þair dauncing þi was þair sang. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunceynge of tumblers & herletes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens dauncing. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.*

VIL. xxx. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Explosion* II. vi. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 FORDYCE *Servus*. *Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. vi. 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxiv. They had no dancing at Grand-mamma's: but she adores dancing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dancing-assembly*, *-chamber*, *-days*, *-dress*, *-floor*, *-hall*, *-house*, *-match*, *-pipe*, *-pump*, *-shoe*, etc.; *dancing-malady*, *-mania*, *-plague* = CHOREA; *dancing-mistress*, a female teacher of dancing; † *dancing rapier*, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; *dancing-room*, a room for dancing; *spec.* one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 July. Here is a card-assembly, and a dancing-assembly. 1785 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Dido*. To daunsing-chamberys. This Enyas is led. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 33 Nay sit. For you and I are past our dauncing daies. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*. As when a beauteous nymph decays. We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. i. Now bring me... my dancing dress And my most precious jewels! 1839 — *Hyperion* III. iii. Used as a *dancing-floor. 1753 GOLDSM. *Let. Wks.* 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the *dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix. Nae frequenter of play-house, or music-house, or dancing-house. 1878 tr. *Ziemsen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the 'dancing-mania' died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a *Dancing-match. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. vii. *Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Dawncynge pype, carola. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jacks and trowsers, and trodden out *dancing-pumps. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 'T illume The goodly Company and *Dancing-room. 1836 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 18 *Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Dancing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best dancere.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STRUBBS *Ant. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 Their dancing minions, that mine it ill gingerlie. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around. And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dancing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † **Dancing-goats** [Lat. *capræ saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora; *dancing-damsel*, *-wench*, *-woman* = DANCING-GIRL.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b. Of fiery meteors... they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dancing or leaping Goates. *Ibid.* 7 b. Dancing Goats are... as when two torches be seene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or dance from one part to the other. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *let. Jynstin* 42 b. He begat Larissa, a dancing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 160 The Dancing Wench singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 386 (V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Dancing-girl. [DANCING *ppl. a.*]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; *esp.* in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *bailadeira*, *BAYADÈRE*).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* xlv. Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i. A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT. MARTINEAU *East. Isle* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. *Dancing-girls*: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 719 f. Its flowers... present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (dāns'ngli), *adv.* [f. DANCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvii. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 *Chambr. Jnrl.* 27 Aug. 552/a A chill gleam... lit dancingly on Miss Matie's face.

Dancing-master. [DANCING *vbl. sb.*] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (title), The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. v. Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 P. 11 The Shepherds... acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

Dancing-school. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1820 BAKER *Ab. D.* 118 A daunsing schoole. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 The Church... will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† **Dancitive**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DANCE *v.*, on the analogy of *sensitive*: cf. *talkative*.] Inclined or given to dancing.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe II. in Bullen O. P. III. 31 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinks.

† **Dancy**, *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dansid*, *danché*:—late L. *denticatus* toothed, f. *dent*-tooth.] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR. *Danché*, indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dancette* or *Dancy*.

Dand, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Cast.* xxvii. Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — *Tess* I. 89 You will never set out... without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dæ'ndliən). Forms: 6 *dent de lion*, *dentdelion*, *dantdelion*, 6-7 *dand*, *dantedelion*, 7 *dent*, *dendelion*, 6- *dandelion*. [a. F. *dent de lion*, in med. L. *dens leonis*, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum Dens-leonis* or *Leontodon Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. ProL. 119 Seyr downs small on dent de lion sprang. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xvi. 568 Dandelion floweth in April and August. *Ibid.* 569 The seconde kinde is called... in shoppes *Dens leonis*. In French *Pissen-lit*. In English *Dandelion*. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 31 They will also cate the hearb called Dantedelion. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxii. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORDSW. *Vandracour & Julia*. A tuft of winged seed... from the dandelion's baked stalk... Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 295 In Dandelion, all the florets are... ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as *Autumnal D.*, *Apargia autumnalis*; *Blue D.*, a species of lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with toothed leaves; *Dwarf D.* (U.S.), *Krigia virginica*; *False D.*, 'a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del.* *Oberoni's Apparel*, His [Oberon's] breeches, lined with dandelion plush. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vii. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

Dander (dæ'ndə), *sb.* 1. Sc. [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 *Specif. T. Stirling's patent* No. 5683. 3 A layer of dander or the scorie obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1883 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 98 1 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near forefoot... in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

Dander (dæ'ndə), *sb.* 2. [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, *q.v.*

1796 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working malasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Dander, *sb.* 3 = DANDRUFF, *q.v.*

Dander (dæ'ndə), *sb.* 4. U. S. *collog.* and *dial.* [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. to get one's dander up, etc.

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 49 'Wut 'll git your dander rized? 1840 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii. When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrl.*, *Sheffield*, *Berkshire*.]

Dander (dæ'ndə), *sb.* 5. Sc. and *dial.* Also daunder, dauner. [f. DANDER *v.*]

1. Sc. A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander to Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xxi. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. *dial.* A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Dander (dæ'ndə), *v. Sc. and dial.* Also daunder, dauner, dawner. [A frequentative form like *blunder*, *wander*. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. *daddler* and *daddle*.]

1. *intr.* To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (Sc. and north. *dial.*)

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quibbles wandring, quibbles dandering. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alone through flow'ry bows I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrl. Ball.* 57 The wearied auld fwock dander'd home. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ix. viii. (1849) 434 I would just dander about and dwine away. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson dandering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *Window Thrums* xvi. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. *dial. a.* To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder*, *dunner*.

a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xviii. in *Evergreen* I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandering Drums alloud did touk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dander*. To talk incoherently. *Chesh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence **D'anderer**, one who 'danders'; **Dander-ing** *ppl. a.*, that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 107 (Jam.) Thou art but a danderer a-down the dykesides. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems*, *Cauler Oysters*. We needna gie a place for dand'rin mousetank or quack. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

Dandiacal (dæ'ndi'ākāl), *a.* [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (heading) The Dandiacal Body... It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification... of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dæ'ndifikē'fēn), *collog.* [f. DANDIFY *v.*] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; *concr.* a dandified adornment.

1807 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots... his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

Dandified, *ppl. a. collog.* [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. He was dressed... in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

Dandify (dæ'ndifi), *v. collog.* Also dandyfy. [see -FY.] *trans.* To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/a Dandifying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 150 The male is dandifying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Dandily, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Also dandily. [app. a deriv. of DANDLE *v.*] *A. adj.* Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. *B. sb.* A pet, a darling.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Schir*, *311 rememir* 62, I wes in 30wth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17... in R. Jamieson *Poet. Songs* (1806) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. a 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam.) The dandily tooth of the parish is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv. Yon dandily maiden... a' glistenin' wi' goud and jewels.

Dandily, *Dandiness*: see DANDY.

Dandiprat (dæ'ndipræt). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 *dande*, *dandy*, *dandiprat* (e), *danty*, 6-8 *dandy*, 7 *dantiprat*, (*dand-prat*). [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† 1. Applied to a small coin, worth three half-pence, current in England in the 16th c. *Obs.*

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratys. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle on the dandyprattes and Yrisshe pence. 1541 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 HELLOWES *Gucara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halpenie for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats. 1641 FRYNNE *Antip.* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandiprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also *attrib.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 158 Yet as the gianes pawes pat downe dandipratys, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1641) 195/a Am I a Dog, thou Dwarf, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Sipitkamii*, pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's... took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 41 On father Aeneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. *Roy. A* Candle, Sir I 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims*. What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi. It is even so, my little dandiprat. 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull*, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chat of a boy... 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændizet). Also **dandisette**, **dandyette**, **-zotte**. [f. **DANDY**; app. after French words like *grisetette*.] A female dandy.

1811 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 409 The city dandy and dandisette. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 236 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyette. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 47 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up... in these pleasant pages.

Dandle (dæ'nd'l), *v.* Also 6 **dandil**, **-yll**. [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with *It. dandola*, var. of *dondola*, 'a child's baby [= doll]'; also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. *tändeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of *MHG. tänden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourrice doth a child upon their lappe. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll.* 170. 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. c. 1672 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his arms. 1762 *Goldsom. Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 *J. Wilson Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 *F. P. Verney in Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. *transf.* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a. 1678 *Marvell Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1805 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* ii. 20 In the sign... for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. *fig.* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 *Gascogne Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Wks. (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full friendly dyd me dandle. 1592 *Wyrley Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1605 *J. Jones Loyer's Spectator* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* I. 315 By blindness thou art blest; by dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 *Goldsom Smith Lectures & Ess.* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

† 3. To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.*

1569 *E. Fenton Secr. Nature* 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleights in love. 1596 *Spenser State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 648/1 They doe see dandle theyr doings, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemy subdued. 1611 *Spero Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors... haueing been dandled by the French during these illusive practices. 1646 *J. Hall Horæ Vac.* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as employments, others only dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (with). *rare.*

1820 *Westm. Rev.* xi. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 *Carlyle Freidk. Gt. Vi.* xvii. ix. 256 While dandling with the flute.

† 5. = **DANGLE**. *Obs.* (? erroneous.)

1614 *R. Tailor Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed by dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 *W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 147 The little Swan... in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* i. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemalion.

† 6. = **DANDER** I. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1600 *Burel in Watson Collect.* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

Dandler (dændlɪ), [f. **DANDLE** + **-ER** 1.] One who dandles: see the verb.

1598 *Florio, Trescatore*, a iester, a dallier, a dandler. 1611 *Cotgr., Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher. 1830 *Cunningham Brit. Paint.* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

† **Dandling**, *sb.* *Obs.* (or *dial.*) [f. **DANDLE** *v.* + **-ING**.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 *Cotgr., Mignot*, a wanton, fiddle, favorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 *Kennett Par. Antiq.* App. 695 Fortune... before made him her dandling. [1847-78 *Hal. Liwell, Dandling*, a fondling child.]

Dandling (dændlɪ), *zbl. sb.* [-**ING** 1.] The action of the verb **DANDLE**, *q.v.*

1591 *W. Weas Let. to R. Willett in Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroad (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 562. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 *Sir W. Hamilton Discuss.* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.

Dandling, *apl. a.* [-**ING** 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence **Dandlingly** *adv.*

1598 *Florio, Vezosamente*, wantonly, dandlingly.

Dandruff, **dandriff** (dændrɪf, -if). *Forms:* 6 **dandrif**, 6-7 **-ruffe**, **-raff** (e, 7 **-ruf**, **-riffe**, 7-**-ruff**, **-riff**; also 6-7 **dandro**, 8-9 **dander**. [Of unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

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1545 *Raynold Byrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1634) 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xx. vi. The iuice of Garlick being taken in drink denseth the head from dandruffe. 1611 *Cotgr., Crasse de la tette*, Dandruff; the scales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1720 *Swift Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs... Fill'd up with Dirt, Sweat, Dandruff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 *Yottatt Horse* xv. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandruff.

8. 1591 *Præcivall Sp. Dict., Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Forfuro capitis*. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropolat.* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1786 *Sportman's Dict.* G g viij, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin.

attrib. 1668 *Dayden Evening's Love* iv. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Dandruffy** *a.*, scurfy.

1828 *Mayne Reid in Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited.

Dandy (dæ'ndi), *sb.* 1 (and *a.*) [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813-1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period.

Perhaps the full form was **JACK-A-DANDY**, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with *dandiprat* or with *F. dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in *Sc.* See *Rev. C. B. Mount in N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

1. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c. 1780 *Sc. Song* (see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty two years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumple drugged coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 *R. Galloway Poems* (Jam.), They... laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 *Moore Fudge Fam. Paris* i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 *Anderson Cumbrld. Ball.* (1823) 148, I... went owre to see Carol Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odsweinge! how they mek the fwock stare! 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 *Dasent Half a Life* II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 *Sir G. Stephen Adv. Search Horse* ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 *Runciman Shippers & Sh.* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. *slang or colloq.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; *esp. in phr. the dandy*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 *G. Colman Song in Two to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollon* (in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 136), For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1832 *W. Stephenson Gateshead Local Poems* 150 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837-40 *Haliburton Clockm.* (1869) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1887 *Amr. Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of *prec.* to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-jug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence **dandy-rig**, **-rigged** *adjs.*

1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats... dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate... dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough... dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1828 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/6 His smack... dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence **dandy-apan**, the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Bridles, Dandies... Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. *Ibid.* 12 Manila Bridles... Dandy Span.

5. *dial.* A bantam fowl. (**Dandy-cock**, **dandy-hen**.)

1828 *Crover's Dialect, Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Dandy, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 167 'Hey struts about like a dandy-cock'.

6. *Irish.* A small jug: a small glass (of whisky). 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.

7. In various other technical applications; *e.g.* a handy accessory to various machinae or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for **DANDY-CART**, **-ROLLER**.

1850 *Mrs. F. Trollope Petticoat Grot.* 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for

the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep. Jurist of Exhibition* 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching-rollers. 1884 *W. H. Greenwood Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace... consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see **DANDY-CART**].

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dandyhood**, the state or style of a dandy. **Dandyism**, dandyish. **Dandyize** *v. intr.*, to play the dandy. **Dandy-jack** *v.*, to play the jack-a-dandy. **Dandy-land** [*cf. fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Dandy-ling**, a diminutive or petty dandy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 229 Frank'd out in dandyhood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1823 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 Done... not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyc ochre and japan. 1830 *Ibid.* III. 200 We have dandysied in our time with the... turbaned exquisites of... Stamboul. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. x, Those Dandiacal Manichæans, with the host of Dandysing Christians, will form one body. 1887 *Fenn Master of Cerem.* xi, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff'. 1831 *Moore Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie. 1846 *Worcester, Dandyling*, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib. and adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectively neat, trim, or smart.

1813 *Byron Let. to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball. 1821 = *Fann v. cxliii*, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* lx, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* 194 They... had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Dandily** *adv.*, **Dandiness**.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 147 We were out so dandily dressed. 1825 *Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers... displeased me as much by their dandiness as —'s does by its blackguardism.

Dandy, *sb.* 2 **Dandy-fever**. [See **DENGUE**.]

The popular name in the West Indies of **DENGUE** fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 *Stedman in Edin. Med. Jnl.* XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *Ibid.* 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 *Furlong Ibid.* XXXIII. 51 (title) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 *E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1880 *Fagg & Pye Smith Text-bk. Med.*, The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient.

|| **Dandy, dandi** (dændi), *sb.* 3 *Anglo-Ind.* Also **dandee**. [Hindi *dāndī*, deriv. of *dānd*, *dānd* staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 *Hedges Diary* 6 Jan. (Y.), Our Dandeers (or Boatmen) boyled their rice. 1763 *W. Hastings in Long Select. Rec.* (1869) 347 (Y.) They... plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies vessel. c. 1813 *Mas. Sherwood Ayah & Lady* ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dandies, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (*Dandi*). A Saiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1824 *H. H. Wilson in Asiatic Res.* XVII. 173 The *Dak'di* is distinguished by carrying a small *dak'd*, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 *Beveridge Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small *dak'd* or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men [*dandy-wallahs*]' (Yule).

1870 *C. F. Gordon Cumming in Gd. Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 *Times* 2 July 59 Major Battye and Captain Urmoston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

Dandy-brush. [app. f. **DANDY** *sb.* 1.] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk.

1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 *Miss Braddon Vixen* xxxii. 249 Poor Bates... brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

Dandy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1861 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. II. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart. 1892 *Nelbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandy, good, high wheels, half cost.

Dandy-cock, **-hen**: see **DANDY** 1 5.

Dandy-fever: see **DANDY** 2.

Dandy-horse. A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alternately.

1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Menu*. (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the velocipede. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 30 (*Evolution of Cycle*) Mr. Dennis Johnson, a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or bobby-horse in 1818.

Dandyish (dæ'ndi:ʃ), *a.* [f. DANDY + -ISH.] Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey IV. v, Pacing Bond Street.. with an air at once dandyish and heroic. 1883 F. H. BURNETT *Through one Admin.* I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

Dandyism (dæ'ndi:z'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some... of our day. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 32 A house... with some attempt at architectural dandyism.

Dandy-line. [Cf. DANDY sb. 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing; see quot.

1882a *DAV Fishes Gt. Brit.* 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead. A piece of lead about 1½ lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

Dandy-loom. A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson.

1823 *Meach. Mag.* I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

Dandy-note. A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of *Addenda note*, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the *Pricking Notes*, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

Dandy-roller. Also dandy-roll. *Paper-making.* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1839 *Specif. Johnson's Patent No. 7977*. 2 [The said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 *UNR Dict. Arts* III. 491 The pulp... receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 9 Dandy-roll... for producing water-marks on writing papers.

Dandysette, -zette : see DANDIZETTE.

Dane (dæ'n). [Corresponds to Da. *DANER*, ON. *Danir* : -OTENT. *Dani* : -pl., Danes, L. *Dani* pl. The OE. form was *Dene* pl. (with umlaut), which would have given *Dene* in ME. : cf. OE. *Dene-mearc* in 11th c., later *Denemearc*, *Denmarc*, in ON. *Danmörk* (= *marku*), Da. *Dannemark*, *Danmark*, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Butan ðam dæle be under Dena onwalde was. a 1050 *Ibid.* an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle æt Oxenforda. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24771 (Cott.) Harald. . . þat born was þe danis [i. e. danas, danes] blod. 1433 *Calh. Engl.* 89 A Dan, *dacus*, *quidam populus*. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireld.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes. For they are called Dene-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 352, I am more an Antike Roman than a Dane. 1682 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 19 Sept., If ever there were a real dominion (of the seas) in the world, the Danes must be yielded to have had it. 1863 TENNYSON *Welcome to Alexandra*, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

Great Dane (also simply *Dane*) : a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. *Lesser Dane* : the Dalmatian, or coach-dog.

[1750] BUFFON *Hist. Nat. s. v. Chien*, Le grand danois. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. — *Ibid.* 292 The great Dane. 1800 SYDENHAM EDWARDS *Cynog.* Brit. s. v., A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat. 1870 ELAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted. The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 *Great Dane Club Rules (Standard of Points)*, The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1891 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/5 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = DANISH.

1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion.

Dane, obs. form of DAN¹, DEAN.

Danebrog : see DANNEBROG.

Danegeld, -gelt (dæ'ngeld, -gelt). *Eng. Hist.* Also 4 Dangleide, 4-6 Danegilt, Dane gilt, 5-7 Dane gheite, Danegheite, 6 Dane gelt, 7 Danageld, 7-9 Danegelt. [Corresponds to ON. **Dana-gjald*, in ODa. *Danegjeld*, mod.Da. *Danegeld*, f. *Dana*-, *Dane*-, *gjald*, *gield*, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. *gield*, *gild*, gold, whence ME. *gield*, *yild*, YELD. Cf. med.L. *Danegildum*.]

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the *gafol* or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the *heregild* 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see O.E. *Chron.* 1039-40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (*Norm. Cong.* II. App. Q) that *Danegeld* was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The *Danegeld* was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of *tallage*.

1991 *O. E. Chron.*, On þam zeare man zæredde þæt man zæald ærest gafol Deniscan mannum, for þam mycelan brogan þe hi worhtan be þam sæ riman. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1816) 336 Stanford. dedit geldum T. R. E. pro XII. hundred & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100-35 *Charter to London* in Stubbs *Sel. Ch.* III. 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro. c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Danegeld, *Tallage de Danais*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 57 Edward him granted. . . þat neuer þe Danegilde. . . Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 324/2 An ayde was thenne cleped the dane gheite. 1577 *Holinshed Chron.* I. 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levied of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gyuen unto such Danes as king Egelerd afterwards retyened in his service, to defende the lande from other Danes and enimeys. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 73 Not he who takes up arms for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1756 P. C. WEBB *Short Acc. Danegeld* 2 It was called Danegeld as being originally agreed to be paid to the Danes, and, like many other things, continued to retain the name long after it became appropriated to uses entirely different. 1873 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. 105 It may be questioned whether any money taxation properly so called ever existed before the imposition of Danegeld by Ethelred the Unready. *Ibid.* I. 279 The Conqueror. imposed the Danegeld anew. *Ibid.* I. 462 The Danegeld from this very year 1163 ceases to appear as a distinct item of account in the Pipe Rolls.

Dane-law (dæ'n-lɔ). Also 1 Dena lazu, 3 Denelaze, Dene lawe, 6 Dane lawe, 8 Danelaga, (-lege), 9 Dane-lagh. Latinized 2 Denelaga, 2-9 Denelaga. [OE. *Dēna lazu* Danes' law, of which *Dane-law* is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law originally in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

c. 1050 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahlhte inne on Dena laze and wite mid Englum. a 1135 *Leges Hen. I.* vi. 2 (Stubbs *Sel. Chant.* III. 100) Legis etiam Anglice trina est partitio. . . alia enim Westsaxie, alia Mercie, alia Denelaga est. a 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 146 Pes. xxxij. schire syndon to deled on þreo lawan. On is west-saxene lawe, oþere Dene lawe, þe þrydde Mercena lawe. — To Dene lawe bilympþ. xv. schire. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xvi. The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe : The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1830) I. Introd. 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms *Dane-lage*, *Dane-lagh*, which are neither Old nor modern English), though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in v. [In Icelandic *lög* 'law' had, according to Vigfússon, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name' in *Gulafings-lög*, *þrandal-lög*, etc.]

1837 *Fenny Cycl.* VIII. 299/2 The eastern part of England retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the *Denelagu*. 1885 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng.* to 1509, l. vi. 37 He [K. Edmund] got the whole Danelaw south of Humber into his hands.

+ **Dane-money.** Obs. = DANEGELD.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 679/1 Without paying of any manner of imposition or Dane-money.

Danes'-blood. [Of the same origin as DANEWORT, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis

baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose provenit, non alio nomine quam *Danes-blood*, id est *Danicum sanguinem*, etiamnum appellatum, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 707 Dane-wort, which, with blood-red berries, commeth up here plentifully, they still call by no other name, then *Danes-blood*, of the number of Danes that there were slain. 1656-85 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 50 *Danes-blood* (*ebulus*) about Slaughterford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* IV. 515. [Note.—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye.]

b. Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata*.

1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 342 The author. found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds. . . and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c. The Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*. So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

Danes'-flower. local. = DANES'-BLOOD c.

1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND cite the name from Cambridgeshire.

Daneweed (dæ'nwɛd). [See next.]

+ a. A local name for *Eryngium campestre*. Obs.

b. = Danewort. (Prior *Plant-n.*)

1748 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Darenty, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts. . . being overgrown with Daneweed [*Eryngium*], they fancy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. STUKELY *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 56 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

Danewort (dæ'nwɔrt). Forms: 6 danwort, danewurt, daine, daynworte, 6-7 danwort danewort, 7- danewort. [f. DANE + WORT, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

(The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earlier name *Wallwort* or *Wellewort*, OE. *wealwurt*, is given in *Sinon. Barthol.* of 14th c., and *Alphita* c. 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name *Walwort*; so that the names *Danewort*, *Daneweed*, *Dane's blood*, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name *Ebulus* from *ebullire* to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also *WALLWORT*.)

a 1491 J. ROSSI (Rous) *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 105 Herbam ebule, id est *Walwort*, . . . quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Danwort, *chameacete*. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) O v j, Walwurt. . . named in englyshe also danewurt. . . hath a spoky or bushy top as elder hath. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* III. xlv. 380 This herbe is called. . . in Englyshe Walwort, Danewort, and Bloodwort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 210 It is supposed it took the name *Danewort* from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort. . . is. an herb and not a tree.

Dang, v. A euphemistic substitute for DAMN.

1793-7 *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cambrid.* *Ballads*, *Barbery Bell*, 'Wey, dang it!' says I, 'but this is nit fair!' 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, 'Dang my boans and boddie if I stan' this any longer'. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words May* 330/2 'Dang me if I can make out what they mean to be at'. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

Dang, pa. t. of DING v.; also its dial. equivalent = to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 *Holnessen Gloss.*, *Dang*, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 *CAMBRID. Gloss.*, *Dang*, to push, to strike. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dang*, to dash down or about.

Danger (dæ'ndʒə), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, 4-5 daungere, dawnger (e, dangere, 5 daungeur, dangeour, 5-6 daungeour (e, 6 daungier, daengier, Sc. dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger, 4- danger. [a. OF. *dangier*, *danger* : -late L. **dominiarius*, deriv. of *dominus* lordship, sovereignty, f. *dominus* lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF. : see Godefroy. For the a. cf. DAN¹.]

+ 1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; esp. in phr. in (a person's) danger, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning spec. in his debt, or under obligation to him. Obs. or arch.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356, & þolied ofte daunger of swuche oðerwhile þet muhte bene ower þrel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1751 þat he wolde hom al out bringe of þe daunger of rome. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 663 In dawngere had he att his owen gise The 3onge girdes of þe dociere. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 Thou hadest neyver mercy of lordes. . . ne of non other gentilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension. 1556 *Ridley's Wks.* (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Abah, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 180 You stand within his

danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 408 He, having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. a 1679 HONORS *Rhet.* i. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are. Such as are in our danger. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger.

† b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also fig. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* iii. 43 To withdraw ws. Till we cum owt off thar danger. 1523 LD. BEAUNES *Froiss.* i. clxii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togdyer, that none durst come in their dangers. 1576 NEWTON *Leinnie's Complex.* (1633) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troups within the danger of the shot. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt. .so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger. 1676 *Doctr. of Devils* 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers.

† c. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 427 Boute danger or duresse or any despit elles. c 1400 *Deatr.* Troy 658 Troilus was . . turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxv, Thyne one be dawngere and the dote bat I in duelle (in hell). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captivite and daunger. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 6 Till . . thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

† d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). *In daunger to or of:* liable to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 206 For he bat is ones a thef is euermore in daungere, And as lwe lyketh to lyue or to deye. 1405 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger. 1526 TINDALE *Pathw. Holy Scrip.* Wks. I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be . . in daunger to death and hell). 1612 *Bible Matt.* v. 22 In daunger of the iudgment. 1689 *Wood Life Aug.* 31 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threatned to bring him into daunger.

e. The phrase *out of debt out of danger* perh. originally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), s.v. *Debt*. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales*, *Out of Debt Out of Danger*.

† 2. Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. *To make danger* [OF. *faire danger* (de)]: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & natheltes aende nende to be emperour. .he gan wende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* v. 283 He but daunger till him gais. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 521 With daunger uttren we all our chaffare. c 1400 *Rom.* Rom 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. x, And our lorde made fyste daungeour by cause she was an alyene. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 They of Coloyne made grette daunger to lete passe the cost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1526 DALABER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1196, I made daunger of it a while at first; but afterwarde being perswaded by them . . I promised to do as they would have me.

† b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6299 Wit þair danger, sir moyses [v.r. gruchynge on moyses], Oft þai did him hane maless. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boope bowe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

† 3. A place where one is at the mercy of an enemy; a narrow pass; a strait. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 In the daunger of a pas, Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power to compas. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 114 Daunger, or grete [Pynson streyte] passage, *aria viii.*

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 There is daungeour by cause of the nyghte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon lxxxii.* 253 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1555 Bk. *Common Prayer*, *Communion*, So is the daunger great, if we recyuee the same unworthly. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xli. 280 'Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 It is also a source of danger to the building.

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with *life*.) (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) † (c) to with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their lives. 1555 EERN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The Moore . . possessed a greata parte of Spayne to no smaule daungere of the hole Christian Empire. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 Lord Mohun. . . was four days in danger of lyfe but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105 b, In gravel. . . there is no danger of finding water. *Mod.* He goes in danger of his life.

1490 CAXTON *Encydes* vi. 29 In daungeur of myserable deth. 1690 LOCKE *Gout.* II. xiv. § 168 This . . wise Princes never need come in the Danger of. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painting* 128 There was no danger of that in Rafaele. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 They lost their way. . . and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain.

1880 NORTH *Pintarch*, *Therses* § 35 In danger to die. 1612

BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* I Sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 293 It might have been in danger to have been neglected.

c. *spec. on Railways.* Risk in a train's proceeding owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 *Committee on Railways* Q. 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger? 1874 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with a and pl.) An instance or cause of danger; pl. perils, risks.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold peryllys and daungerys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 3 Blind to the daungers of their country. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 3/2 Two territorial questions . . unsettled. . . each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. *Naut.* A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in. . . But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water. 1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Poek.* Bk. v. (ed. 2) 137 Buoy's painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

† 6. Mischief, harm, damage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Deatr.* Troy 146 And he no daunger nor deirg for þat dede hane. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Daunger on the see, *nav-fraige*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 The king of his mere pity . . suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1566 SHAKS. *Merc.* I. v. i. 38. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with.

† 7. The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. *danger*). 'In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706). *Obs.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as Gavel-swine, *Scot-ale*, *Corredy*, and *Danger*.

† 8. To make danger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. *periculum facere*, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. *Obs.*

(Perhaps the phrase in a taken in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER *Legal Snobs* III. iv. Make danger, Trie what they are, trie. 1621 — *Wild Goose Chase* i. i, I shall make danger. a 1625 — *Hum. Lieut.* IV. ii. Leon. Art thou so valiant? *Lieut.* Not absolutely so neither—yet I'll make danger, Colonel.

† 9. ? as adj. Dangerous, perilous. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 202 We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak; A danger chace that mycht vpon ws mak.

c. *Comb.*, usually attrib. (cf. sense 4), as *danger-board*, -*chuckle* (see quot.), -*flag*, -*whistle*; *danger-signal*, a signal indicating danger; *spec. on Railways*, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc. ahead; also *danger-free*, -*teaching* adjs.

1831 *Cycling* 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a 'danger-board' on Maur Tor Hill. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1860) 192 If a hen gives the 'danger-chuckle'. 1855 *Athenaeum* 31 May 717 The 'danger-flag' held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 SHIRLEY *Sr. Patrick for Irel.* v. iii, And make thy person 'danger-free'. 1848 Rep. *Railway Commissioners* App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the 'danger signal'. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 71 A danger-signal to Christendom. 1616 LANE *Sgr.'s P.* 120/47 Fames highe 'daunger-teaching' schoole. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* 61 The 'danger-whistle' of the engines on the bridge.

† *Danger*, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *dangerer*, f. *danger*, *danger*, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1176 And all he has trouage. . . þat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 *Four Supplic.* (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell their landes. . . or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 If it (libel) be liked, they know the authors; if it be dangird to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see DANGERING]. 1544 BALE *Chron.* Sir J. Oileustell in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 247 They whyche . . have daungered their liues for a commonwelthe. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 133 The heedlesse practiser, which daungereth the patient. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. v. iii, Therefore, come; and dalliance daungereth our liues. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 199. 1663 *Perry's Diary* 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the daungering him and myself.

b. (with *inf.*) To run the risk; to be in danger.

1673-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 238 Should the Legislator persist . . he would danger to be left in the field very single.

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)

1538 BALR *God's Promises* i. in *Had.* Dodsley I. 288 He must needs but fall. . . And danger himself. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. ix, He would . . bestow The damself faire on him that in that right. . . should . . danger most the Pagans with his might. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* III. i. (1668) 86 The doddler shee is the best breeder, and his Issue never daungereth the Dam in yeating.

Hence *Dangere'd ppl. a.*, *Dangering vbl. sb.*

a 1400-50 [see 1]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 447 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng. c 1600 *Distracted Enp.* i. L in Bullen

O. Pl. III. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 To the present daungering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 34 Why should thy too much righteousness betray Thy danger'd life?

† *Dangerful*, a. *Obs.* [f. DANGER sb. + -FUL.] Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see DANGEROUSLY]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasses* 54 Much eating is also daungerful for this humour. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. (1634) 67 The Atlantick or Western Ocean is most rough and daungerfull. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. 172 (D.) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less daungerful.

Hence † *Dangerfully adv.*, dangerously.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi 107 a, Certain Jewes. . . whose solles y spirite of Satan did more daungierfully possesse.

Dangerless (dʒ'ndʒərləs), a. (and adv.). Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger; free from danger.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iii. We. . . shall be daungles in such felicity and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 For the better and more daungerless performing therof. 1660 S. FISHER *Eusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of daungerless fear. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 371 Nor daungerless To the English was the fight. 1882 WOOLSON *Anne* 361 It is the long monotony of daungerless days that tries the spirit hardest.

b. as adv. Without danger; † without damage or harm (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Generydes* 4567 For all that he skapid daungleres. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lxvi. (1612) 281 Howbeit Hurrough did therein, not daungleres, preuaile. 1633 L. ROBERTS *Predim. V.* to P. Fletcher's *Purple Ith.* Where all may daungerless obtain. . . cheapest, greatest gain.

Hence *Dangerlessness*, freedom from danger.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 133 The daungerlessness — *rd áxíðvov*.

Dangerous (dʒ'ndʒərəs), a. Also 3, 6 *daungerus*, (3 *daunchorous*), 4-6 *daungerous*, (5 *dawngrorowse*, 5-6 *daungerouse*. [a. AF. *daungerous* = OF. *daungereus*, -*eus*, mod.F. *daungereux*, f. *danger*: see -OUS.]

† 1. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 108 Heo is a gruchchild, & ful itowen, daungus, & erued for te paen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 280/83 Þe pope makede him daunchous and nolde ensenti þer-to. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungereus ne digne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 591 And she to me was nought unicke, Ne of hir answer daungereus. 1514 *ibid.* 1433 Su fiers & daungereus was he, That he nolde graunt hir asking.

† 2. Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Pro. 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow. . . Or elles certes ye be to daungereus. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* i. cxx. (1869) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be þou neuere more daungereus. What þou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* Cijb, Daungereus, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also afterward daungereus government. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 31 The Oate is not daungereus in the choysse of his grounde, but growth lyke a good fellowe in every place.

† 3. Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 514 For that he was of his loue daungereus to me. 14. . . Pol. *Rel. & L. Poems* 155 If she be daungereus, I will hyr pray. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* clv. 144 And requyrd hym of his comfote and ayde, wherof he was not daungereus. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungereus to inpartie, So better to receaue I am readie. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lincsholm* (1864) 200 They are so daungereus of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countreimen.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense.)

1490 CAXTON *Encydes* xxi. 78 Attē this tyme whiche is so daungereus. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Some houses be . . redy to fall downe, and therefore daungereus to passe by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 40 b, Delay herein is daungereus. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 148 The daungereus enemye Spaine had in the world. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 516 They who pray against us . . are our daungereus enemies. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Randal* xii His wife . . seeing her husband in these daungereous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779 B. JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 142 To be of no church is daungereus. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. i. 131 In most of the European nations there are daungereous classes, daungereous, because uneducated and for uneducated. 1893 Sir J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 A most daungereous doctrine.

† 3. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. *Obs. rare.*

1611 TOUNEVE *Ath. Trag.* iv. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly daungereus. 1642 [see DANGEROUSLY 3].

4. In danger, as from illness; dangerously ill.

Now dial. and U.S. colloq.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, *Reg.* Sure His mind is daungereus. *Drus.* The good gods cure it! 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. i, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body. As leave it daungereus. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 14 A Spirit that will frigate any disease from the most daungereous and ouer-spent Patient. a 1825 FORBY *Poc. E. Anglia*, *Dangerous*, endangered. 'Mr. Smith is sadly badly; quite daungereus. 1864 BARNES *Doctet Gloss.*, *Dangerous* in danger. 1884 *Bread-winners* (U. S.) 244 He's daungereus; they don't think he'll live.

† 5. Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.* (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)
 1548 HALLE *Chron.* 17 b. The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 400 Two vices, very dangerous and noysome among men.
 † 6. as *adv.* Dangerously. *Obs. rare.*
 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 1. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerously.

Dangerously (dæ'ndʒərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dangerous manner.

† 1. With reserve; shyly; charily. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of Ieronimi*. I. always dangerously behaved my selfe towards him. 1647 CLARENOON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security... that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously.
 c 1540 *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 372 To die so dangerously. For her soul-health especially. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 101 Hee fell dangerously sicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. One of my servants has been wounded dangerously. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11. 78 The slope... was most dangerously steep.

† 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) *Obs. rare.*
 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* (1851) 293 A Satyr... ought... to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons.

Dangerousness (dæ'ndʒərəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dangerous.

† 1. Charinness, grudgingness. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 49 a. It came not of any dangerousness, or difficultie on his behalf.

2. Perilousness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, *dangerousseté, dangier.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b. The dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

Dangersome (dæ'ndʒərəsəm), *a. Obs. exc. dial.*

[f. DANGER sb. + -SOME.] Fraught with danger.
 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 The sluggish owle hath bene to man Most often dangersome. 1651 RELIG. *Wotton*. 8 The dangersome marks. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for Tim.

Dangle (dæ'ŋgl), *v.* [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. *dangle*, Norw. and Sw. *dial. dängla*, North Fris. *dangelu*, ablaut-derivs. of Da. *dingle*, Norw., Sw., Icel. *dingla* to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem *ding-*, *dang-* (DING v.), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely swaying to and fro.
 c 1590 *Sir T. More* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath this shagge fleece hung dangleing on thy head? 1598 YONG *Diana* 228 Her disshueled hair... in curled lockes hung dangleing about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* i. vi. Our thinne netes dangleing in the winde. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangleing on the Tree. 1762 COWPER *Gilpin* 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangleing at his waist. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvi. Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangleing in the air.

b. To hang from the galleys; to be hanged.
 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangled for't. And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx. Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND *xxxviii*. Set him dangleing from the battlements.

2. *trans.* To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.
 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. ii. 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip. To dangle 't in my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv. I... dangled my cane and adjusted my sword-knot. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. The bridegroom stood dangleing his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* x. 314 Lazy fishermen... dangleing their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. *fig.* To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.
 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honest man than you.

3. *fig. (intr.)* To hang after or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyatt... rising thus in armes, with the Kentish men dangleing at his tale. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* *Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge*. Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* I. Pray take her, I dangleed after her long enough too. 1760 FOOTE *Minor L.* Wks. 1799 i. 232 The sleek... 'prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 5 Heirs of noble houses... dangleing after actresses. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1866) IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangled in the train of ladies.

† b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. *Obs.*

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangled out of the Room.

4. *trans.* To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.

a 1723 GAY *Distressed Wife* II. I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while away or cause to pass in dangleing.

1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangleing away life in an ante-chamber.

6. *Comb.* (of the verb stem) dangle-berry, Blue Tangle, *Gaylussacia frondosa*, an American shrub, N.O. *Vacciniaceae*; dangle-jack (see quot.).

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Dangle-jack, the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

Dangle, *sb. rare.* [f. DANGLE v.] Act or manner of dangleing; something that dangles.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 122 Seeming ravished with the gentle dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. CRAWFORD *Sylvia Arden* ii. 21 He lay there in a swoon till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

Dangle, *a. rare.* [f. DANGLE v.] Dangleing.

1600 J. FORK in *Leo's Africa* ii. 341 A tame beast... having long and dangle eares. 1889 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosph. Med. C.* 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

Dangled, *pp. a.* [f. DANGLE v. + -ED.] Hung dangleing, or furnished with dangleing appendages.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy flaring frouned Periwigs, lowe dangled downe with loue-lockes, shalt thou haue thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

Danglement (dæ'ŋgləmənt), [f. DANGLE v. + -MENT.] 1. Dangleing.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 75 He... passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* vii. 1. The... suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. *concr. (pl.)* Dangleing appendages. *dial.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Danglements, tassels and such like appendants.

Dangler (dæ'ŋglə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Ser. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 37 'The dangle after a woman. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Dangler, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan. 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutter around you.' 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1884 BESANT *All Sorts* xix. 139 Dick Coppin was not... a dangle after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangleing appendage or part.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Vitis*, You must go over the Vines again... rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* iv. The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangle has to fulfil.

Dangleing (dæ'ŋgliŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANGLE, q.v.; † *concr. (pl.)* dangleing appendages.

1611 COTGR., *Pendiloches*, jags, dangleings, or things that hang dangleing. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 100 To prevent the dangleing down and dangleing of so long garments. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 202 The Royalists... To leave off Loyalty and Dangleing. 1855 SMOLEIGH *H. Coverdale* i. 5 I've given up flirting and dangleing.

Dangleing, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That dangles.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. iv. 29 Goe binde thou vp yond dangleing Apricocks. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* i. *Invoc.*, Cast off these dangleing plummetts. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangleing neighbours. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 767 Thin dangleing locks.

Hence **Dangleingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Pendiller*, to hang dangleingly, loosely, or but by halves.

† **Danic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Danic-us*, f. *Dania* Denmark.] = DANISH.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 12 During this Danicq warre. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence **Danicism**, a Danish idiom or expression.
 1881 F. YORK POWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.

Danish (dæ'nɪʃ), *a. and sb.* In OE. *Denisc*; 3-4 *Denshe*, *Deneh*, *Danshe*; 6 *Sc. Dence*, *Dens*, *Densch*. Also ME. *Danaïs*, *Danoys*, and 6-7 *DANSK*, q.v. [OE. *Denisc*: -OTent. **danisk*, whence ON. *Danskr*, f. *Dani*, *Dene*, *Danes* + -ISH. Thence ME. *Densh*, etc. In *Danish*, the vowel is changed as in *DANE*. The ME. *Danaïs* was immed. from OF. *daneis*, *danoys* (=L. *Danēnsis*); and the late *Dansk* directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark. *subst.* The language of Denmark. *Danish ax*: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. *Danish dog*: see *DANE*. *Danish embroidery*: see quot. 1882.

833 *O.E. Chron.*, Pa Denescan ahton walcstowe gewald. 845 *Ibid.* [H]i zefuhton at Pedridan mupan wiþ Deniscene here. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me smot hym to shakke. c 1300 *Havelok* 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 3585 A danisax [ed. dainsax] he bar on his hond. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2223 A felle weppen a denez ax uwe dyzt. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. de P. R.* xv. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia..

endyth atte Danysshe see. 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 356 Denemmen of Denmark ar of the kingis kyn.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jam.) Ane densh aix. a 1578 *Guide & Godly Ball.* (1868) 159 Inglis prelatiss, Duché and Dence For thair abuse ar ruitit out. 1602 SHAKS. *Illam.* iv. iv. 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in *Statist. Acc. Moray* V. 16 note, Furnished with... balberds, densaíses, or Lochaber aixes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. vii. 284 The Grey Matin Hound... transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog... The Mastiff... transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 SCOTT *Note* in Jamieson (*Suppl.*) s.v. *Densaíses*, A Danish aix was the proper name of a Lochaber aix; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery*, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for handkerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

† *β.* **Danaïs**, *Danoys*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24796 (Cott.) To spek a-bute sum pais, bituix him and be danaïs. c 1450 *Merlin* 49 The Danaïs, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the londe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xci. 73 Kyng Adelbriht that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Hence **Danishry** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [cf. *Irishry*, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cviii. x, Where Alured had the victorie, And slewe that daye al the Danyshrye. *Ibid.* cxix. xiii. A duke of the Danishrye. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LYI. 27 The Danishry rose en masse.

Danisk: see *DANSK*.

Danism (dæ'nɪzəm), [f. *DANE* + -ISM.] A Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Suecisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

† **Danism** 2. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *δανεισμός* money-lending, *δανειστής*, *L. danistica* money-lender, *δανειστικός*, *L. danisticus* usurious.] Money-lending on usury. So **Danist**, **Danistic** *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Danisme*, *Vsurie*. *Danist*, a vsurer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [who adds] *Danistick*, pertaining to usury. 1692 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Danism*, the act of lending money on usury.

† **Dank**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: see adj. [app. f. *DANK a.*] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3751 One be danke of þe dewe many dede lyggys. 1602 MARSTON *Antony's Rev.* Prol. The rawish dank of clumzie winter rains The fluent summers raine. [Cf. CLUMSY.]

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mead.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 2 Eolus out our thir rakkis rang, Be donk and daill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

Dank (dæŋk), *a.* Forms: 5 *dannke*, 5-7 *danke*, 6 *danneke*, 6- *dank*; also 6 *donk*, 7 *donke*, 8-9 *dial. donk*. [The adj. and sb. are known from c 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quotes. for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.]

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish *dank* 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. *dökk* (:-*danku*) 'pit, pool. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem *dink-*, *dank-*, whence ON. *dökk* dark, Ger. *dunkel*. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between *dank* and *damp*, but in recent times *damp* has acquired the sense of *dank* and largely taken its place.]

† 1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 313 Þe dewe þat es dannke, whene þat it doune fallis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd... chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quihik of befor heid maid dikis ande dailis verray donk. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B ij. Fruits... Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 179 Through each Thicket Dank or Drie. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound.

2. *Damp*: with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1601 MARSTON *Psquid & Kath.* v. 70 The enening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.

In this sense app. *Obs.* after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c. 1573 TUSSEAU *Hush.* xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 75 Sleeping sound On the danke and dirty ground. 1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 352 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 618 Oh that our powder were not danke. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dank*, a little wetish, damp. N[orth].

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. ix, The dank and sable earth receives its only carpet from the leaves. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'As donk as a dungeon.' 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Min.* xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with rank.]

1830 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1837 KERLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sunday after Trin.*, Here over shattered walls dank weeds are growing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xviii, That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the room.

Dank (dæŋk), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **donk** (e, 5 downk (e, 5-6 danke, 6 dounk, 7-**dank**, 9 *dial.* donk. [See **DANK a.**]

†1. *trans.* To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Denwes donketh the donnes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9639 A myste. All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 6309 The dew now donkis the rossis redolent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. vii, The water having dank't his pistoles.

b. *fig.* To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still *dial.*

1555 A.P. PARKER *Ps.* viii. 11b, Thy foes to blanke: their threats to danke. a 1575 — *Corr.* 237, I am . . . not amazed nor danked. 1864 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* 135 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Put th' Kurn-bill 't the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

†2. *intr.* To become damp. *Obs.*

1590 SIA J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath . . . caused the powder to give and danke.

b. To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. *dial.* 1866 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donkes and it dozzles'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss. s.v.*, 'It donkes and it dozzles' = It damps and drizzles.

Hence **Danking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 519 When be donkande dewe droppe of the leuez. 141000 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Was there no downynge of dewe that oghte dre scholde.

Dankish (dæŋkɪʃ), *a.* [f. **DANK sb.** and *a.*]

†1. = **DANK a.**; wet, humid. *Obs.*

1545 RAVENOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. ii. (1634) 187 The earth may be ower waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 118 Take heed also of mistle and danksyshe dayes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 247 In a darke and dankish vault at home, There left me and my man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth. . . Especially if . . . laid up dankish and wet. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* i. (1647) 13 You must suffer the said water to settle. . . and congeal in a dankish room.

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, **Dankish**, a little Moist or Wet. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 6/1 Butts and tubs. . . stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor.

Hence **Dankishness**, dankish quality, humidity.

1576 T. NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* ii. 112a, A fustie dankishnesse . . . vnder the skin. 1611 COTGR., *Relant*, mustiness, fustiness, rankness, dankishness. 1630 in J. S. BURN *Hist. Parish Reg. Eng.* (1862) 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Dankishness**, moistness.

Dankly (dæŋkli), *adv.* [f. **DANK a.** + -LY 2.] In a dank or humid manner.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* xxvii, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

Dankness (dæŋknəs), [f. **DANK a.** + -NESS.] The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 The naturall moisture and dankness that cometh from thence. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

Danky (dæŋki), *a.* Also *dial.* donkey, -ky. [f. **DANK a.** + -Y 1.] Somewhat dank, dampish.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties Gloss.*, *Donkey*, dampish, dank. 1830 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 176 The sward is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 *Ibid.* IX. 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1869 *Lonsdale Gl.*, *Donkey*, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day'.

Dann, *obs.* form of **DAN 1**.

|| **Dannebrog** (dæ'nɛbrɔɡ). Also **Dane-**. [*Da. Dan(n)ebrog, f. Danne-, Dane-, Danish + brog* supposed to be O*Da. brog*, breech, cloth.] The Danish national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4432/2 His Majesty conferred . . . three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5269/2 His . . . Majesty . . . made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant . . . the Dannebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

Dannemorite (dæ'nɛmɔrɪt). *Min.* [Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where found: see -ITE.] A variety of hornblende.

1857 *Amer. Frail. Sc. Ser.* II. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral . . . named Danemorite.

Danner, var. of **DANDER v. Sc.**, to saunter.

Dannocks, *sb. pl. local.* [Forby prefers the form *darnocks*, and says it is a corruption of *Dorneck*, *Dornick*, Flemish name of *Tournai*.] (See *quots.*)

a 1825 *Forsay Voc. E. Anglia*, *Darnocks*, *Dannocks*,

hedger's gloves. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 273/2 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks. 1883 BECK *Glover* 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

|| **Danseuse** (dānsɔz). [Fr., fem. of *danseur* dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer.

1845 *Athenaeum* 8 Mar. 236 A *danseuse* to whose notice he had been recommended. 1878 H. S. EDWARDS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 131 Three other dances and a befitting number of male dancers.

† **Dansk**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 6 **Danisk**. [*a. Da., Sw., Icel. Dansk*: see **DANISH**. Spenser's *Danisk* unites *Dansk* and *Danish*.] = **DANISH**.

1560 *Wille & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 301 A *danske* chiste that was his sisters. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danish hood. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b. *sb.* Denmark.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 5 The rootes are now condit in *Danske*.

|| **Dansker**. *Obs.* [*Da. Dansker* Dane, f. *Dansk* Danish.] A Dane.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham. II.* i. 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris.

† **Dant 1**. *Obs.* [Cf. *obs. Du. dante* 'ambubaiia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell). a 1529 SKELTON *Elynor Rum.* 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

Dant 2. *Obs. or local.* [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps. . . all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. *Ibid.* III. 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. *Ibid.* III. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel. . . and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Dant*, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

Dant, -ar, *obs.* or *Sc.* forms of **DAUNT**, -ER.

Dante. Also 6 **dant**, 8-9 **danta**. [Cf. *It. dante*, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike hauing a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see **ANTE**. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

†1. (Also *dant*.) Some African quadruped: the same as **ANTE sb.** q.v. *Obs.*

1600 J. POAY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 39 Buffles . . . and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heardes up and down the woods. *Ibid.* II. 340 The beast called *Dant* or *Dant* . . . in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also *danta*.) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.) 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 206 Many heardes of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 392 This Country [Verapaz] . . . has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 362 Peru . . . infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head is a horn bending inward). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 American beasts . . . averse to cold; such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (*Tapirus Americanus*) in the Chocón forests.

Dante e, -ie, **Dantely**, *obs.* ff. **DAINTY**, -ILY.

Dantean (dænti'æn), *a.* [See -AN.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also *sb.* A student or admirer of Dante.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* ix. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 93, I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante'sque a.** [see -ESQUE] = *prec.* **Dantist**, a Dante scholar. **Dantize v.**, to imitate the style of Dante. **Dantophilist**, an admirer of Dante.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, 'Too insipid', said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque.'

1859 W. W. VERNON *Readings on Dante's Purg.* I. Pref., One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta. 1764 *Act. of Bhs. in Ann. Reg.* 273/2 Michael Angelo . . . is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to dantize. 1872 LOWELL *Dante Prose Wks.* IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint.

Dantiprat, *obs.* var. of **DANDIPRAT**.

Danton: see **DAUNTON**. **Danz**, *obs.* f. **DAN 1**.

Daou, var. of **DHOW**.

† **Daourite**. *Min.* Also *daurite*. [Named from Daouria in Siberia, where found.] An obsolete synonym of *rubellite* or *red tourmaline*.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 316 The tourmalin . . . of Siberia, to which the names of *rubellite*, of *daourite*, and of *Siberite*, have been successively given. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 130 *Daurite*.

Dap (dæp), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [perh. f. **DAP v.**, in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original.]

1. *pl.* Ways, modes of action; hence *dial.* likeness, image (in ways and appearance).

1583 STANFORD *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 210 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soaly [thee solely] were

opened. 1622 MARRE tr. *Aleman's Gnanen d'Alf.* II. 239 He . . . knew the Daps of the world. 1746 EXMOOR *Scolding* 230 (E. D. S.) The hast that very Daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl. 1787 GOSSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dapie*, likeness. The very dape of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Dapi*, 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the water.

1835 (*Said at Rugby School*), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dap*, a hop, a turn. *West.* 1888 in *West Somerset Word-bk.*

Dap (dæp), *v.* Also *dape*. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to **DAB**, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final *p*. In its use possibly also associated with **DIP**. Cf. also **DOP**.]

1. *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dib, dabble.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper. *Ibid.* 118 With these [flies] and a short line. . . you may dap or dop. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dabble with, as with the drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken . . . with a stout rod. . . dapping therewith (which term you will find used by eel-fishers) on the surface of the water. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Dap* . . . to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

b. *gen.* To dip lightly or suddenly into water.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 70 The 'dapping' of the kittiwake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

1851 *Foy. Mauritius* vi. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 148 The other player then strikes it . . . before it has . . . dapped (i. e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

Hence **Dapping** *vbl. sb.*

1799 E. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may . . . take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 263 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886 92 [see 1 b above].

† **Dapatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *dapaticus* sumptuous, f. *dap-em* feast: cf. also Gr. *δαπάνη* cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dapatical* meates, daintie meates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dapatical*, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1721 in BAILEY. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Dapchick (e): see **DABCHICK**.

Dape: see **DAP v.**

Daphnad (dæ'fnād). *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of the order *Thymelacae*, including *Daphne*. So **Daphnal** alliance, that containing the Daphnads and Laurels.

1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 530. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 448 Daphnal Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

Daphne (dæ'fni). [*Gr. δάφνη* the laurel or bay-tree: in *Mythol.* a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. a. The laurel. b. in *Bot.* The name of a genus of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel and Mezereon.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* x, I sawe the Daphne closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsoome pyne. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 Climb yonder forked hill, and see if there lth' barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara written. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 497 Daphnes flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. *Astron.* The name of the 41st of the Asteroids. Hence **Daphnean a.** [*Gr. δαφναίος*, L. *Daphneus*], of or pertaining to Daphne; *transf.* of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daphne-on**, a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 Sir G. GOSSESCAPPE III. ii. in BULLEN O. Pl. III, Nor Northern coldness nyppe her Daphnean Flower. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1716) 398 They [Bays] . . . grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

|| **Daphnia** (dæ'fniā). *Zool.* [mod. L. (Müller *Entomotraca*, 1785) f. **DAPHNE**.]

A genus of minute fresh-water entomostrophic crustacea; a water-flea. Hence **Daphnia-ceous a.** **Daphniad**, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. **Daphnioid a.**, allied in structure to Daphnia; *sb.* a daphniad.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young Daphnia begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 No Daphnioids . . . have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

Daphnin (dæ'fniŋ). *Chem.* [f. **DAPHNE** + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of Daphne. So **Daphnetin**, a product of the decomposition of daphnin.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 289 Daphnin is the bitter principle of the daphne alba. 1847 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1165 Daphnine, from the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Daphnetin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin.

† **Daphnomancy.** *Obs.*—o [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCY.] 'Divination by a Laurel Tree' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **Dapifer** (dæpɪfər). [L., f. *daps*, *dapi-* food, feast + *-fer* bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1636 BRATHWAITE *Roman Emp.* 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* (T.), Thou art the dapifer of thy palate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dapifer*, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server. . . Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. MACFARLANE *Hist. Eng.* I. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw.

† **Dapinate**, *v.* *Obs.*—o [f. L. *dapināt-*, ppl. stem of *dapināre* to serve up (food), f. *daps* (cf. prec.).] 'To prouide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

Daply, var. of DAPPLE *a.*

† **Dapocaginous**, *a.* *Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. A), *Dapocaginous* (from the Ital. *dapoco*), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dapper (dæpər), *a.* Also 5 *dapyr*, 6 *daper*; 6 *erron*, dæppəd-, art. [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDu. *dapper* powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. *tappar*, MHG. *tapper* heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. *dapr* 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. *dobrŭ* good.]

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less deprecativ, with associations of littleness or pettiness; cf. b.)

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 Dapyr, or praty, elegans. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 95 As dapper as any crowe And perle as any pie. 1530 PALSGR. 309/1 Daper, proper, mignon, godin. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 1 The dapper Mounser Pages of the Court. 1648 HERICK *Hesper.*, The Temple, Their many mumbing masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transproser Reh.* 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy, is often fixed on . . . flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 605 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 MISS BRADON *Wyllard's Weir* I. 89 A good-looking man . . . well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish.

b. *esp.* Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J.).

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 229 Pretty Peg . . . 'tis the dapprest wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 1799 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lonsdale*, Much like great Doctor Johnson . . . With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 HOOO *Up the Rhine* 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superservicably.

2. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fancies. [Gloss, *Dapper*, pretty.] 1589 *Tri. Love & Fort.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1594 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 A little dapper flowe like a ground hunnisuckle. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 48 Mounting my dapper nag, Pegasus. 1704 *Moderat. Displ.* v. 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scorn, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, London Rurality* i, Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

† 3. as *sb.* A dapper fellow. *Obs.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 85 ¶ 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. *Ibid.* No. 96 ¶ 4. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. *Comb.*, as *dapper-looking*.

1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

Dapperism, *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism . . . unexampled in the History of Literature.

Dapperling (dæpəlɪŋ). [f. DAPPER *a.* + -LING: cf. *weavling*.] A little dapper fellow.

1611 COTGR., *Nambot*, a dwarf; elfe, little stameling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling. 1829 CARLYLE *Signs of Times* Misc. (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* 14 Jan. 26/1 She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

Dapperly (dæpəli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 L.D. MALMESBURY in *Times* 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure . . . always with spurs and dapperly dressed. 186a *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head.

Dapperness (dæpənəs). [-NESS.] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/5 Dapynnesse, proprenesse, mignotterie. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Each requires of the practitioner . . . a certain dapperness and complaisance, an acceptance of customs. 1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Feb. 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

Dapple (dæpəl), *sb.* Also 6 *dappell*. [Unless this is the first element in *dapple-grey* (q.v.), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (? ppl.) adj. *dappled* however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of *dappled* was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. *depill* (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*'. This is app. a dim. of *dapi* pool: cf. mod. Norw. *dape*, *depel* muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. *dope*, *dobbe*. Thus *dapple* might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

† 1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. *Obs.* 1580 SIONEY *Arcadia* II. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1611 COTGR., *Place* . . . a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without *pl.*) Spotted, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dapping.

1591 HORSEV *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull, all spotted over with black natural dapple. 1648 EARL OF WESTM. *Olivia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West. . . And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/4 A Grey Mare . . . a little Fleabitten . . . on the Dapple behind. 1820 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE *a.*]

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 The king . . . rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. i, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. a 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 115 Be it Dapple's bray, Or be it not, or be it whose it may. 1861 *Times* 8 Oct. 8/1 The pure-blooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

Dapple (dæpəl), *a.* Also 6 *daple*. [See DAPPLE *sb.*, and DAPPEL. The simple adj. is known c 1550: its relation to the sb. and vb. is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from *dappled*, or short for *dapple-grey*.] = DAPPEL.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses be not of one colour, but . . . some bay, some dapple. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 249 With his Hand Stroke thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 46 There approached them a third sheyk, with a dapple mule. [Dapple cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for dappled: see *Guy M.* xxv.]

Hence † **Dappleness**, dappled state.

1611 COTGR., *Pommelure*, plumpness, roundness; also daplensse.

Dapple (dæpəl), *v.* Also 7 *daple*, dappel. [The (? ppl.) adj. DAPPEL (q.v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb. or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day . . . Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavel* iv. i. They should have dappled ore yon bay with fume, Sir. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 14 The trembling Leaves . . . Dapping the Walk with light and shade. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappeld in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xx. 427, I see the walls and arches dappled thick with gore. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 320 How to dapple a horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dapping its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It is in fashion with you to . . . dapple your speeches, with new quodded words. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand Crimes.

2. *intr.* To become dappled or speckled.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883

D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence **Dapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* I. ii, In the dapping east Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 172 The dapping of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 66/1 The . . . colour and dapping [of orchids].

Dapple-bay, *sb.* [After *dapple-grey*: see BAY *a.*] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 305 The colours of Horses are various. . . There are also Dapple-bays.

Dappled (dæpəld), *a.* Also 5 *dappeld*, 6 *daplit*, 6-7 *dapled*. [In form, the pa. pple. of DAPPLE *v.*, which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If DAPPLE *sb.* occurred early enough, an adj. from it in -ed = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. *pommelé*, OF. *pomelé*, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. *pommeler*, and was perh. immediately f. *pommelle*, or OF. *pomel*, dim. of *pomme* apple; also OE. *appled* in *applede gold*, 'formed into apples or balls', from *æppel* sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappled [Cott. MS., a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. une beste tachetée]. *Ibid.* 143 Per er also wilde sunye . . . dappeld and spotted [Cott. MS., all spotted, Fr. toutz techeles]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 A gray steede. . . Whose sides with dappled circles weren dight. 1650 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii, Only the dappled deer. . . Dwells in this fastness. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 4, Till the dappled dawn doth rise. 1718 PRIOR *Poems*, *The Garland* i, The dapp'd Pink, and blushing Rose. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour . . . are all occasionally dappled.

b. *Comb.* *dappled grey* = DAPPLE-GRAY (horse).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dappled gray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking O.* 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

Dapple-grey (dæpəlgrɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-5 *dappel*-, -ul-, -il-, 6-7 *daple*-, 5- *dapple*-, grey, -gray. [See DAPPLE *sb.*, *a.*, *v.* and GREY.]

Since *dapple-grey* occurs nearly two centuries before *dapple* itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj. *dappled*), it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.: e.g. in *apple-grey*, *iron-grey*, *sky-blue*, *snow-white*, etc.; but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose *dapple* here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey': viz. ON. *apalgrætr* 'apple-grey', i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple (Vigfusson), Sw. *äpplgrå*, Norw. *äppel-grå*, Da. *äpplgrå*, pied, piebald; OHG. *äpplgrā* 'glauca' (Grimm), MHG. *äpplgrā*, Ger. *äpplgrau* 'apple-grey' (Flügel), 'applied to the apple-round spots which show themselves on grey horses' (Grimm), Du. *äppelgrauw* 'apple-grey'. So F. *pommelé* (f. *pomme* apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), *gris-pommelé* grey dappled with darker spots, *dapple-grey*, *pomely grey* in Chaucer, C. T. *Prolog* 616; with which cf. Rnss. *яблочный яблочный* dappled, f. *yabloko* apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'apple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that *dapple-grey* was a mixture of DAPPEL spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of F. *pommelé*, with *apple-grey* the formal representative of Norse *apal-grā*, and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing *dapple* in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 173 His steede was al dappull gray [v. rr. dappel- (3 MSS.), dappul, dapil-, dapple-grey]. 14. . . T. of *Erceclounne* i. 41 Hir palfraye was a dappill graye [v. rr. Cott. dappill, Lansd. dapply, Cambr. dappull gray]. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the dapple gray. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 72 How they colour change. . . Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29, I read . . . That an handful or two of small Oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/2 Dapple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiv, O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

transf. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 307 She has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. *absol.* A horse of this colour.

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Challenge of Knights Err.* Wks. (1711) 232 Christians. . . mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

Dapply, *a.* *rare.* [f. DAPPLE *sb.* + -Y.] = DAPPLE *a.* *Daply-grey* = DAPPLE-GRAY.

17. . . SWIFT *Poems, On Rover*, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J. CLAIRGEO *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 5 Clouds small and round, like a dapple-grey with a North-wind.

Daps: see DAF *sb.*

Dar, *obs.* form of DARE *sb.*, DARE *v.*

Dar, var. of *par*, THAR *v.*, need, needs.

Darapti (dārāptoi). *Logic*. A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (*a, a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *p* following the second vowel that there must be conversion *per accidens* of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The thirde figure. *Da rap ti*. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The third Figure. The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison*. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Darapti*. c. g. d. d. Every truly religious man is virtuous; *rAp*. Every truly religious man is hated by the world; *tI*. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1848) 101 Third, *Darapti*, viz. (dA) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (tI) some Z is X.

Darayne, var. of **DERAIGN** *Obs*.

Darbar: see **DURBAR**.

Darby (dārbi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 Chester. Darby, and Stafford. 1654 TRAFF *Comm.* P. s. iii. Introd., Somerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1. *Father Derby's or Darby's bands*: app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To make their coyne, n. net to catch yong frye. I binde such babes in father Derbies bands. To stay their steps by statute Staples staffe. 1590 GREENE *Uphl. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 292 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand, and he brings the money, but they the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1609 CAREW *Cornwall* 15 b. Hee delineth him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings, for which these poore wretch is bound in Darbies bonds, to deliner him two hundred weight of Tyne.

2. *pl. Handcuffs*: sometimes also, fetters. *slang*. 1673 R. HEO *Canting Acad.* 13 Darbies, irons, or Shackles or fetters for Fellons. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii. 'But the darbies', said Hatterick, looking upon his fetters. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* 301 Better get the darbies on him while he's quiet.

3. *Rickety money. Obs. slang*. 1681 HENDERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they... down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* i. i. The ready, the Darby. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded., Till with Darby's and Smelts thou thy Purse hast well stored. 1711 ESTCOURT *Prunella* i. 4 (Farmer) Come, nimble lay down Darby; Come, pray sir, can't be tardy. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

4. *Short for Derby ale*; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Doddsley* XI. 234. I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 162 (D.) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune! 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 103 He... Did for a Draught of Derby call.

5. *Plastering*. A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also *Derby*.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Stucco*. The first coat... is to be laid on with a trowel, and floated to an even surface with a darby (i. e. a handle-float). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 300 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* (1876) 675 The Derby... is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade, is required. This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. **Darby and Joan**. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence *dial.*, a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence **Darby-and-Joan v.**, **Joanish a.**

The *Gentl. Mag.* (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot: a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i. You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 50 They furnished... a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan. 1869 TROTTER *He Knew* xc. (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and

Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* III. 251 Daphne... sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner. 1887 *Punch* 18 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the shop.

Darbyism (dārbīz'm). [f. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded c 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So **Darbyite**, one who holds these principles.

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour. 1882-3 E. E. WHITEFIELD in *Schaft Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1856 Plymouth Brethren... upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J. WOOD BROWN *Ital. Campaigns* II. ii. 148 Darbyite views.

Darce, obs. var. **DACE**, a fish.

Dardan (dārdān), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Dardanius*, *Dardanius* (poet.) Trojan.] *adj.* Trojan, of Troy. sb. A Trojan. So **Dardanian** a. and sb.; || **Dardanium** [Pliny N. H. xxxiii. iii. 12 *Dardanium*, vel *Dardanium*, sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813 BYRON *Br. Atydos* II. iv. Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* iv. i. The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 58 The Dardanian wines. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dardanean Art*, Wiltchcraft. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Julia*, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium.

Dard(e), obs. f. **DART**, and **dared** (see **DARE** v.).

[**Dardy-line**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Dare (dēu), v. 1. Pa. t. **durst** (dūst), **dared** (dērd); pa. pp. **dared**. Forms: see below. [One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see CAN, DOW, etc. OE. *durran*, pres. *dearr*, *durron*, pa. *dorste*, = OS. *gi-durran*, -*dar*, -*durrun*, -*dorsta*, MLG. *doren*, *dar*, *doren*, *dorste*, OFris. *dūra*, (*dār* or *dar*), *dorste*, OHG. *gi-turran*, -*tar*, -*turrun*, -*torsta*, pa. pp. *gitorran*, MHG. *turren*, *tar*, *turren*, *torste*, subj. *törste*, Goth. *ga-daursan*, -*dars*, -*daursun*, subj. -*daursau*, -*daursta*; belonging originally to the third ablaut series *ders*, -*dars*, -*durs*, Aryan *dhers*, -*dhars*, -*dhys*: cf. Skr. *dhrsh-*, perf. *dadhārsha*, to be bold, Gr. *θάρσ-*, *θάρσ-* in *θάρσος* bold, *θάρσος* to be bold, Oslav. *drziti* to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb *þora*. It is also lost in mod. Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb *dorven*, = OE. *purfan* to need (see THAK); hence in Du., *durven* is to dare; and Ger. *dürfen* in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a *d* form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them, *dar* being sometimes written for *thar*, while, on the other hand, *th-* forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of *dar*: see A. 9 below.

The original 3rd sing. pres. *he dare*, and pa. t. *durst*, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B. II.) were developed; but early in the 16th c. the new forms *dared*, *dared*, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by *to*. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without *to*, *dare*, *durst* are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare, he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without *to*.]

A. Inflections.

1. *Pres. Indic.* a. 1st sing. 1 *dear* (r, north. *darr*, 1-3 *dear*, 2-4 *der*, 3 *Orm. darr*, 3-6 *dar*, 5- *dare*, (Sc. 7 *dar*, 8-9 *daur*).

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.*, Jerome's *Prol.* 2 Pe ich darr hucel hwoego. to eccanne. c 1000 ELFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 34 Ne dear ic ham faran. c 1200 ORMIN 10659 Ne darr ic be nohht fullhtenn. c 1205 LAY. 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen. a 1225 St. *Mark.* 16 Spoken i ne dar nawt. a 1240 *Ureusin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien. c 1350 *Will. Palsme* 938 Y dar noust for schame. *Ibid.* 2169. I der leye mi lif. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii. I dar laye. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 770. I dare well avow it. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait upon I would. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 P. 1, I dare promise my self. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* II. iv, I daurna stay. 18... [see examples in B].

b. 2nd sing. 1 *dearst*, (north. **darst*), 2-3 *darst*, 2-4 *derst*, 3 *Orm. darrst*, 3-6 *darst*, *darryat*, *daryst*, 4-5 *darist*, 5 *darato*, 5- *dearst*, (7 *darst*, 7-*dar* st). β. north. 4-6 *dar*, 4-*dare*.

Beowulf 1059 *Gið ðu...dearst*. *bidan*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 *þu ne derst* comen bi-foren him. c 1200 ORMIN 5614 *Patt* tu ne darst nohht Drihtin wrappenn. c 1205 LAY. 20375 *þu ne darst* (c 1275 *darst*). *abiden*. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1450 *Hypsip.* & *Medea*, Now darst thou [v. r. darstou] take this viage. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2534 That thou resoun derst bigynne. c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 300 Whanne þou... ne darst not do it. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lv, *Arte* thou a knyghte and darst not telle thy name? 1616 R. C. *Times*

Whistle v. 2143 [Thou] darst repaire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 684 Thou... That dar'st... advance.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5668 (Cott.) How dare [v. r. dar] þou aua þi broper smite! c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 361 Quid, Scot, dar thou nocht preit? 1578 Gude & Godlie Ballates (1868) 116 How dar thou for mercy cry?

c. 3rd sing. a. 1 *dear* (r, north. *darr*, 1-3 *dear*, 2-3 *der*, 3 *Orm. darr*, 3-6 *dar*, 5- *dare*, (8-9 *Sc. daur*). β. 6 *daroth*, -yth, 6- *dareas*.

Beowulf 1373 *Gið he gesecan dear*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 He his men eisian ne der. c 1275 11 *Pains of Hell* 231 in O. E. *Misc.* 153 Ne dar no seyot heom bidde fore. 1340 *Ayene*. 32 *Þet ne dar na3t guo inc þe pebe*. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* x. 20 *Ysaie dar*, and seith. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xii. 51 *Nere þis see dar na man dwell*. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 *Compt. Scott* 14 *Þit he dar be sa bold*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 315 The Duke dare no more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* i. A pretty cur! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi. 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do.' 1850 TANNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, Nor dare she trust a larger lay.

β. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Mery Play betw. Johan, Tib, etc.*, The kokold... for his lyfe daryth not loke bether ward. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 46-7, I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is done. 1607 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1798 FRARR & HAMMOND in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 (1852) 140 The man who dares to die. 1811 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility.

¶ The present *dare* has been carelessly used for the past *dared* or *durst*.

1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day. 1811 A. BELL III *Southey Life* (1844) II. 651 I wish I dare [=durst] put them down among our books. 1847 MARKET *Chittr.* N. Forest vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. *Ibid.* 298 But she went into no trace; she dare not.

2. *Pres. Indic. plural.* a. 1 *durron* (-e), 2-3 *durre*, 3-4 *duren*, *dorre* (n, 4-5 *durn* -e), *dore* (n, -un, 4-5 *dur*, *der*. β. 3-6 *north. der*, 4-5 *dar*, (5-6 *darne*), 5- *dare*, (Sc. 7 *dar*, 8-9 *daur*).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* i. xxvii. Resp. 5 (1890) 72 *Past heo nowiht swelces ne durron gefremman*. c 1205 LAY. 25705 *Þis lond cuiltes ne durren wið him mare na lehten* [c 1275 *ne dorre þis lond cuiltes*]. a 1225 *Juliana* 47 *Hu durre 3e?* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2239 He ne durren ðe weie cumen in. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 244/133 *Þat ne dorre we noust*. 1340 *Ayene*. 38 *Þet... nollep oþer ne dorre rist* do. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 26 *We duron* [1388 *dore*] not se the face of the lord. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 108 (Harl. MS.) *As þat pay dor* [v. r. *dore*, *dur*, 3r MSS., *dare*] noust schewen her presence. c 1400 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 476 *Now durme worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem*. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxvii. 271 *Therefore dur not the marchantes passen there*. 1401 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 *Trivily as 3e dore*.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17425 (Cott.) *Þan dar we sei*. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. *Prol.* 152 *Þe dar nouste wel loke*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 214 *Þore men der nat pleyne*. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) vi. 64 *Thei dar wel were with hem*. c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 281/2 *Lones servaunts*. in no place dare appear. 15... *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 64 *To France nor Flanders we der not goe*. 1563 WINSTRET *Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 *We dar not contemne*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xxviii. (1887) 168 *Ladies who dare write themselves*. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1739) 186 *We dare boldly pronounce it*. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xliii, *How dare you tell me so!*

3. *Pres. Subj.* n. sing. 1 *dyrr*, 1-5 *durre*, 3-4 *dure*, 4 *derre*, 4-5 *dorre*; pl. 1-5 *durren*, 4-5 *durre*. β. 4- *dare*, 5 *daur*, (8-9 *Sc. daur*).

Beowulf 2763 (Z.) 1230 *Sec 7if ðu dyrr*. c 888 K. ELFRIC *Boeth.* viii. 4 *Hwæðer ðu durst zilpan*. c 1220 *Bestiary* 187 *No3t!* *wurdi*, *ðat tu durst loken up*. c 1250 *Orcl & Night*. 1704 *Non* so kene, *That dare abide mine onense*. c 1380 *Sir Ferum*. 451 *Com on 3if þou derre*. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys* *Manhode* iv. xix, *Soo þat the durre no be so proud*. *Ibid.* xix. 101 *If þou dore entre*. *þer in*. β. a 1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 1 *þof a wreche dare thynke god is noht*. 1360 [see B. i. b]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2205 *Here is my gloue; take it up, and tbon dare*. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* viii. ii, *If we dare to judge our Makers Will*. *Mod.* *Do it if you dare!*

4. *Past Indic.* a. sing. 1 *dorste*, north. *darste*, 2-6 *dorate*, 1-6 *durste*, 3 *Orm. durste*, 4-6 *dorst*, 4- *durst*, (5 *darste*, *derste*, *drust*, 5-7 *dirst*); pl. 1 *dorston*, 2-5 *dorste*, n, *durste* (n, 4 *draste*), 4-6 *durst*, 4- *durst*. β. 6- *dared*, (8-9 *Sc. daurd*).

c 893 K. ELFRIC *Oras.* iv. xi, *Hwæðer be wið Romanum winnan dorste*. 918 O. E. *Chron.* (Earle 104), *Hie ne dorston þæt land nower gesecan*. a 1254 *Ibid.* an. 1135 *Durste na man misdon wið oðer on his time*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 *Da apostas ne dursten bodian*. c 1200 ORMIN. 2098 *Forþi durste he sibþen Doan hise þeowness takenn Crist*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 *He ne dorste for godes eie forletten*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2593 *Durste þe no lengere him for-helen*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2928 (Cott.) *Þar again durst he not speke*. c 1300 *Havelok* 1866 *Þu dursten be* [= they] *newhen him no more*. 1340 *Ayene*. 73 *þe rabre*. *þanne þou dorstest*. *consenti*. a 1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 *His kirtil þe whilke þai darst noht shere*. 1360 [see B. a]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 174 *He his mother derste love*. c 1440 *Parlour* 1075 *And the hethen durst not abyde*. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 14 *How durst þou stele so stille away!* 1535 JOVE *Art. Tivdale* 32 *He stretched forth his penne... as farre as he dirst*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 219 *Westest thou to see? I durst not*. 1641 R. BROOKER

Episc. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunderbolts which he durst not steal. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 They durst not speak. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsburgh.

β. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid.* iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. 1641 BURGESS *Sions Joy* 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. Bodham* 21 Nov. Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. *Past Subj. sing.* as in *Past Indic. pl.* I dorsten, 2- as in *Indic.*

α 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 906 Yn loue I dorst (v. r. durst) haue sworn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ProL. 178 [v. r. ne was raktoun . . . þæt duret haue yboudene þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke. 1560 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) CViii, What man . . . that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This *Past Subj.* or Conditional *durst* (= would dare) is often (like the analogous *could*, *would*, *should*, *ought*) used indefinitely of present time.

α 1400-50 Alexander 1693 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyen. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will judge without partiality, and I durst make you judges in this case. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 Mrs. INCHBALD *Midn. Hour* ii. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1881 *Private Secretary* I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't.

6. *Pres. Inf.* α. 1 *durren, 2-5 durren, 3-4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. β. 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5- dare, (8-9 Sc. daur).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4548 Na man sal pam dur brye. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxi, Per shulde noon dore rescyeue it. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Darn, or durn (PYNSEND durin, daren, or dorn), *audoe.* c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 538 They scholen not doren lenen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dare, *audere*, *presumere*, *utursare.* *Ibid.* 97 Derre, *utursare*, *presumere*, *audere.* 1515 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) i. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. 1871 MACCUFF *Mem. Palmos* xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. *Pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.* 6- daring.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. Power . . . held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. *Pa. pple.* α. 5 ?dorren [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], dorre; 6 dare. β. 6-7, *dial.* 8-9 durst. γ. 6-dared.

α. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dore þe so hardi? c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyf of Folsy* (1874) i. 207 They sholde not haue durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iii. Law, but Iochede would faine (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly haue nource't. 1665 *Perys Diary* (1875-79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I haue durst to go in many a day. 1691 *Tr. Emiliane's Obs. Journ.* Naples 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. *Mod. Sc.* I. I had durst do it.

γ. 1529 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *þ, th* [partly from Norse *þora*, *þorði* (Sw. *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: *Pres. Indic.* 2 *sing.* 3-4 therstou, *pl.* 3-4 *we* thore, 5 *they* ther(not); *Pa. Indic.* 3 *purte*, 3-4 *therste*, 4 *therst*, 5 *thorst*.

c 1300 *Havelok* to þe wicteste man. That þurte riden on ani stede. c 1300 *St. Brigid* 581 We ne thore oure maister i-seo. *Ibid.* 585 Hou therstou . . . before him nemne his name? c 1300 *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste aȝe the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] c 1380 *Sir Peremb.* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wrappe þerst sen ys fas. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1155 The four gonnie to fle, And thorst night nygthe hym ne. 1465 MARG. *Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thortake it upon hem.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* (Inflected *dare*, *durst* (also *dares*, *dared*).

1. To have boldness or courage (to do something); to be so bold as. α. followed by *inf.* without *to* (the original const.).

α 1000 [see examples in A. above]. 1154 O. E. *Chron.*, Ne durste nan man don oper bute god. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne dare we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 3586 (Cott.) Baldrik þat dar i sai. 14 . . . [see examples in A. above]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 305 Whatsoeuer the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 1611 *Bible John* xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 JOHNSON *Debates in Parli.* (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards . . . expose himself to the fury of the people. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxxv. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862

Histol Sc. Prov. 5 Ae man may steal a horse where another daurna look over the hedge.

b. *The inf.* is often unexpressed.

α 1225 *Anscr. R.* 128, & þelpeð of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2040, [I] misaide hire as i durst. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. 1535-83 [see A. 4]. 1654 CUTPEPPER *Eng. Physician* (1800) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with *to* and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing. is now *dares* and the pa. t. *dared*; but *durst* to was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

c 1555 HARPFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 269 The Counsell . . . neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 1619 BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 35 A Spanish notary dared to appear publicly in the Rota. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 289 No one would dare to desert. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 [see A. 4].

2. (*Ellipt.*) To dare to go, to venture.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3726 Ferrier ne draste þay noȝt for fere. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownist* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not . . . dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 6 Apollo . . . bade me feed My fating Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. *trans.* (Inflected *dares*, *dared*.)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY *Tr. Barclay's Mirr.* *Mindes* ii. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, Should some sower mongrel dare too near an approach. 1827 HEBER *1st Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 133, I dare Damnation . . . onely Ile be reueng'd. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* t. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I wil't ha't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 CHARLES *Sol. Recant.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 ROWE *Ambr. Steph-Moth.* iv. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. xx. 36, I stand resoly'd, and dare the event. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax.* Ch. (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. 1853 C. BROWNÉ *Villeite* vi, I saw and felt London at last. . . I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LVLV *Euphens* (Arb.) 316 An English man . . . [cannot] suffer . . . to be dared by any. 1589 *Hay any Work* 37 What wisdom is this in you to dare your betters? c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A giant tall, who dar'd him to his face. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* i. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare in his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., e.g. to dare (a person) to do something, to the fight, etc., † to dare out.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 92 With haughty meinces To dare me out within my palace gates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 He would . . . meet the Rebel in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons a part. 1632 RANOLPH *Jeal. Lovers* v. viii, I dare him to th' encounter. 1672 BAXTER *Bingham's Scand.* 11 As children dare one another into the dirt. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. *Dare say*. [From sense I.] a. *properly.* To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for-geettes lat'. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar seie & solpliche do proue, sche schal wedd at wille more gold þan 3e siluer. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of doketits good I dar well seie. 1540-54 CROKE 13 Ps. (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard . . . I dare well seie. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 311 No Towne nor Cite is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable . . . with this one Fleete. 1614 BF. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministry? I dare say, not Christ. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 120 This I dare say is the best and neatest Explication . . . I believe it the truest.

b. *transf.* To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past *dare said*, *dare sayed*, *dare sayd*. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* vii. xii, You give your friend a very good character . . . and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* i. 54 (*The Letter*), La Fleur . . . told me he had a letter in his pocket . . . which, he dares say, w' suit the occasion. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* v, 'Other women have admired you as much . . . I dare say' . . . 'O! if it's only a "dare say" ' cried Demetrius, shrugging up his

shoulders. 1853 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (dē'ar), v. 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 *dare*, 4 *dere*. [Known from c 1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. *darien* suggests an OE. **darian*. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verdaren*, *verdarien* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. *intr.*

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. *Obs.*

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 Þe keiser. dearede al adendat, druicninde & dreori. α 1250 *Owl & Night.* 384 Ich mai i-son so wel so on hare, Theich ich bi dæ sitte an dare. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4055 Þeking was kast in gret pouȝt; he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe down, Darye in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I pryce or loke about me, je aduise alentour. What darest thou on this facyon? me thyneketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 96 The emperour . . . coustreyneid Henry Dandolo . . . to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.

† 2. *fig.* To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21870 (Edin.) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dare and dute. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dedes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylyng eentre into the hall.

† 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also *fig.*, esp. in *droop* and *dare*. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 406 Ne stered 3e [ðe fox] noȝt of ðe stede . . . oc darded so 3e ded were. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 103 These wedded men þat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a very here. c 1420 *Arturs of Arth.* iv, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren. α 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builled thinges to grounde shall falle . . . And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. *Obs.*

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1135 3ef dritin, þe dade in ure menesse, wrahte þes wundes. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* vii. 24 And Jhesus . . . mighte not dare or be priny [1388 he hid]. 14 . . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 The worm . . . Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* iv. xvii, (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxiit, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito, lateo.*

† b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382a *Wyclif 2 Pet.* iii. 5 It daarith hem [1388 it is hid from hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid.* iii. 8 Oo thing daare 3oo not or be not unknown. — *Acts* xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. *trans.*

† 5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense 1, quots. 1526-30, and *DARING vbl. sb.* 2) *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuou counsellors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. α 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the boby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. xxxix, (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was dazed, Was dazed by the Flesh. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess. Const. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of dazing or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

† 6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now *dial.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 9 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 GLOSS. *Exmoor Scolding* (ed. 9), *Dere*, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. s.v. *Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, To dare, to frighten. He dare'd me, he surprized me. I was dare'd, I was surprized.

Hence *Dared ppl. a.*

α 1400-50 Alexander 3044 Selcuth knytis, Sum darid [Dubl. MS. darsid], sum dede, sum depe wondid. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* iii. (1850) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dazed larks in that gaze. 1678 DRYDEN *Edipus* i. i, Then covered like a dared lark.

Dare, *v.* obs. var. **DERE**, to injure, hurt.

Dare (dē'ar), *sb.* Also 6 **darre**. [*f.* **DARE** *v.*]

1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now *colloq.*

1594 *First Pl. Contention* v. *Card.* Euen when thou darrest. *Illo.* Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 Heywood *a. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 l. 96 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* l. ii. 191 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Caesar. 1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 1767 l. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. H. DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

†2. Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* lxxvii, And yet, then these my dare shall be no lesse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 78 It lends. A larger dare to your great Enterprise.

Dare (dē'ar), *sb.* 2 [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 2] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 SALA *Hogarth in Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 note, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy. 1888 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 122/2 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators (Hogarth's *Distressed Poet*).

†**Dare**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also 5 **dar**. [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars*, *darz*, pl. of *dart*, *dard* dart, dace. The OF. pl. *dars* and nom. sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse*, *dace*, *DACE*.] = **DACE**.

[1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II.* 21/2 *Dars* roches et pik as. 8d.] c 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in *W. Wülcher* 763/36 *Hic capitula*, a dar. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxvii, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* l. iii, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKS *Art of Angling* i. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare. is not unlike a Chub.

†**Dare**, **darre**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [Cf. *F. dare*, 'a huge big bellie'; also, *Dole* 'Cotgr.']. ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumberland* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five dars. for yeast, five dars. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 2 (1876) 6 His liuere... shalbe a darre of bredde. *Ibid.* § 9 He may take two dars of bred.

Dare (= *dar*), *darh*, var. of **THAR** *v.*, need.

Dare-all. [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 1 + **ALL** : cf. *dare-devil*.] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* l. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boots and oilskins.

Dared, *pl.* a. : see **DARE** *v.* 2

Dare-devil (dē'ar-devil), *sb.* and a. [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 1 + **DEVIL** : cf. *cuthroat*, *scarerow*.]

A. *sb.* One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhyme. 1842 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 125 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1 Robert Clive... an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1824 W. INYING *Alhambra* II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Dare-devilliah** a., **Dare-devillism**, **Dare-devilry**, **devility** (U.S.).

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* CXI. 737 His faults were dare-devillism and recklessness. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1896 Mrs. C. PRARD *Miss Jacobson's Chance* l. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 N. Y. *Nation* XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan.

Dare-fish : see **DARE** *sb.* 3

†**Dareful**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* **DARE** *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + **-FUL**.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues* Royall 994 Not by the Prowesse... Of his owne darefull hand.

Darer (dē'ar). [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16, 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. v. Another darer come? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

Daresome, a. *dial.* [See **SOME**.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1864 L. N. CONYAN *Atherstone Priory* l. 102, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

Darf, var. of **DERF** a. *Obs.*, keen, and **THARF** *v.* *Obs.*, to need.

Darg (dārg). *Sc. and north.dial.* Also 5 **dawerk**, **dawark**, **8dawrk**, **9daark**, **dark**, **darrak**, **darroch**, **dargue**, **daurg**. [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywork*, **DAYWORK**, through the series of forms *dawark*, **daark*, *dark*, *darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount

of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c 1445 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful darg that tyme was done. 1489 *Act. Audit.* 147 (Jam.) For the spoliatioun of vi dawarks of hay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 596 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 451 Fourscore dargis of hay. 1787 BURNS *And Farmer's Salut.* xvi, Monie a sair darg we twa hae wrought. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1832-4 Dr. QUINCEY *Cassars* Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good dargroch. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price. the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 *Cumbr. brld. Gloss.*, *Darrak* (Centre), *dark* (S.W.), *darg* (North C.), day's work. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clavigera* VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence **Darg-days**, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. **Darger**, **darer**, **Dargeman**, day-labourer. **Darging**, working as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.*, The darger left his thrift. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 The laird and darger cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 129 (Jam.) Glad to fa' to work that's killing, To common darging. 1884 in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. viii. 44 A bargain... for dargin' or for dargin'. 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. iii. (1800) l. 418 Warnin dargmen to put on their claes.

Dari, = **DURRA**, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June 3/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet.

Darial, **dariel** (le, var. of **DARIOLE** *Obs.*, pasty.

Daric (dæ'rik). Also 6-7 **daricke**, **dari** (e)que,

7-9 **darick**. [ad. Gr. *Δάρειος* (properly an adj. agreeing with *στατήρ* stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos*.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* l. 40 The King... sent to the man... a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. E. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 336 Two cups... full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras... had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1767 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 273 note, The bow and arrow... visible... on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

Darie, *obs.* form of **DAIRY**.

Darii. *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (i); thus, All A are B; Some C are A; therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong lower Modes... *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*... whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universal or particular, affirmative or negative. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 383, I could... With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

Daring (dē'arin), *vbl.* *sb.* 1 [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **DARE** 1; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 596 Incredible darings... were not wanting. 1651 HORAES *Leviath.* l. xv. 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6, 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

†**Daring**, *vbl.* *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 2] The action of the verb **DARE** 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see **DARE** *v.* 2 5).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 Darynge, or drowynge, *licitatio*, *litiatio*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for dazing of larks. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Clap-net* and *Looking-glass*; this is otherwise called *Doring* or *Daring*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 150 What was called dazing of larks.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daring-glass*, *net*.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their daring glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoop soonest. 1616 SWIFT, & MARKS. *Country Forme* 712 You... shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her... till you come so neere her that you may lay your daring-net over her. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 107 New notions... are many times... the daring-glasses or decoys to bring men into the snares of their... damnable doctrines.

Daring, *pl.* a. 1 [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious.

1582 STANHYUST *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 A lofty Thrasonical huf snuffe... in phynomye daring. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 91, I do not thinke a braver Gentleman... More daring, or more bold, is now aliue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 539 The daring insolence... of prophane Sinners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* l. i. 314 To walk unsmuff'd... Even in the darg'st streets through all the city. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a daring structure. 1697 ADDISON *Ess. on Georgick*, The last Georgic has indeed as many metaphors, but not so daring as this. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

†3. In quasi-*advb.* *comb.* with another adj., as *daring-hardy*. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold (or daring hardie as to touch the Lister.

Daring, *pl.* a. 2 *Obs.* Also 4 **dareand**. [*f.* **DARE** *v.* 2] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc. : see the *vb.*

1333 MINOT *Poems, Ilalidon Hill* 39 Now er þai dareand all for drede, þat war before so stout and gay. 1612 COTGR., *Blottr*, to... lie close to the ground, like a daring Lark, or affrighted fowle.

Daringly (dē'arinli), *adv.* [*f.* **DARING** *pl.* a. 1 + **-LY**.] In a daring manner.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* i. (R.), Prouder hopes which darilyng o'erstrike Their place and means. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii. 200 The civil rights of the people are darilyng invaded. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 533 Men asked... what impostor had so darilyng and so successfully personated his highness.

Daringness (dē'arinnes). [*f.* as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] Daring quality or character.

1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 70 Full of Daringness and of Lying. 1647 CLAREMONT *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 276 [Falkland], The daringness of his Spirit. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 40 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *For-stalled* l. i. ix. 140 The daringness of... youth.

|| **Dariole**. *Obs.* Also 5 **daryole** (e), **-iole**, **-ial**, **-yal**, **-eal**, **-iel** (le, -yel. [a. *F. dariole* (14th c.) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = **CUSTARD** 1 a.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 109 With danielles endordide, and dayntee ynewe. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For dariales. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-books*. 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fresche brobe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow... & put þer to creme... & yolks of Eyroun. *Ibid.* 53 Darioles. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 Daryals. 1664 ETHERIDGE *Com. Revenge* m. iv. l. did buy a dariole, littel custarde. (1833 *Scott's Quentin D.* iv, Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties be could think of.)

Dark (dārk), a. Forms: 1-2 **deore**, 3 **dearo**, **dere**, **dore**, **dorek**, **darc**, **darek**, **deork**, **durk**, 3-6 **derk**, 4 **deorke**, **durke**, 4-6 **derke**, **dirke** (e), **dyrk**, 5 **derck**, **dyrke**, **dork**, 4-7 **darke**, 6 **darok**, **dearoke**, 6- **dark**. [OE. *deore* (repr. earlier **derk*, with fracture of e before r + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs., but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan*, *tarchnen*, *terchenen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGerm. form would be *darchjanan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk*, *dark*. In ME. there is a notable variant *therke*, *ðherke*, *thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial p, th, for d, for which see **THERK**.]

I. *literal*.

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said *esp.* of night.

Beowulf 3584 Niht-helm gewearde deore dryht-gumum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 16 þu daz settest and deorce niht. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc (v.r. dorc) hus. c 1275 *Lay.* 7563 Hit were dorcio dilt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16783 (Trin.) Þe day wex derker þen þe nyht. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xviii, Hit was soone derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 A very darke night. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

†b. A dark house or room was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (a person) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possesst... They must be bound and laide in some darke room. 1600 — *A. V. L.* ii. ii. 421 Loue is merely a madness, and... deserves as well a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — *Alt's Well* iv. i. 106 Till then He keppe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 MASSINGER *Ren-gado* iv. i. He... charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 JEFFERIES in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

c. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. *Dark moon* = *dark of the moon*; †*dark star* (see 1594).

a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Se steorra atwyde innoþ bet sudwest he was litel zeþulit and deore. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 They... that be call'd Cloudy starres : and a lesser sorte yet named Dark starres. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. l. xxiii. (ed. 7) 348 Besides these, there be fourteen others [stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene bot of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 192 Two lanterns... everie night in y^e dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 BART-LETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon.

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc. : Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces weteres. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 441/365 Pat lodlocke weder jat mighte beo... Swart and deork and grislich. c 1325 E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1020 Þe derk dede see hit is demed euer

more. 1460 *Capgrave Chron.* 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Chorch should falle. 1658 *Willsford Nature's Secrets* 100 Cloudy and dark weather. 1717 *Adonis Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Gal. Worlds* 133½ A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne . . . it is a scab. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 181 If þe colour of his bodi be derk ouþer blac. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc v. 27* Her dark hair floating on the morning gale. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name . . . shall be marked on her stem, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1009 This ladie called was Beaute. . . Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright. 1784 *Cook Third Voy.* v. iii. (R.), Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of light. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1534 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 909 The rede darke. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 11 On the dark green grass. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow . . . dark mouse or almost black below. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* ii. xxv. The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 223 The sheep . . . many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 *M. L. Whately Ragged Life Egypt* xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

II. fig.

4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil, wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a 1000 *Satan* 105 (Gr.) Feond seondre rede, dimme, and deorce. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 3if þin eage . . . byð deorc alle þin lichama byð hystre. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xix. 21 Alle derke deuilles aren adradre to heren it [the name of ihesus]. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, which are inward derke. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. 169 My faire name . . . To darke dishonours viche, thou shalt not haue. *Ibid.* v. ii. 96 Thou fond woman Wilt thou concele this darke Conspiracy? 1663 *J. SWEENEY Prodigious* (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1734 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights of Woman* v. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 *MISS VONCE Cameos* II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a 1000 *Wanderer* 89 (Gr.) Se þis deorce lif deope 2eond-benceþ. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 36 More darke & darke our woes. 1636 *HEVLIN Sabbath* ii. 141 Then the times were at the darkest. 1715 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 171 So much of sympathy to borrow As soothed her own dark lot. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. i. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. xl. 90 The prospect for such an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy, sullen, sad.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night and his affections darke as Erebus. 1705 *Adonis Italy* (J.), Men of dark tempers. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chorus* I. 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wanted Meal. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. ix. x. 178 Ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

c. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis . . . with a heavy, dark, disliking eye. . . cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 62 Art thou not . . . A smile amid dark frowns? 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 14 The brow of the young man grew dark.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 71 Pauh hit on English be dim and derk. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 105 Men ben blindyd bi derke speche. 1387 *TAEVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 His prophesie þat is so derk. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 Which acte . . . is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.]. 1535 *COVBERALE 2 Chron.* ix. 1 The queene of rich Arabia . . . came . . . to proue Salomon with darke Sentences. 1559 *Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. x. 30 This matter is . . . darke, and of great difficultie to be . . . playnlye discussed. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 103 The Cause is darke, and hath not ben rendred by any. 1687 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Dissenter* 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; but the Change of One Word will make him . . . Clear. 1866 *ARGVLL Reign Larv vi.* (1871) 299 These may seem far-fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or regarded. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. ix. 83 What demest þou . . . is þat a dirke þing and nat noble þat is suffisant reurent and mystry. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Prol. A liij, I . . . darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1221/1 She hath made hir counsell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

c. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity. 1610 *Leup.* i. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? a 1800 *COWPER On Biogr. Brit.* 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot . . . dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. i. The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. To keep dark: to keep secret (*colloq.*).

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. i. 37 We shal expresse our darker purpose. . . Know, that we haue diuided In three our Kingdoms. 1681 *CROWNE Hen. VI.* ii. 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* I, He hid himself . . . kept himself dark. 1888 *J. PAYN Myst. Mirbridge* xxiii, She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and designs.

1675 *OTWAY Alcibiades* II. i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should haue, Be darke as the hush'd silence of the grave. 1706 *J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating. 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat.* ii. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave. 1846 *PRESGOTT Ferd. & Isab.* I. ii. 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

Dark horse (*Racing slang*), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence fig. a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In *U.S. Politics*, a person not named as a candidate before a convention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke* v. (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of . . . rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 593/1 A Headship, often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 26 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 *in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1885 *BRASSF. HOPE in Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men . . . whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to disappoint them. 1893 *Standard* 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet celde, and cleerli he myste not se. 14 . . . *Stacyons of Rome* 321 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 124, I maye now þat ere was derke. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 242 So farre forth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1658 *ROWLAND Mouff. Theat.* Ins. 1008 Some there are, that cure darke sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for seven years. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dark*, blind. 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark.'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. ii. 67 Of whiche men þe corage alwey . . . seeþeþ þe souereyne goode of alle be so þat it be wiþ a derke memorie. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge cclxxviii. Balade* i, To be examined by my rudenes alle derke. a 1668 *DENHAM (J.)*, The age wherein he liv'd was darke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 22 What in me is dark illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Alsatia* iv, I am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 *FLETCHER Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 15 If you oppose his principles . . . he supposes that you are quite dark. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch.* 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also *Dark Ages* in 13 c.]

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in the *Dark Continent*—Africa.

1878 *H. M. STANLEY (title)*, Through the Dark Continent. 1890 — (*title*), Through Darkest Africa. 1891 *BOOTH (title)*, In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-adv. a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 39 Beauty . . . I see no more in you Then without Candle may goe darke to bed. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Ld. John* xv, Then dark lower'd the baron's eye. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. *dark horse* in 8.]

13. Comb. a. adverbial, as *dark-closed*, -*embrowned*, -*flowing*, -*glancing*, -*rolling*, -*working*; b. parasynthetic, as *dark-bosomed*, -*browed*, -*coloured*, -*complexioned*, -*eyed*, -*haired*, -*hearted* (hence -*heartedness*), -*leaved*, -*mined*, -*skinned*, -*stemmed*, -*veiled*, -*veined*, etc.

1594 *DANIEL Cleopatra* Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from 'dark-clos'd Eternity' . . . The World's Disorders dost descry. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 813 Sables, of glossy black; and 'dark-embrowned. 1868 *LO. HOUGHTON Select.* 80 The 'dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lix, Match me those Hours. . . With Spain's 'dark-glancing daughters. a 1835 *MRS. HEMANS Poems, Guerrilla Leader's Vow*, Through the 'dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 *HICKIE Tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 603

O, 'dark-shining dusk of night. 1859 *TENNYSON Lancelot & Elaine* 337 The face before her lived, 'Dark-splendid. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* i. ii. 99 'Darke working Sorcerers. 1863 *I. WILLIAMS Baptistry* II. xxvii, 'Dark-bosom'd glorious sea! 1845 *Mrs. Norton Child of Islands* (1846) 188 'Dark-bordered and beautiful he stood. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on . . . my 'dark-coloured suit. 1840 *K. H. DANA Def. Mast* x. 24 A delicate, 'dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* ii. i. 122 Out of season, thredding 'darke ey'd night. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xvii, And now he turned him to that dark-eyed slave. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* II. xxvii, Slow the 'dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1831 *LADY M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 367 'dark-haired young lady. 1862 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 367 In the time of our 'dark-heartedness. 1870 *BYRON Homer* I. ii. 61 Forty 'dark-hulled Locran Barkes. 1851 *MISS PRATT Flower. Plants* V. 105 The 'Dark-leaved Sallow. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 618 'Dark-minded man! 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ii. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense 'dark-prison'd. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 3 The 'dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2754/8 Missing. . . Elizabeth Benson. 'dark-brown Hair'd, a little dark sighted. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* ix, The 'dark-skinned Russian women had made a hero of him. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, 'Dark-veiled Cotytoy. 1613-39 *I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble. 'dark-vein'd, ditto.

c. Specialized comb. or phrases: dark ages, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (*Photogr.*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; dark chamber, † (a) a camera obscura (*obs.*); (b) *Photogr.* = dark-room; † dark-closet, dark glasses (see *quots.*); dark-house (see 1 b); † dark light = DEAD-LIGHT 1; dark-room (*Photogr.*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also 1 b; dark slide (*Photogr.*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † dark tent, a camera obscura; dark-well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1687 *BURNET Trav.* iii. 11: There is an infinite number of the Writers of the 'dark Ages.] 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 398 A Theatre . . . called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* i. § 5 Gregory I. . . the chief authority in the dark ages. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ix. 558 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1887 *Brit. Jnrl. Photogr.* xi Nov. 713/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a 'dark box. 1726 *LEONI Designs* 3 b, Ward-robos or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called 'Dark-closets. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 *Kobin Conscience* 278 in *Songs Lond. Prent.* (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their 'dark light instantly. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 452 We . . . caulked the dark-lights. 1841 *Specif. Clandet's Patent* No. 9193. 3 [Red light] allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged . . . to remain in a 'dark room. 1852 *Specif. Newton's Patent* No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1883 *W. K. BURTON Mod. Photogr.* (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer. 1887 *Brit. Jnrl. Photogr.* xi Nov. 717/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal 'dark slide. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)*, 'Dark Tent, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landscape, etc. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* i. ii. 83 The use of a set of 'dark-wells.

Dark (därk), sb. Forms: 4-5 derk(e), 5 dirk, 6 daroke, 6-7 darke, 6- dark. [f. *DARK* a.: cf. the analogy of *light* sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, *esp.* that of night.

† *Dark of the moon*: the time near new moon when there is no moonlight: cf. *dark moon* s.v. *DARK* a. 1 c.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1431 He ladde hure bi þe derke Into his nywe werke. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 160 Groping in the darke. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying of Christ* Wks. 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approch apace. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 276 If you come suddenly . . . out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazzled for a time. 1651 *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen . . . talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 *C. JOHNSON Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 *tr. C. F. DAMBERGER'S Trav. Africa* 122 If a boy is born . . . in the dark of the moon. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode to Memory* iv, To dimple in the dark of rusky covens.

b. The dark time; night; nightfall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4773 It droge to be derke. 1718 *LADY M. V. MONTAGUE Lett.* lii. 11. 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 *E. LONG Trial of Dog 'Porter'*, One evening after dark. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* i. 3 He quitted the keel . . . just at dark. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

c. A dark place; a place of darkness.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2361 So I wilt in the wod. . . Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Elstrude* ix, Like as you see in darkes, if light appear Straight way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 *Dr. For. Jure Dñ.* i. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode, And from the Darke of Hell fetch'd up the God. 1883 *S. LANIER Eng. Novel* 47 (*Cent. Dict.*) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.

2. *fig.* (A leap in the dark: see LEAP.)

c1369 CHAUCER *Deihe Blanche* 609 To derke is turned all my lighte. a1541 WYATT *Penit. Psalm* li. *The Author* iv. Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.

3. Dark colour or shade; *spec. in Art.* a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a light.

1695 A. BROWNE *Are Pict.* 90 Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painting* 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light... sometimes... of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another lighter above that. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Alycyrus* 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof'd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. viii. 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks.

b. *fig.* A dark spot, a blot.

1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* i. l. Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your anic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. *In the dark:* in concealment or secrecy.

1688 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlii. 127 Vice... ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulness. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 4. I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. a1732 ATTERBURY (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose... that is in the dark. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. xcvi. 342 note, Such legislation... is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means.

† b. Obscurity of meaning. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. *In the dark:* in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite beside the mark. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs... of the powers of Europe. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 2 We seem to be... in the dark on these... questions.

Dark (dā'k), *v. arch. or dial.* Forms: 4 *durk*, 4-6 *derke*, 4-7 *darke*, 5-6 *dirke*, 6 *dirk*, 6-*dark*. [*f.* DARK a.]

† 1. *intr.* To become dark; = DARKEN 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. *Obs.*

[c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 175 *Crepusculum*, *tweneleht, uel deorung*.] c1340 CURSOR M. 16749 (Trin.) Fro þenne hit derked til þe mone; ouer al the world wide. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The evening begon for to dirke. 1485 CAXTON *Class. Gt.* 211 In the same yere the mone derked thre tymes. a1599 SKELTON *Col. Clothe* 196 When the nyght darke. 1596 H. CLARHAM *Briefe Bible* ii. 172 Sun darke, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne.

fig. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vnder sleupe darkeit þe lone of holiness.

† 2. *trans.* To make dark; = DARKEN 6. *Obs.*

c1300 *Becket* 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden.. Whar thurf the churchen of Engelande idurked beoth echon. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 45 Heuenes ben derkid. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b. The ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arrowes and stones. c1500 *Not-Broome Mayd* 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 PALSGR. 506/a What thyng hath darke this house... me thyneke they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 The winged air darke with plumes. 1715 RAMSAY *Eclipse of Sun* ii. No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be derkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erpe. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 1598 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* iii. viii. The shade woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 18... Mrs. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1850 — *Poems* II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun.

† 3. To darken in shade or colour. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 5 The wiche clothes a derkenes of a foreleten and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpment may be..darked with Oker de Luke.

† 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 7, I of whom þe sytt plinged in teres was derked. c1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxviii. In many þe eye of intencion is dirkid. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1879) 305 Her syght should have be derked. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b. He wyll bynde thy syght & derke thy consyquence. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Stif. Men* ix. 40 The Sun..darkes weake eyes.

† b. *intr.* To be or become blind. *Obs.*

a1440 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* iv. 15 (MS. Bodl. 277) Heli..hise 39 derkenen (*v.r.* adsweden), and he myste not se.

5. *fig.* To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 20 þa wiche dignite, for þei wolde derken it wiþ medelung of some felonye. c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1541) 6 b. Process of yeres.. bath... Derked their renoune by forgetfulness. 1559 Bp. CATH in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. vi. 100 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much... as in the time of Papistry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 134 Thy wast bignes but cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. Pro. 35

Marina gets all praises. This..darks In Philoten all gracefull marks. 1647 H. MOAK *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud..dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. of Midl.* xviii. One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned.

† 6. *intr.* To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.

a1300 CURSOR M. 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and dare. c1350 WILL. PALMER 17 þe child þan darke in his den derly him ome. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Abowte heges larkyth and derkyth venemouse wormes. c1400 *Deatr. Troy* 1385 Folis..bat heron the melody [of the Sirens]..derkon euon down on a depe sonour. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kays and gravys.

7. *intr.* To listen privily and insidiously. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.* To dark for bette, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. 1825 BROCKET *N. Country Wds.* Dark, to listen with an insidious attention. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Dark, to listen, to pry into. 'They dark and gep for all they can catch.' [Also in Glossaries of *Holderness, Mid-Yorks., Cumberland, Lonsdale.*]

Hence Darked *pp. a.*, Darking *vbl. sb.*

c1050 [see 1]. c1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Pro. l. Dyrked age. a1541 WYATT *Compl. Absence of his Love*, My darked pangis of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (dā'k'n), *v.* Forms: 4 *derken-en*, *dark-en*, *dorkin*, 4-5 *durken*, 5 *dyrkyn*, 6 *dirken*, -*in*, *daroken*, 6-*darken*. [*f.* DARK a. : see -EN suffix 5. Cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* under DARK a. Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK v.]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To grow or become dark, said *esp.* of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with *down*.)

a1300 CURSOR M. 24414 (Cott.) Þe aier gun durken (*v.r.* to derkin) and to blak. 13... Thrush & Night. 4 in *Relig. Antig.* i. 241 The dewes darketh in the dale. 1731 POKER *Ep. Burlington* 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet..And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, London Suburb* (1879) 239, The chill..twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

2. To become obscure. (With *upon, from*.)

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. The vision darkens from me.

† 2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily after. Cf. DARK v. 6. *Obs.*

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v. Alle dyrkyns (*v.r.* durkene, darkis) the dere, in the dym scoghes. 1508 DUNBAR *Marrit Wem. & Wedo* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir mythis.

3. To become blind. *lit. and fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong.* v. *Entrechager*, My sight diminisheth, darketh, or waxeth darke. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* 149 Man..Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 The complexions of different countries..darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruts.* II. 39 A bright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil. 1893 HARDWICK *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; *esp.* of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or other emotion.

1742 YOUNG *At. Th.* viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii. His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii. His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. *transitive.*

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 Al to derkened is the sunne in his rising. c1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, *obscurer*. 1555 EDEB *Decades* 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with cloudes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 226 Whose Figure euen this instant Cloud puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 501 When Nighting darkens the Streets. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 15 (*Calais*), I perceived that something darkened the passage more than myself..it was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 295 You stood in your own light and darkened mine. 1862 — *Idylls* Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 416 The tall pines That darkened all the northward of her Hall. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* i. i. The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

b. To darken (a person's) door or doors; emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1729 FRANKLIN *Busy-Body* Wks. 1887 I. 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clara darkens these doors again, I never will. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 115 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1824 TENNYSON *Dora* 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; *fig.* to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. i. 21 Their foolish hart hath been darkened. 1621 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkened. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. *fig.* To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Cerem.* 35 b. They dyd more confounde, and darken, the declare... Christes benefites. 1621 BUNDE *Job* xxviii. 4 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 20 Vnconfound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. *fig.* To cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 119 He...that poisoneth...and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* l. iv. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 41 With these forced thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth of th' Feast. 1781 GINNON *Decl. & F.* III. 96 The fame of the apostles...was darkened by religious fiction. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 138 Domestic affliction..darkened the later years of his life.

† b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to eclipse. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. l. 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1660 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 5 And you are darkened in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 16 The bridal veil Which..darkened her dark locks. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

Darkened (dā'k'nd), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

Made dark, deprived of light. *lit. and fig.*

1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 97 The darkened room. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 268 Darkened and deluded as I am. 1871 MONLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkener (dā'k'nɔɪ), [*ER.*] One who or that which darkens.

1611 COTGR. *Noircisseur*, a blacker..darkener, obscurer. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the..beauty of the mind. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1800) l. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xxxvii. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dā'k'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

1584 BAGSFORD *Coll.* No. 81 ff. 20 A great and totall Eclipse, or darkening of the Moone vnto xvi. poyntes. 1677 GILPIN *Diamond* (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 144 The..darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav. Lxiii.* It's near the darkening, sir. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 296 The cock is shut up..from darkening till after our breakfast.

Darkening, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 213 A lonely cave..with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er. 1800 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 6 Peaks..still darker than the darkening sky.

Darky: see DARKY.

Darkful (dā'k'fʊl), *a. rare.* [OE. *deorfull*, *f. deor* *liber* DARK: see -FUL.] Full of darkness.

a1050 *Nider Scintill.* lxi. (1889) 187 Eall lichama þin deorfull byð. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 23 3if thyn eize be weyward, al thi body shal be derful. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 182 The nyght was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 19 Pagans have a darkful night. 1875 McCLELLAN *New Test.* 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence.

† Darkhede, derkhede. *Obs.* Also *duredhede*. [*f.* DARK a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Darkness.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 560 Þoru al þe middeler derkhede þer was inou. c1300 *St. Brendan* 37 Al o tide of the dai we were in duredhede.

Darkish (dā'kɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* DARK a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dark: a. through absence of light.

1557 SACEVILLE *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* ii. The dayes more darkishe are. 1659-60 PERYS *Diary* (1879) i. 56 We draok pretty hard..till it began to be darkish. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 178 The passages are narrow..and darkish. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 A state of darkish twilight.

b. In shade or colour.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxiii. (1495) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vnpure. 1837 LELLAND *Itin.* IV. 124 The..Colour..is of a darkish deersie redde. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 197 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

Hence Darkishness, darkish quality or state.

1823 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xc. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small taste of his Grace.

Dark-lantern. A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iii. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meron* 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-lantern and wear a Vizard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Simon Glover..now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* A Dark-Lantern, the Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).

Darkle (dā'uk'l), *v.* [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb *darkling* analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to *sparkling* has been supposed. See next.]

1. *intr.* To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix. The night... darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxv. The... Founder's Tomb... darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 *Century Mag.* 539 The... fountain... whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Dival* viii. I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.

1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. ci. Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* ix. 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

1800 MOORE *Ode to Anacron* xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxvi. (D.). His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 10/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

3. *trans.* To render dark or obscure.

1884 [see DARKLING B. 3]. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Feb. 370/2 The dramatist... whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

Darkless, *a. nonce-wd.* Free from darkness.

1888 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/5 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting.

Darkling (dā'uklin), *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *darke-ling*, *f.* DARK *a.* + -LING, adverbial formative: cf. *back-ling*, *flat-ling*, *grove-ling*, *half-ling*.]

A. adv. In the dark; in darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derking withoute candelle. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leave me? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Our lamps... at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. xxvi, Wilfrid is... destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's mazy by Oswald's clue. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 732 He... darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

B. pres. pple. and *a.* [the ending being confounded with the -ing of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Upon Riddles* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 64 Ye spairers... O spare your darkling labours! 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 58 Which sours aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anthem at the gates of Heav'n. 1814 CHALMERS *Envid. Chr. Revel.* x. 285 A single word from God... is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1859 G. MERROITH *R. Fernal* xx, Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch. xvi.* 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* ii. And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Follow'd. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 20 Another... brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

fig. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Age of Reason, Part II*, 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out... for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. xiv, Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

1884 LOWELL *Poems*, To Holmes, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. **Darkling-beetle**, a black beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 335 Mr. Baker... kept a darkling beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 863/2 The fifth section... includes... the darkling-beetles.

Darkling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [See -LING.] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 629 (MS.) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling (i.e. Cain) at his first recoil, And temporize his hatred to my wish! *Ibid.* i. 175 The morning... brought his darkling to the field.

Darklings, *adv. rare.* [f. DARKLING *adv.*, with adverbial genitive: cf. *backward*, *wards*, etc.] In the dark; = DARKLING *adv.*

a 1566 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xi, To the kiln she goes then, An' darklings grapt for the baulks. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime... done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. At darklings is used dialectally.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklings.

† **Darklong**, *adv.*, obs. variant of DARKLING. [cf. *headlong*, *sidelong*.]

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) M vj a, The two arose and wente to bed darklong. 1577 FORD & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 258 b, Darklong without al pompe and ceremonies, buried in a dunghill. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.*

IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without Light.

Darkly (dā'ukli), *adv.* [f. DARK *a.* + -LY 2. OE. had *deorlice*; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the *fig.* sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horribly, foully'.

c 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* 142 *Tetrum*, *deorlice*.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii. When I sleep, in dreams they [my eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun.* Mon. 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. a 1845 *Irish Schoolmaster* vi, Tame familiar fowls... sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hue.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. ii. On his noddle darkly flaming Wras set Saturne. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 139 Melt it not, only let it darkly glow. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* viii. How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *Modern Greece*, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* iii, Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake! 1601 — *Twel.* II. ii. i. 4 My starrs shine darkly o'er me. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* T. (1851) I. v. 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 372 Where dowl is, or dobet derkelich 3e shewen. c 1450 *Merlin* 53, I... will speke... so derkly that they shul not vnderstonde what I sey. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.* *Epist.* 213 This booke was... written of sett purpose very darkly. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Marhede* II. lvi. (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derkliche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 4 A being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 427 Are not we... seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw?

Darkly, *a. rare.* [-LY 1: cf. *sickly*.] Dark-looking, somewhat dark.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue.

Darkmans, *Thieves' cant.* [f. DARK *a.*: the second element occurs also in *crackmans* a hedge, *lightmans* the day, etc.] The night.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I couched a hog'shead in a Skypier this darkmans. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'll tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Darkmans-Budge*... one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in... Rogues to rob. 1737 BACCHUS & VENUS, Each Darkman I pass in an old shady Grove. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

Darkness (dā'uknes), [OE. *deorncnes*, -nys, *f.* *deorc* DARK *a.* + -nes, -nys, -ness.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

a 1050 *De Vitis in Liber Scintill.* (1889) 228 On byssere swa miclere deorncnesse. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1706 Another payne they shull have of derknes. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 95 (MS. Gg) And clothe was the flour... for derknesse of the nyht. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dykenesse, *obscuritas*. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 50 Bytwene the shyngyne lyght and black derknes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 þe wiche cloþes a darkenes of a foreleten and dispised elde haddeþ duskid and dirked. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* II. lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derknesse of the mater to which he is conioyned. 1818 SHELLEY *Laon* xii. xxiii. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iv. 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liffe. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 6 The little flmes that go over the eyes, wherof darkness doth rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 70 His eyes, before they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. *fig. a.* The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

Kingdom, power of darkness: the empire of evil. *Prince of darkness:* Satan.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Trin.) Po folk in dedly derkneses stad þis grete list made hem glad. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* I. 13 The which deluyerde vs for the power of derknesses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The pryncce of derknes... our gostly enemy the deuyll. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* 15 All that lyue in ignorance are called derknesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darkness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 The Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness... concur... in misleading. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 229 They [the clergy] were... the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* x. 21 Befor that Y go... to the derk lond, and hilyd with the derknesse of detb. 1535 COVERD, *Job* x. 21 To that lond of derknesse & shadowe of death. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter

darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. *Med.* The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 142 There is some darkness happened betwixt the two favourites. 1811 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

138a WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 27 That thing that Y say to you in derknessis, saye 3ee in the list. 1543-4 *Ad* 35 *Hec. VIII.* c. 1 The vaile of darknes of the vsurped power... of the see and bishops of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in derknesse, what occasion now Reueales. 169a E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xiii. 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Poetical Clerkes... delighting muche in their owne darknesse. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salutes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness.

† **Darksip.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] The personality of one who is dark.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. 7 That his Darksip [i.e. a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabbie.

Darksome (dā'uksəm), *a.* [f. DARK *sb.* + -SOME: cf. *tailosome*.]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of *dark*, of vaguer connotation.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 *Darksome, tenebreux*. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. PS. cxxxvi. 9 And Stares that doe appeare To guide the darksome night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 973 By constraint Wandering this darksome desert. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darkness Hold below. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara*, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 He hath a little haire on his upper lip... of a darksome colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185 A darksome Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. *fig. a.* Characterized by obscurity of meaning.

1574 tr. *Marlowe's Apocalips* i To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed most darksome. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol. Whose words were short, and darksome was their sense. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Paracelsus and some darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. SUMNER *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) I. 370 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* ii. 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His darksome, drudging childhood and youth. a 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 M. CATHY *Own Times* IV. lxxvii. 532 Some rather darksome vices... prove their existence in the character.

Hence **Darksomeness**, darkness, obscurity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. xviii. 12 Darksomenesse of water. 1583 — *Calvin* on *Deut.* xli. 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. 495/2 The Darksomeness of the Night.

Darkey, *darkey* (dā'ki). [f. DARK *a.* + -Y, dim, and appellative: cf. BLACKY.]

1. The night. *slang.*

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs... I don't come here every darkey. 1836 R. BURROWS *Death of Socrates* in *Rel. Father Prout* (1860) 269 Then at darkey we waked him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Darkey*, a dark lantern. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, 'Crape, keys, centre-bits, darkies—nothing forgotten?' inquired Toby.

3. A negro, a blacky. *collog.* Also *attrib.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 120 The darkey tried to butt him. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 132 The manners of a corn-field darkey. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 246 A coffin of curious darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man. *dial.*

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 144 A darkey glau'd her by the hip.

Darling (dā'ilin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1-3

deorling, (1 dior, dir-, dyrling), 1-6 derling,

(4-6 derlinge, -dirge), 2-4 durling, -yng, 5-6

darlyng(e, 6 darlinge, 6- darling; also 3 deore-

ling, 3-6 dereling, -yng, 4-6 deer(e)ling, -yng,

6-8 dearling, (6-inge, -yng(e)). [OE. *deorling*,

derling, deriv. of *deor* DEAR: see -LING. Thence

ME. *dereling*, *derling*, which subseq. became *dar-*

ling, as usual with *er* followed by a consonant; but

the analytical *dear-ling*, *dear-ling* also continued

in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal

or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the

object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Com-

monly used as a term of endearing address.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 10 Se godcunda anweald æfripodas his dirlingas (v. deorlingas). c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* l. 303 Bi Daude ðem Godes dirlinge. c 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* (Thorpe) l. 58 (Hosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dirling. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 Crist seal one beon inou alle his dirlinges. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 1538 Sweting welcome! Mi derworpe dirling. 1288 *Wyclif Song Sol.* l. 13 My dirling is to me a cluster of cypre tre. 1400 *Chester Plays* iii. 372 And now farewell my dirling deere. 1562 J. Heywood *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 65 It is better to be an olde nians derlyng, than a yong mans weryng. 1583 *STANFURD Buceis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Flee, fle, my sweet dirling. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week* v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's Dan.* 272 'The idol of my youth, The dirling of my manhood. 1859 — *Merlin & V.* 395 Answer, dirling, answer, no.

† b. A favourite, a minion. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 23 f ðe llyde his dysig. . swa wel swa his dysigum deorlingum dyde, a 1400—50 *Alexander* 3442 An ald derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 *Palsgr.* 213/1 Derlyng, a nian, *mignon*. 1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 219 The Quenes dearlyng William Duke of Suffolke. 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* E viij, The king. . had like to haue marred al, by laishing out a word hereof to one of his dearlyngs. a 1719 *ADDISON* (J.), She became the dirling of the princess.

c. The favourite in a family, etc.

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes bre. . Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng. 1675 *Art. Contentm.* iv. § 9. The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof, than the derlyng. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii. ii, John was the dirling! He had all the good bits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable creature, a 'pet'.

1799 *SOUTHEY King of Crocodiles* ii, Six young Princes, dirlings all, Were missing. 1863 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent dirlings. 1864 *KINGSLEY in Life* xxi. (1879) li. 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs. . They are great dirlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. of persons, as *the dirling of the people*, etc.

c 1205 *LAV.* 6316 Alfred þe king, Englelondes deorling. *Ibid.* 2576 Pa spae Angel þe king, Scottene deorling. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. B Wintons and derlynges of fortune. 1615 *BACON Acad. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 36 Augustus Cesar. . when he was a derling of the Senate. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* (1640) i A prince so good, that he was styled the Dirling of mankind. 1705 *Eng. Theophrast.* 193 Fortune turns. . every thing to the advantage of her Dirlings. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* iii. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the dirling of the nation.

b. of things.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derlinge. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 66 Take heed on't, Make it a Dirling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref. 1 Then Oratory became their dirling. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 67 Trade, that pride and dirling of our Ocean.

† 3. A name for a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1586 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 101 The best Apples . . are Pepins, Costards. . Dirlings, and such other.

4. *Comb.* as *dirling-like* adj. (*nonce-wd.*).

1873 *BROWNING Red Colt. Nt.-cap* 835 Her figure? somewhat small and dirlinglike.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of *sb.*] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite. a. of persons.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxvii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade. 1506 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. Prol. v, Dred infant, Venus derling dove. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 373 His dirling Son. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* xiv. 9 Our derling prince. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 246 My dirling little Cyclops. 1849 *DICKENS Dan. Copp.* xxvii, My unchanged love is with my dirling child.

b. of things.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the dirling buds of May. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 64 To acknowledge my dirling faults. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* l. 7 Philosophy was his dirling Study. 1799 *COLERIDGE Devil's Thoughts* vi, The Devil did grin, for his dirling sin is pride that apes humility. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 101 A few enthusiasts. . were bent on pursuing. . their dirling phantoms of a republic.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Darling* v. *trans.*, to address as 'dirling'; *Darlingly* *adv.*; *Darlingness*.

1888 *LADY V. SANDARS Bitter Repent.* III. ii. 25 They still dirlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 *BROWNING Red Colt. Nt.-cap* 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As dirlingly she hands them to myself. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. XIII. 30 Right they named you. . some rich name. . Kallistion? Phabion for the dirlingness!

Darloch, var. of *DORLACH*.

Darn (dām), v. Forms: 7-8 *dern*, *dearn*, 7-*darn*; 9 *Se. dern*. [Derivation unknown.]

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to *DERN* (later *darn*) secret, hidden, and its verb *derne*, *darn* to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh *darn* 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch' given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece' may be used to patch. The Welsh *darnio hosau* would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' with a knife; 'to darn a stocking' is *creithio hosau*. (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhys.)

trans. To mend (clothes, etc., esp. stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread inter-

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a *darning-needle*.)

c 1600 Q. *Eliz. Hensch. Rh.* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpanes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe. . that are darned. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 783 (R.) For spinning, weaving, darning and drawing up a rent. 1611 *COTGR.* *Reintraire* . . to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. 1697 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3302/4 Breches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously darned. 1836 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* l. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* ii. iii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.

absol. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) l. 233, I can sow plain-work, I can darn and stitch. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn.

fig. 1641 *MILTON Church Govt.* vi. (1811) 128 To darn up the rents of schisme by calling a council.

b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* No. 897. 9/1 Lithe bodies. . darning themselves out and in of the many-coloured seething crowd.

Darn, sb. [f. *DARN* v.] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5868/9, 1. Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 40 Then she d. wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there. 1879 *MISS BURN Rocky Mount* l. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original work remains.

Darn, var. of *DERN* a. and v.

Darn, *Darnation*, *Darned*, perversions of *DARN*, *DAMNATION*, *DAMNED*, in profane use. (Chiefly U.S.)

1837-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. *Ibid.* (1872) 92 Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 *John Chawchaw* ii. in *Halliwel Dict.* (1865) l. p. xv, I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 *LOWELL Bigelow* P. i. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe. 1861 H. *KINGSLEY Ravenshoe* vi. (D.), My boy. . was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons!

Darned (dānd), *pp.* a. [f. *DARN* v.] Mended by darning.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* v. 1019 Pee'd, and neatly darned. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* iv, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings. 1847 *LD. LINDSAY Chr. Art* l. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

Darnel (dārnēl). Forms: 4-5 *dernel*, 5 *darnel*, -eil, *darnelle*, -ylle, -ail, 6 *dernell*, (*der-nolde*), 6-7 *darnell*, -all, 4-*darnel*. [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy; *darnelle*, *ivraie*, *lolum tenulentum*; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the *lolum* of the Vulgate: see *COCKLE sb.* 2. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

c 1235 *Metr. Hom.* 145 Than com his fa, and seu riht thare Darnel, that es an iuel weed. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1138 (Fairf.) Þi quete darnel (Cott. Göt. zizanny, Trin. cokul) sal hit be. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 25. c 1440 *Frimpt. Parv.* 119 Darnel, a weed, *zizania*, *lolum*. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 20 Dernelde growth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the stert. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 5, Some darnell is crepte in amongst the good corne. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. iv. 5. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Lost.* v. 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) to Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 *Med. Zool.* II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus *Lolium*. *Red darnel*: Rye-grass, *L. perenne*.

1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called *lolum murinum*. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 143 *Lolium* or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.

2. Loosely applied to *Papaver Rhæas*, or some other corn-field poppy (Britten & Holland).

1615 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.

3. *fig.* Cf. *COCKLE*, *TARES*.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy tounge be nat rekkeles, Utter nevir no darnel with good corn. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 501 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* 3 [Satan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them. a 1640 J. BALL *Anst.* to *Can* ii. (1642) 12 A graine of good corne in a great deale of darnel.

attrib. 1868 *LOWELL Under Willows* vi, No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan field.

4. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *darnel-like* adj.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 144 Darnell floure laid too, with Oxmell, cureth the gout. c 1620 Z. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73, I dizzy am as fed with Darnall seeds. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 511 *Festuca lolacea*, or darnel-like fescue.

Darner (dā-mā), [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1611 *COTGR.* *Reintraire*, a Seamster. . or Dearnier. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 149 The humble stocking-darner. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2. A darning-needle.

1888 in *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*.

Darnex, *darnick*, obs. forms of *DORNIC*.

Darning (dārnin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1611 *COTGR.* *Reintraire*. . darning. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5868/9, 1 long Muslin Apron. . the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning. 1884 *Mrs. Kewen's Temp.* l. 211 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment. 1886 B. C. SAWARD in *Houswife* l. iv. 109/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning. b. *fig.* (= 'Threading' one's way in and out.)

1881 *MRS. HOLMAN Hunt Childr. Jerus.* 114 Phoebe. . made her way by a darning process up to. . the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be darned.

Mod. The week's darning lay on the table.

3. *Comb.*, as *darning work*; *darning-ball*, -last, an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; *darning-needle*, a long and stout needle used in darning; *darning-stitch*, a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned.

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work. . by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another. 1848 *Hoa. SMITH Idler upon town* 54 This case. . containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

Darnix, *darnock*, obs. forms of *DORNIC*.

Daroga, *darogha* (dārō'gā). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 *daruga*, *derega*, *droga*, *droger*, 7-8 *de-roga*, 8 *darouga*. [a. Pers. and Urdu داروغہ]

dārōghah, *conlr.* داروغہ *drōghah* governor, overseer.]

A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 *Sia T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 132 The Daragud in person came. 1668 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 232 The Bailly, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 413 Orders being given to the darogas. . not to let any one pass. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Cambul* (1842) II. 265 The Darogha of the Bazaris fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1895 *Daily News* 19 July 173 The official. . sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

Darr, obs. form of *DARE* v.]

Darraign, -rain e, -rayne, -rein (e, -reyno, etc.), var. of *DERAIGN* obs.

† *Darreïn*, a. *Old Law*. [a. OF. *darrain*, *derrein* (still in various F. dialects *d'rain*, *darain*, etc. = F. *dermier*):—late l. *de-retrānus hinder, f. *de retro* (whence F. *derrière*) behind.]

Last, ultimate, final; = *DERNIER*. *Darreïn presentment*: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. *Darreïn resort*: = *dernier ressort*.

1292 *BRITTON* iv. i, De assise de Dreyen Present. *Ibid.* iv. xii. § 5 Si le dreyen verdit soit contrarie al premer. 1555 *Act 1 Mary and Sess.* c. 5 Any writ of assise of darrain presentment. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 9 War is the darrain resort of every wise and good Prince. 1760 *BURN Ect. Law* l. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void) by the death of the said clerk (or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last. . presented. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *With. H. c.* 27 § 36 And he it further enacted, That no. . . Writ of Assise of novel disseisin. Darrein-presentment. . or Mort d'ancestor. . shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Darse, obs. var. of *DACE*, a fish.

Darst (e, obs. pa. indic. of *DARE* v.]

Dart (dārt), sb. Also 4-6 *darte*, 7 *Sc. dairt*. [a. OF. *dart*, accus. of *darz*, *dars*, in 15th c. *dard* = Fr. *dart*, Sp. and It. *dardo*.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand; a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 178 A darte was schot to hem, bot non wist who it schete. c 1400 *Destr. Try* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng. . Pre dartes. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxvi. 18 As one shuteh deadly arowes and dartes. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* ii. 156 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast. . dexterously). 1718 *POPE Iliad* iv. 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 *TRITWALL Greece* VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

b. *fig.*

1382 *Wyclif Eph.* vi. 16 The fry darts of the worse enemy. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xli. i, Deth with his darte wrest me soderly. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. c 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

c. *transf.* A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (*obs.*); the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.

1784 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432. 9 The direction of motion of these. . wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 *Accum*

Chem. Tests (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 tr. *Ziessens's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used... with success in the treatment of... hypertrophied tonsils. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thure is a dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

2. *Zool.* An organ resembling a dart: *spec. a.* The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. b. A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see *dart-sac* in 8).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 163 The Sting of a Bee... I could most plainly perceive... to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr. l.x.* It poisons like a scorpion's dart. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Narb. Faun* xx. His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs... contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 118. *Ibid.* 481 Some *Pulmonata* and certain species of *Doris* possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct.

3. *Dress-making.* A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff.

1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular.* To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 *Weldon's Ladies' Jurl.* XIV. 250/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus *Acontias* (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; = *dart-serpent*, -*snake* (see 8).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tiro*, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart. *Acontias*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1690) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

+5. The fish otherwise called DACE or DARE.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of good Nourishment.

b. Short for *dart-moth*: see 8.

6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 306 A bird made a sudden dart at the air upon it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Bursel* II. li. 87 She rose quickly... and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. *Ibid.* 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him.

7. *Australian slang.* Plan, aim, scheme.

1887 FARRELL *How he died* 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

8. *Comb.*, as *dart-caster*; *dart-holding*, -*shaped*, -*wounded* adjs.; *dart-moth*, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so called from a mark on the fore wing; *dart-sac*, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; *dart-serpent*, *dart-snake*, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* (= DART 4).

1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 118 (R.) A certaine number of slingers and dart-casters. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. lxxviii. No fear of Death's 'dart-holding hand. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend. Index*, 'Dart-moths. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 329 *Agrotis segetum* (the Dart Moth), and *Agrotis exclamationis* (the Heart and Dart Moth). 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the 'dart-sac. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these 'Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jurl. Anson's Voy.* 338 (C. Good Hope) The Eye-Serpent... is also call'd sometimes the *Dart-Serpent*, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 203/1 'Dart-shaped mandibles. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 135 This I think may... be referred to the 'Dart-Snakes. 1843 J. DAYMAN tr. *Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 154 Though puffsnake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest... as he ware 'dart-wondid.

Dart (dārt), v. [f. DART sb.: cf. F. *darder* (15th c.) from *dard*.]

+1. *trans.* To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon; to spear, transfix. Also *fig. Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 212 As the wilde bole... ydarterd to the herte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 234 Till darte shall darte him for to dye. 1644 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Staves like unto Ianelins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 489 When death... had darted King James of matchlesse memory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 159 She... darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. 1752 BONO in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 431 (They) are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 770 Such other Ianelins as the Romans darted at them. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's*

Trav. 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They... sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3. *transf. and fig.* To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 137 Dart not scornfull glances from those eyes. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outragious beames so full upon us. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 (Fire engine) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 246 The Camelion... when a Fly comes in his way... darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. viii. Her eyes... darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4. *intr.* To throw a dart or other missile.

1530 PALSGR. 506/2 These Yrisshe men dart best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 370 One Laodocus in darting. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. i. Destructions darting from their looks. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 119 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. A thousand vague fears darted atwart her mind. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xlii. 'No, no', said little Ruth, darting up. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 296 The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva.

+**Dartars.** *Obs.* Also *darters*. [Corruption of F. *dartre*: see DARTRE.] A disease of sheep: see *quots.*

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A iv. A. It perflytic curis the exterior scabbis, wyldfyre, darters, and vther filthines of the skyn. 1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 221 There is... a certaine scab that runnes on the chine which is commonly called of the shepherds the darters. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Chim-scab*, a Scabby Disease in Sheep... commonly call'd The Darters. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Darters; which will kill a Lamb if not stop't.

Darted (dārtəd), *pp. a.* [f. DART v. + -ED 1.]

+1. Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured. c1374 (see DART v. 1). 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. 1763 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were... carefully examined, and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly.

1669 DAYCEN *Tyrant. Love* IV. i. A darted Mandate came From that great Will which moves this mighty Frame. 1672 — *Cong. Graun.* I. i. The darted Cane. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

Darter (dārtər), *pp. a.* [f. DART v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Certus*, *Iaculis certus*, a sure and cunning darter. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl... their Darts... to the tops of the Houses. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers. 1820 EDGEWORTH *Memo.* I. 199 He was called Jack the Darter. He threw his darts... to an amazing height. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. VI. 520 To organise either darters or slingers.

+b. A harpooner. *Obs.*

1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounces... which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play.

2. A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxvii. The finny darter with the glittering scales.

+3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary... do leap upon men, as these darters do. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps... darters, cow-suckers and toads.

4. A. English name of the genus *Plotus* or family *Plotidae* of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.

1845 GORE tr. *Flumenbach's Nat. Hist.* v. 126 *Aukinga*, the Darter. P. ventre albo. 1881 MANVILLE *Fenn Off to Wilds* xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

b. *pl.* The order *Jaculatores* in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

5. A name for various fishes; esp. the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily *Etheostominae* of the family *Percidae*, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 GOODE *Fishes* of U. S. 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vii. 210 There

was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids... all of one species—the common tessellated darter.

Darting (dārtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DART, q.v.; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Campanus iaculatorius*, a fiddle where men exercise darting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1694 ACC. *Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 21 Pain on the stomach... with darting inwardly. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

Darting, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That darts (see the verb).

1. *trans.* Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 1 Now darting Parthya art thou stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. c1825 LONGE. *Burial of Minusink* vii. With darting eye and nostril spread.

2. *intr.* Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal Of darting fish.

Hence **Dartingly** *adv.*, **Dartingness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i.e. missiles]. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dartingly*.

Dartle (dārtl), *v. rare.* [A modern dim. and iterative of DART v.: cf. *sparkle*.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1855 BROWNING *My Star*, My star that dartles the red and the blue. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 346/2 He... showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

Dartless, *a.* Without a dart.

1769 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 184.

Dartman. A soldier armed with a dart.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 304 Without an ayme the Dart-man darts his speare. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

Dartoid (dārtoid), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δάρτ-ος* DARTOS + -OID.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 THANE *Ellis' Anat.* (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum... is named the dartoid tissue.

|| **Dartos** (dārtos), *Anat.* [mod. a. Gr. *δάρτ-ος* flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of *δαίρειν* to flay.]

The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 119 The epididymis or dartos. 1875 FLINT *Phys. Man* V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distinct sacs, one enveloping each testicle.

Dartre (dārtər), [F. *dartre*, of doubtful etymology: see Diez, Littré, and *Dict. des Sciences Med.* XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see DARTARBS.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, esp. herpes; also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1829 BATEMAN *Synops. Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The darters... are said to be of seven kinds. 1834 GOOD *Stetter Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 72 Boils and 'darters' formed near the seat of pain.

Dartrous (dārtros), *a.* [ad. F. *dartreux*, f. *dartre*: see *prec.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. 1881 PIFFARD *Therap. Skin* 126 The rheumatic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Dartsmen. [f. *dart's*.] = DARTMAN.

1770 J. ROSS *Epitaph on Friend* 11 (MS.) Death—dread dartsmen!... May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

Darvis, *darvish*, *obs.* forms of DERVISH.

Darwinian (darwiniān), *a. (sb.)* [f. proper name *Darwin* + -IAN.]

+1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection... to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr. Sotheby's versification is infected. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. of Poets* Wks. 1890 V. 279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observations, esp. his theory of the evolution of species: see DARWINISM 2.

1867 (title) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. 1887 *Knowledge* 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian—to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

b. as *sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addresses* (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

Darwinianism. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.]

+1. Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin (see *prec.* 1). *Obs.* (*nonce-use*).

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.

2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = DARWINISM 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. UNDERDOWN in *N. & Q.* 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one . . . has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. STYLING (title), Darwinianism: Workmen and Work.

Darwinical, *a. rare* = DARWINIAN 2. Hence **Darwinically** *adv.*

1864 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

Darwinism (dā'winiz'm). [-ISM.]

†1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. *Obs.* (nonce-use.)

1856 B. W. RICHARDSON *Life T. Sopwith* (1892) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used. . . it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 *Athenaeum* 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism. 1876 RAV LANKRESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* I. 1 The scientific theory . . . commonly called . . . Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A. R. WALLACE (title), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So **Darwinist**, a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. **Darwinistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Darwinism. **Darwinize** *v.*, to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

1883 *Sci. & Lit. Gossip* I. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1882 *Athenaeum* 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1886 *Nature* XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 433 Darwinizing sociologists.

Darwinite (dā'winait), *sb.* 1 (*a.*) [-ITE.]

a. sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

1864 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 41/1 Here are Darwinites . . . reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock. 1885 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug. 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

B. adj. = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY *Lett. in Life* xvii. (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

Darwinite, *sb.* 2 *Min.* [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in *Bristow Gloss. Min.* 104.

Dary, *obs.* form of DAIRY.

|| **Das** (das). Also **dasso**. [Dn. *das* = Ger. *dachs*, OHG. *dahs*; = WGer. **pahs*, whence also med.L. *taxus* badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

†1. A badger. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. *Ibid.* xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cates and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* 309 Those little animals which . . . by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. R. READ in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419 (s.v. *Hyrax*) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das bunter.

† **Dasart**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. dase*, DAZE *v.* + -ARD; cf. MDu. *dasaert* (Oudemans), in Kilian *daesaert* a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; = DASIBERD, DASTARD 1.

a 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MSS.* 333 Ouur-al maist pou comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal so to.

† **Dascan**, *v. St. Obs.* Also **daskan**, **dascon**. [perh. from DESCANT.] To ponder, consider.

1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 227 They deskan and farther—What if the Quene war deid? *a* 1600 BUNEL in *Watson Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 45 (Jam.) Than did I dascan with my self, Quiddid to heuin or into hell, Thir persons suld pertene. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 328 To dascon this, remaiken, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

Dase, *obs.* form of DACE, DAZE.

Dasel 1, *obs.* form of DAZZLE.

Dasewe: see DASWEN 2. *Obs.*

Dasey, *obs.* form of DAISY.

Dash (dæf), *v.* 1 Forms: 3-4 **dasse**, 3-5 **dasche**, 4 **dasscho**, 4-6 **dasshe**, 4 7 **dashe**, 6- **dash**. [ME. *daschen*, *dassen*, found *a* 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw. *daska* to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da. *daske* to beat, strike; but an ON. **daska* is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopoeic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and

smashing effect: cf. *clash*, *crash*, *bash*, *pash*, *smash*, etc. The *trans.* and *intr.* uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. DUSU *v.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as *to dash to pieces*; but the simple *dash* is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 51 Pe pykes smyte hem þoru out . . . And daschte and a dreynite foury schippes. *Ibid.* 540 [Theil] with axes thuder come, & that 3at to hewe, & to dasce. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Mätz.) The hors chine he dasced a-to. 1387 *Tzuzvira Higden* (Rolls) III. 63 [He was] al to dashed so þat no þing of his body myte be founde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 98 The splitting Rockes . . . would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610—Temp. i. ii. 8 A braue vessell. . . Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 142 As if one should with his foot dash a little child's house of oystershells. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to peeces. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince*. v. 132 Altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. *Mod.* The *rosa* were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

b. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1611 COTGR., *Talemourer*, to cufte, or dash on the lpps. 1624 *Aphor. of State in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands . . . vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (*away*, *down*, *out*, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision.

c 1300 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 344/147 And daschte be tēz [teeth] out of is heud. *a* 1400—50 Alexander 382a A brand and a briht schild bremente he hentis. . . Dasches dragons doun. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 54 Shall I not . . . dash out my desperate braines. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 268 It [rain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.). The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 112 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do.

† b. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to rush together. *Obs.*

1523 L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clvii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forth their horses after the frenchmen. *Ibid.* i. cccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant. couched his speare. . . and so dyde Bernarde, and dashed to their horses. 1577—87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 922/2 The king . . . pulled downe his visar . . . and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all . . . reioisied verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) against, upon, into (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something: *a.* a solid body. (Also *fig.*)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 He dashed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 24 He forthwith dashed his spurres into his horse and fled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 376 In so doing he dashed himself against a notable Text. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 66 Lest another Wave should dash me against it [the rock]. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her . . . stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vii. (1886) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

1609 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar. 1830 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

† c. With reversed construction: *To dash one in the teeth with (something)*: to 'cast it in one's teeth'. *Obs.* (Cf. *CAST* *v.* 65.)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasshe one in the tethe with a lye or a glosynge tale, *gembouche*. . . What nedest thou to dasshe me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To bespatter or splash (a thing) with anything (e.g. water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasshe, I araye with myer, *Je crotte*. Your horse hath all to dasshed me. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. vi. (1851) 268 The Sea . . . came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1712) 166 Some Whales blow blood to the very last. . . and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Mod. Gardening* (R.). Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water. *fig.* 1621 Bk. *Discipl.* Ch. Scot. Pref. Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Marie Magd.* iii. Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put out (fire) by dashing water upon it.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 5 But that the Sea . . . Dashes the fire out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration.

c. *pa. ppl.* Marked as with splashes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xlv. 202 Floures . . . powdered or dashte with small spotted. 1797—1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 129 The top of the head, the back, and the tail black: the rump is dashed with ash. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii. 11 Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) with an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute with some (usually inferior) admixture. Also *fig.*

1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* A. iii. (R.). Your sermons dashed full of sorrowful teares and depe sighings. 1586 COGAN *Heaven Health* viii. (1636) 108 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* v. 137 Vinegar . . . dashed with water. . . is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 78 To dash the Truth with Fiction. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 TARNCH *Proverbs* 141 The pleasures of sin . . . are largely dashed with its pains.

b. *Coal-mining*. To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 21 Dashing Air.—Mixing air and gas together, until . . . the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. *fig.* To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. *to smash*. In 16-17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now *Obs.* exc. in *to dash (any one's) hopes*. (Cf. next.)

1528 *Beggars' Petit. agst. Popery* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563—87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dash't. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. 1656 Sir HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 59 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dashed. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 157 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 PRIEAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence. 1840 *Chartist Circular* No. 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system [of reform]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death.

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* v. How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1579 L. TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 466/1 We shalbe all dash't that our prayers do but soare in the ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Orh.* iii. iii. 214, I see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 DRYDEN *Amureux*. ii. i. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quite. 1791 Cowper *Odys.* ix. 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl of his big voice. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* 3469 xxvi. This discouraging information a little dashed the child. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down . . . to the spot where my horse had fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1563—87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1574/2 Frier Bucknham . . . was so dashed, that neuer after hee durst peepe out of the pulpit against M. Latimer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 585 An honest man, looke you, and soon dash't. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 447 Chaste austerity . . . that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe. 1728 VANDER & CIB. *Prm. Husb.* ii. i. The Girl . . . has Tongue enough: she would not be dash't. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 From her a . . . look . . . will dash the boldest offender. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abbey* x. 108 Dashed and abashed as no doubt for a moment she was.

† c. *Phr.* To dash (a person) out of countenance (conceit, courage). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasshe out of countenance or out of conceyte, *Te remt confus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 162 Your dearest friends . . . damified, and dashed out of courage. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* ix. xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to haue dash't the best practised out of matter. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xi. 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put down on paper, throw off, write, or sketch, with hasty and unprepared vigour.

1726 WOODBOY *Corr.* (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help. 1728 POKR *Dunc.* ii. 47 Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 FOOT *Maid of B.* Epil. Wks. 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 121 Ourselves . . . into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophesies. *Ibid.* v. 414 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment . . . dashed off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike out, cancel, erase, efface. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lix. 29 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the pence. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* I. in Arb. *Garnier* I. 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1673) 212 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 129 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what be pleased. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing so as to erase it.

1780 COWPER *Table T.* 769 To dash the pen through all that you prescribe.

10. To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T. HOOR *G. Gurney* I. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points. 1871 *Athenaeum* 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. *slang.* or *colloq.* Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1844 *John Chawaboon* ii. in Halliwell *Dict.* (1865) l. p. xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* III. i. 7 Dash it, Tony, you really ought to be careful. 1855 — *Mut. Fr.* ii. viii, Dashed if I know.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision against (upon, etc.) something else.

c 1305 *Saints' Lives* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80. Pat weber bigan to glide . . . per hit gan dasche adoun . . . Ac in þe norþ half of þe churche . . . þe ne ful nōt a reynes drope. c 1400 *Malayne* 964 Dede he daschede to the grounde. 1638 BAKER *tr. Baltac's Lett.* II. 43 In my way there are . . . many stones to dash against. 1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* ii. (1711) 168 The Whale . . . doth strike about with his Tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often. 1842 TENNISON *Day-dream*, *The Revival* ii. And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. 1898 D. FEATLEY *Strick. Lyndon*, i. 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breaks out of the mouth of the liar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also *fig.* (Const. with var. preps. and advbs.)

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2837 The gate . . . up he brak; In to the cité he con dasche. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6093 (Mätz.) Forth dashed the king. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon liiii.* 200 Y^e sarazyns dashed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1596 *Pleas. Quippes Upstart Gentl.* in *Hazl. E. E. P.* IV. 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1684 DRYDEN *Als. & Achit.* ii. 414 Doeg. Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. liv, [He] Dash'd on like a spur'd blood-horse in a race. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 377 [He] rode on madly. . . Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* ix Caesar. . . dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 ROCHESTER *An Allusion to Horace* (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care.

14. To clash. Obs.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4615 Trumpe blew, tabours dashen, 15. *collog.* To make a display, 'cut a dash'; dash off, out, to burst off, come out, with a dash.

1786 *Francis, the Philanthr.* I. 150 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience. 1800 HELMELN *Wells Const. Neville* III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 *Suvar Winder in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 215 That blade dashes most confidently, he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 290 Every lady . . . dresses and dashes.

III. 16. Comb. a. with verb + object, as + dash-buckler, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; b. with the verb-stem used attrib., as dash-pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel (see quot.). See also DASH-BOARD.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 123 b. A traine of *dashbucklers or squaring tospottes. 1861 *Sci. Amer.* 30 Mar. 196/2 The 'dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 666 s.v. *Cut-off*. To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. *Ibid.*, *Dash-wheel. (*Bleaching*.) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

Dash, *v.* 2; see after DASH sb. 2

Dash (dæʃ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 dasch, 5-6 dassche, 6 dasche, dashe, 6- dash. [f. DASH *v.*]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. DASH *v.* 2)

a 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Be.* App. iv. 351 With his hed he yaf a dasch Azeyn þe Marbelston. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, Syr Ector. . . gaf sire Palomydes such a dassche with a swerd. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1153/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 DE FOG *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height . . . and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Offighting winds. 1858 LYTON *What will he do?* i. v. Whistling . . . in time to the dash of the oars.

2. *fig.* in phrases at (the) first dash, at one (or a) dash: cf. stroke, blow (f. *coup*). Obs.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 37 (R.) He heapeeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 71 She takes upon her bravely at first dash. 1627 H. LESLY *Serm. bef. Majesty* 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to fear and frump your friend? 1699 W. HACKE *Voy.* ii. 9 In . . . danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one

dash. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* ii. 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash.

3. *fig.* A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. Obs.

1580 *Apol. Prince of Orange in Phoenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Course of his Life be found blessed . . . without any dash, blow, stumbling. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 48, I have received many . . . dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 *Ibid.* I. 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; + *concr.* a portion of water splashed up.

1590 LEVINS 35/5 A dashe, labes, aspersio. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 To give her harbour . . . till the dash and storme be over. 1677 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition . . . a great many little dashes of water do fly about. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Gust*, We say a Dash of Rain, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems . . . to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 12/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

b. The sound of dashing; esp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars? . . . the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* v. Wks. 111. 161 The rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning and evening. 1854 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/2 Syria is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (of something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually *fig.*

1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 A thing . . . not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 P. 2, l. 1. . . resolved that my Descendants should have a Dash of good blood in their Veins. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* I. 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprise in his character.

†c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST *sb.* 9. Obs. a 1672 *Wood Life* (1848) 161 He gave A. W. a dash of his office.

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chance with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigney. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calendar. 1691 KAY *Creation* i. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: *spec.* a. Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. b. A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. c. A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, —, —) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes.

d. *Mus.* A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed staccato. e. A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 HULOET, Dashe or stryke with a penne, *litura*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplier, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen. 1607 DEKKER *Westro. Hoe* ii. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lydus Lit.* xiii. (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 P. 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T. 1733 SWIFT *Poems, On Poetry*, In modern wit all printed trash is set off with num'rous breaks — and dashes —. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The Dash, though often used improperly . . . may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly. A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. . . are indicated by dashes, thus — — —

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also *fig.*

1809 ADM. COCHRANE in *Naval Chron.* XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has . . . been severe. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 36 He . . . made up his mind . . . to make a dash, for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metameh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous action.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpeners . . . and correcting my dash, betted

cautiously. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq.* IV. 95 The affair . . . was occasioned . . . by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jnrl.* i. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient.

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display (see CUT *v.* 2), in Sc. to cast a dash.

1715 PENNECUK *Trucedale* 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* i. Wks. 1799 II. 213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32-33 (Jam.) Daft gowk, . . . Are ye come here . . . To cast a dash at Reikie's cross? 1842 P. FARLEY'S *Ann.* 111. 246 Mrs. Cluff was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. *Sporting.* A race run in one heat. (U.S.)

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined . . . the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

12. = DASH-BOARD 1.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The DASHER of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or dash-churn; hence dash-boards, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

14. Comb. dash-guard, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; dash-lamp, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; + dash-line = DASH *sb.* 7; dash-rule (Printing), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also DASH-BOARD.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines . . . above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Dash-rule.

15. *Dash, sb.* 2 [Corruption of DASHEE, through taking the pl. *dashees* as *dashes*.] A gift, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 7 The Kings of Bonny . . . to whom . . . they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dash, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* ix. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hence Dash *v.*, to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equal. Afr.* xiii. 191, l. 1. offered to dash him (give him some presents). 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog.

Dash, *adv.* [The stem of DASH *v.* used adverbially: cf. bang, crash, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the *sb.* and *vb.*

1672 VILLIERS (DK. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* m. i. (Arb.) 67 'Tother's . . . at him again, dash with a new concept. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The waters . . . with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. *Mod.* The boat went dash against the rocks.

Dash-board, [f. DASH *v.* and *sb.* + BOARD.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dash-board, and his head resting on my shoulder. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* i. iii. 77 If you fasten the reins to the dash-board, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. Arch. A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a churn: see DASH *sb.* 13.

Dash-buckler: see DASH *v.* III.

Dashed (dæʃt), *pp. a.* [f. DASH *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.; see the verb.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. lxvii, Their dashed bodies welter in the weedy scum. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1899 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. *slang* or *collog.* A euphemism for 'damned' (see DASH *v.* 11). Hence Da'sheddy *adv.*

1881 W. E. NORRIS *McClintock* 111. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J. PAVN *Prince of Blood* i. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

4. Da'shee, *sb.* Also 8 dasje. [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negriish words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence Dashee *v.*, to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 60 The Negriish Language alters a little in sailing. . . Some Negriish words. . . Attee he, how do you do? Dashee, a Present. . . Tossin, be gone. . . Farra, sick, etc. *Ibid.* 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. *Ibid.* 100 The Fetish. . . whom

they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 'That Captain... had... dasheed' his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

+Dashel. *Obs.* In 6 dasshel (l. [f. DASH v. + -EL, -LE instrumental], as in *threshel, handle*.) A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum. *1504 Will of J. Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Holy Water pott cum le dasshel. *1540 Inv. of Plate in Greene Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 A holy water tynnell of silver and gylte, and a dasshel to the same, selver and gylte.

Dasher (dæʃəɪ). [-EN¹]

1. A person who dashes; *spec.* one who 'cuts a dash'; n dashing person; a 'fast' young woman (*collog.*).

1790 DIBDIN Sea Songs, Old Cunwett (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. *1804 MAR. EDGORTH Almeria* (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term of *dashing*. These young ladies were *dashers*. *1807 W. IRVING Salmagundi* (1824) 361 To charter a curriole for a month, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dashers of my acquaintance. *1887 Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/2 The fast married woman of fashion... the unmarried dasher of the same species.

2. That which dashes; *spec.* the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn.

1853 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed. *1872 O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakfast.* i. (1885) 26 'The empty churn with its idle dasher.'

3. = DASH-BOARD 1. U.S.

1858 O. W. HOLMES One-hoss Shay, Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide. *1859 — Prof. Breakfast.* i. (1891) 14 By no means... to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.

1802 Sporting Mag. XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots... and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. *collog.*

1884 Punch 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, and go at it a dasher!

Dashing (dæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹]

1. The action of the verb DASH (q.v.), in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Henvrtement, a dashing, a striking. *1694 Acc. Sev. Lake Voy.* ii. (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. *1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* xvii. The dashing of the oars awaked her. *1820 HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; *concr.* a dash or splash (of mud, etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall; *fig.* aspersion.

1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras, dashings, *conspersiones*. *1598 FLORIO, Zaccarelle*, dashings or spots of dirt or mire. *1655 FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inconstancy. *1809-12 MAR. EDGORTH Absentee ix*, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. *collog.* The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1804 [see Dasher 1]. *1806 Surr Winter in Lond.* II. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing. *1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* I. ix. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of *dashing*; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungentle, and repulsive.

4. *Comb.* dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-leather, a leather dash-board.

a 1841 Hook Martha, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. *1794 W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

Dashing, *ppl. a.* [-ING²]

1. That dashes; that beats violently against something; splashing.

c 1225 E. E. Allit. P. C. 312 By stryande stremez... In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. *1628 EARLE Microcom.*, *Tauerne* (Arb.) 34 Like a street in a dashing shower. *1839 T. BEALE Sperm Whale* 391 The howling winds and dashing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1796 Bp. WATSON Apol. Bible 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. *1796 BURKE Lett. noble Ed.* Wks. 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 7. 95 A bold, dashing soldier. *1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 MAR. EDGORTH Belinda xix, Mrs. Freke... was a dashing, fashionable woman. *1824 W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. *transf.* Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.

1816 J. SCOTT Via Paris (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. *1847 DR QUINCEY SA Mill. Nun* vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

Dashingly (dæʃɪŋli), *adv.* [-LY²] In a dashing manner or style.

1803 CHALMERS Let. in Life (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work. *1837 HAWTHORNE Twice Told Tales* (1851) I. xvi. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashing dressed gentleman and lady. *1870 DAKENT Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

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+Dashism. *Obs. nonce-wd.* The character of having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 V. KNOX Winter Even. xxviii. (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel: see DASH v. III.

Dashy (dæʃi), *a.* [f. DASH v. and sb. + -y.]

1. Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish; = DASHING *ppl. a.* 3, 3 b. *collog.*

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 399 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy. *1835 Fraser's Mag.* XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 Ld. BROUGHAM A. Lunel III. v. 147 The style was... somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. *nonce-use.*

1856 DICKENS Lett. (1880) I. 425 Many a hand[writing] have I seen... some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

+Dasiberd. *Obs.* Also daasy, dayay-, dasa-, dose-, dosa-, dosi-, doziberd(e), dosobeirde. [The better form is prob. *dasyberd* = *dazy-beard*: see DAZY a. inert, dull. Mätzner compares I.G. *dösbärt*, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. *dulbart, dulbert* = dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. *14. Nom. in W.-Walker 694/20 Hic duribuccus*, a dasyberd. *1408 Medulla Gram. in Promp. Parv.* 114 *Duribuccus*, pat neuer openeþ his moup, a dasiberde. *151500 Chester PL* xii. 5 (MS. of 1592) There is a Doseberd [v. r. Dosseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where. *Ibid.* 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [v. r. Doziberde] for to destroy.

Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dasje, Daskand: see DASHEE, DASCAN.

Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.

Dass, Sc. var. of DESS, layer, stratum, ledge.

Dasse, var. DAS; obs. form of DASH.

Dassel(l), obs. form of DAZZLE.

||Dassy. [ad. Du. *dasje*, dim. of *das*, DAS.]

The Cape daman, *Hyrax capensis*; = DAS 2.

1882 Mrs. HICKFORD Lady Trader 106 A dassy, or rock rabbit.

Dastard (dæstɑːd), *sb. and a.* Also 6 daster.

[Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. *bastard*) it appears to be of Eng. formation. The Promptorium identifies it in sense with *dasiberde*; cf. also *dasart*, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element *das* is = *dased* dull, stupid, inert, f. *dase*, DAZE; cf. other native formations with the suffix -ard, as *dasart*, *drunkard*, *dullard*, *laggard*, *slug-gard*.] A. sb.

1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. *Obs.* *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe in ny tyme, *oridurys*. *Ibid.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribuctus* (P. vel *duribuccus*). *c 1440 York Myst.* xxiii. 88 What dastardis? wene ye be wiser þan ye? *1509 Barclay Ship of Fools* (1570) 192 These drunken dastardes... drinke till they be blinde. *1530 PALSGR.* 212/1 Dastarde, *clowrdy, butarin*. *1552 HULOET*, Dastard, *excor.* *scort.* *uicors*.

2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, *esp.* one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk.

[1470-85 MALORY Arthur ix. iv. As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode.] *1526 SKELTON Magnyf.* 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde. *c 1537 Therislet* in *Hazl. Doubtful* I. 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me. *1593 SNAKS. Rich.* II. i. 1. 190 Before this out-dar'd dastard. *a 1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. *1715 POPE* *Iliad* II. 497 And die the dastard first, who dreams to die. *1717 LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. *1808 SCOTT Marm.*, *Lochinvar*, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. *1870 BAYANT Iliad* I. ii. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. adj. Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn liv. 219 Casting away his dastard feare. *1592 Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 292 The dastard coward in the world. *1602 and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. (Arb.) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde. *1735 POPE Odys.* iv. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. *1866 NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. Comb., as dastard-like adj. or adv.

1835 LYTTON Rienzi i. iii. The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

+Dastard, v. Obs. [f. prec.: cf. COWARD v.]

trans. To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 73 My womanish stomacke hath serued me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. *1620 SHELTON Quix.* III. xxvi. 186 The Scholar was frightened, the Page clean dastarded. *1665 DAYDEN Ind. Empr.* II. i. I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here, And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

+Dastardice, -ise. *Obs.* [f. DASTARD sb. + -ise, -ice, after COWARDICE.] Mean or base cowardice.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne vi. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 143, I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.].

Dastardize, z. [f. DASTARD sb. + -ize: cf. COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD v.

c 1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) II. 16 To dastardize or cove your spirits. *a 1700 DAYDEN* (J.), Such things... would dastardize my courage. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. *1841 Tail's Mag.* 561 To lie... dastardized in the dust.

Dastardliness (dæstɑːdlɪnəs), [f. DASTARDLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dastardly.

1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices i. (1558) 45 That our appetites obey reason; and neither runne before it, nether for slouth or dastardliness dragge behind it. *1557 RECORDS Whetst.* Yij, But for every mater to require aied... it might seme mere dastardliness.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 T. HOVE R. Castiglione's Courtier i. Civ b, Dastardlines or any other reproche. *1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 14 Also, our dastardlines, and timidity, that faint before daies of trial. *1684 MANTON Exp. Lord's Fr. Wks.* 1870 i. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness... a question of the damsel's overturns him. *1807 F. WEAVER Serim. Transl. Script.* 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

Dastardling. *nonce-wd.* [f. DASTARD sb. + -LING, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 COLERIDGE Piccolom. iv. iii. 53 Will he, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

Dastardly (dæstɑːdli), *a.* [f. DASTARD sb. + -LY¹.]

1. Inert of mind or action; stnpld, dull. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird: she is of such slouth and sluggishness.

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 251 A fearful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 333 Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. *1761 HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 157 The Swiss infantry... behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. *1872 SPRU-GON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 12 111. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor. *Mod.* A dastardly outrage.

+Dastardly, adv. *Obs.* [-LY².] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1552 HULOET, Dastardly, or hyke a dastarde, *pusillanimitier*. *a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shill still quiet... calling dastardly upon a parliament.

+Dastardness. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.

1552 HULOET, Dastardnes, *scordia*. *1562 TURNER Herbal* II. N iij b, By dastardnes and weiknes of mynde.

2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. *1639 FULLER Holy War* iv. xix. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring.

Dastardy (dæstɑːdi), *arch.* Also 6-7 -le. [f. DASTARD sb. + -y, after cowardly, bastardy.]

The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice.

1588 ALLEN Admon. 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. 22 Farre from any suspicion of dastardy. *a 1640 JACKSON Creed* xl xxiv. Wks. X. 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy. *1706 COLLIER Spec. Retic.* 298 We must bear with those that are above us... without dastardy and baseness. *1850 BLACKIE Æchylus* II. 168 Why run ye thus... into the hearts of men Scattering dastardy?

Daster, -liness, obs. var. DASTARD, -LINESS.

+Daswen, v. Obs. Also 4-5 *dasewen*.

[Closely related to *dase-n*, to DAZE. The suffix

may be as in *herwen, harwen, harewen*, occurring beside *herigen, herien*, mod. *harrow* and *harry*, from OE. *hergian*. The word would thus be a parallel form to **dasijen, *dasien*, from *dasi* adj.: see DAZY.] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

1382 WYCLIF Deut. xxix. 7 The eyze of hym [Moses] dawsed not. — *1 Sam.* iii. 2 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen dawswiden. *c 1386 CAUCHER Manciple's Prol.* 31 Thyn eyen dawswen eek [v. rr. dawswen, dasen, dasoweþe]. *c 1430 Hymns Virg.* (1867) 68 Myn ijen daswen, myn heer is hoore. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 214 Daswyn [printed Dasmyn], or messen as eyys (H., P. dasyn, or myssyn as eyne), *caligo*. *1496 Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. xvi. 343 Age... feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.

b. *pa. pple.*

c 1384 CHAUCER H. Faine II. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Iyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14... Hoccleve *To P. Bedford* q. Myn yen hath custumed bynclesse So dawwed. *1493 CAXTON G. de la Tour* f. j b, Ye be dawwed and sore dysceyed of your syght and wytte.

Dasy(e), obs. form of DASY, DAZY.

Dasyll, obs. form of DAZZLE.

Dasymeter (dæsi'mi'tɜː), Improperly *daso-* [mod. f. Gr. *δασύς* dense + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm. 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dasyrometer*... consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Dasyphyllous (dæsi'fɪləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δασύς* rough, hairy + *φύλλον* leaf + *οὗς*.] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Dasyrod (dæ'sipəd). *Zool.* [f. generic name *Dasyrod*, ad. Gr. δασύπους, δασυπόδ-, hairy or rough-footed.] Of or pertaining to *Dasyrod*, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence **Dasyrodid** *sb.*, **Dasyrodine** *a.*

|| **Dasyprocta** (dæ'siprəktā). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δασυπρόκτος, hairy buttocks (f. δασύ-s hairy + πρόκτος buttocks).] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence **Dasyproctid** *a.* (*sb.*), **Dasyproctine** *a.*

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

Dasyrygal (dæ'sipə'gāl), *a.* *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. δασύρυγος (f. δασύ-s hairy + ῥύγη rump, buttocks).] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 17 The higher dasyrygal or anthropoid Apes.

Dasyrura (dæ'si'fū-rū). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *dasyrura*, f. Gr. δασύ-s rough, hairy + οὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus *Dasyrura* or subfamily *Dasyrurine*, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brnsh-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyrures. 1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (*sarcophilus*), and in the dasyrures or native cats.

Hence **Dasyrurine** *a.* *Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Dasyrurine*.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 260/1 In its hinder feet *Myrmecobius* resembles the Dasyrurine family.

Dat, obs. form of **DAT** *v.*, *Sc.* to fondle.

Data (dā'tā), pl. of **DATUM**, *q.v.*

Table, dateable (dā'tāb'l), *a.* [f. **DATE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being dated.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 Athenaeum 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest dateable Reynolds in the gallery.

Datal (dā'tāl), *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *datum* **DATE** + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 Bradshaw's Rail, Manual, The Parliamentary Intelligence... first appears in date order.

Datal, **dattal**: see **DAYTAL**, **DAYTALER**.

Datary (dā'tāri). [ad. mod. L. *datarius*, It. *datario*, f. L. *dat-um*, It. *dato*, **DATE**; ancient L. had *datarius* adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.

1527 KNIGHT in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. xviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 BONNER Let. to Hen. VIII in Froude Hist. II. 145, I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him. 1691 W. B. Hist. Roman Conclave i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them. 1825 C. BUTLER Bk. R. C. Church 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

2. An expert in dates; a chronologer. *Obs. rare*. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. III. v. § 7 Die quinto Elphegi. I am not Datary enough to understand this. a 1661 — Worthies 1. (1662) 329 Let me only be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17 [1632].

Datary 2. [ad. mod. L. *dataria*: see *prec.*] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see *prec.*

1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) 1. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath... the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 146/1 The next day... the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatched. 1838 J. R. HOPE SCOTT Let. in Mem. (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

b. attrib. or adj.

1688 BURNET Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

Date (dāt), *sb.* 1. [a. OF. *date* (13th c. in Littré), now *datte* — L. *dactyl-us*, a. Gr. δάκτυλος *date*, *orig.* finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms **dactele*, *dacte*; cf. Fr. *dactil*, *dattil*, Sp. *dattil*, Oit. *dattile* (whence Ger. *dattel*, etc.), mod. It. *dattolo*.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 380/115 A 3cord of palm cam in is hond. 1630 word was ful of Dates. c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg. 307 It is schape as it were be stoon of a date. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Palme trees beand dates. 1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 19 A tree... which bringeth fourth dates lyke unto the Palme tree. 1655 MOUTER & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths... and restorative Callices. 1774 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 136 Dates... serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm. 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, via Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). *Wild Date*: an Indian species, *P. sylvestris*.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 89 Per weore growyng so grene þe Date wip þe Damesene. 1475 Sgr. love Degre 36 The boxe, the beche, and the laretre, The date, also the damysse. 1743 COLLIER Orient. Ecl. iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 Treas. Bot. 873 [Phoenix] sylvestris, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date.

3. Name of a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. Comb., as *date-fruit*, *-grove*, *-stone*, *-tree*; *date-bearer*, a date-tree bearing fruit; *date-brandy*, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; *date-disease*, a distemper also called *Allegro boil*; *date-fever* = **DENGUE** (see *quot.*); *date-palm* = sense 2; *date-plum*, the fruit of species of *Diospyros* (N.O. *Ebenaceae*), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; *date-shell*, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodanus*, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. *dattero*, *dattilo* 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); *date-sugar*, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; *date-wine*, wine made by fermenting the sap of the *Phoenix dactylifera* and other species.

1880 L. WALLACE Ben-Hur 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless *date-bearers. 1847 MAGNIN Red-nosed Lieut. in Forget-me-not, *Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. II. 508 At Port Said... it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of 'date-fever'. 1884 J. COLBOURNE Hicks Pasha 85 The river... is lined with stately *date-groves. 1837 M. DONOVAN Don. Econ. II. 347 The phoenix dactylifera or *date-palm. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms. 1866 Treas. Bot. 411 The fruit of the Chinese *Date Plum, *Diospyros Kakki*, is as large as an ordinary apple... *D. virginiana* is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimmon... The fruit... is an inch or more in diameter. 1884 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Date plum*, Indian, common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*. 1851 WOODWARD Mollusca 266 The *date-shell 'bores into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks. 1696 AUBREY Misc. (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 *Date-stones, dry... pulverize, and searce them. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 104 *Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1364 Fyges, and many a *date tree There wexen. 1535 COVERDALE Song Sol. vii. 7 Thy stature is like a date tree. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny xiii. iv. (R.), Date-trees love a light and sandie ground. 1854 GAOTE Greece II. lix. IX. 47 The soldiers... procured plentiful supplies of *date-wine.

Date (dāt), *sb.* 2. Also 5-6 *Sc. dait*. [a. F. *date*, OF. also *datte* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *data* fem. — L. *data* fem. sing. (or neuter) of *datus* given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus 'Daham Romæ prid. Kal. Apr.', i.e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was 'Data Romæ, given at Rome', etc. Hence *data* the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. *postscript*, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning.

c 1430 Stans Pier 97 in Babes Bk. 33 In his writyng, þon3 þer be no date. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 A paire of Indentures... the date wherof is the xijth daie of Aprill in the second yere of your... reigne. 1630 L. DOORCHESTER in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. 265 III. 259, I have received your Letters of severall dates. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 320 ¶ 4 A long Letter bearing Date the fourth Instant. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 883 The policy should be dated... The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of fraud. 1837 MACAULAY Bacon Ess. 1854 I. 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 330 A three-halfpenny piece... bearing the date of 1599.

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 47 Pat tyme he died... þe date was a þousand & sextene mo. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 269 In þe date of owre dryzte, in a drye apprille, A þousande and thre hondred tweis thretty and ten. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 þe date when þis was written... was iijm zere before þe incarnation of Criste. 1607 SHAKS. Timon II. i. 22 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the sum: I do not remember the date. 1838 LYTTON Leila II. i. That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me... the keys of the city. 1893 Weekly Notes 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

b. More vaguely: The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 540 þe date of þe daye þe lorde con know. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 The Date when it was leyd in the Erthe. 1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman II. 32, I would faine know... of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 71/1 From these... circumstances... the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 GOLOSSE. Trav. 333 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 CARLYLE Misc. I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1039 Vchon in scripture a name con pleye, Of Israel barnes folewande her datez, þat is to say, as her byrh whatez. 1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 Bp. NICOLSON To Ralph Thoresby (T.), The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 1832 W. IARVING Alhambra I. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermillion towers... are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence.

13... Chron. Eng. 972 in Ritson Met. Rom. II. 310 That the some crowne here The fader bueld is date. c 1386 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog. & T. 858 Neneure to thryue were to long a date. c 1440 Lyng. Secrees 421 So to perseneure and lastyn a long date. c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 253 Miserable finishinge the date of her dayes. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1676 DRYDEN Aurengz. iv. i. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 COWPER Lett. 71 Nov., When the date of youth is once expired. 1800 R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems III. vi, Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 492 þer is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 129 The doleful dayes draw slowly to theyr date. a 1600 KALEIGH Poems, Reply to Marlowe vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xiv, Thy end is Truthe and Beauties doome and date. 1712-4 POPE Rape Lock III. 171 What Time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 COWPER Task v. 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time began.

6. ? A fixed decree. *Obs.* [Cf. med. L. *datum* 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 195 Is this the date, sall thai our cum ilkan? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thou rew? Ibid. vi. 97 What is fortune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [w. r. drawis the dait].

7. Phr. *Out of date* (attrib. *out-of-date*): out of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also *adverb.*, as in *to go out of date*, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (*Brought, written, posted up to date*: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, *fig.* up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (*collog.*)).

1608 ROWLANDS Hum. Looking Gl. 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 COLLIER Refl. Ridd. 291 Till she's out of date for Matrimony. a 1734 NORTH Exam. II. vi. § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of-date Reflections. 1824 MEDWIN Convers. Byron (1830) I. 124 Shakspeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 DILKE Probl. Gr. Brit. I. p. vii, I... tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen... who invented the Gaiety burlesque 'up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. Comb., as *date-stamping*; *date-line*, a line relating to dates; *spec.* the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; *date-mark* *sb.*, a mark showing the date; *spec.* a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as *vb.* (*nonce-verb.*), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

1880 Libr. Unto. Knowl. VIII. 80 *Date-lines... occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and... by westward communication. 1892 N. Y. Nation 27 Apr. 304/1 He has provided an index, but... so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected. 1850 Ecclesiologist X. 181 It is devoid of distinctive *date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting. 1890 Whitaker's Almanack 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained. 1891 Times 12 Oct. 9/6 Each one [guess] has been date-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs... of the time or of the place. 1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Aug. 5/2 The *date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office].

Date (dāt), *v.* [f. **DATE** *sb.* 2: cf. F. *dater*, Sp. *datar* to date.]

1. *trans.* To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated from the place of writing named in it.

1433 E. E. Wills (1882) 94 Dated, 3ere & day aboveseyd. 1530 PALSGR. 505/1 Bycause you use nat to date them [letters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you. 1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 200 A Bill dated the 30th of January. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 308 ¶ 5 The following Letter... dated from York. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej. (1833) 172 Elizabeth opened the letter... It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning. 1839 Lacy Times XCV. 33/2 A blank transfer... neither dated nor executed by the bank nor stamped.

2. To ascertain or fix the date or time of (an event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to reckon as beginning from (some time or event).

1430 LYOG. Chron. Troy Prolog. Of theyr death he datteth not the yere. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 297 That the yere of their Maiority may date the building, or repaire of some Conduit. 1664 PRIOR Hymn to Sun II, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our erns

move. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Education*, I date from this era the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 12. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* v. 91 The art of dating events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.

182. IYRON *To Cress Blessington* iv. My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. Life is not dated merely by years.

c. *absol.* To count the time, reckon.

a. 1742 BENTLEY (J.). Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years. 1807 *Med. Jural* XVII. 27 Six full days had.. passed.. dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

†3. To put an end or period to. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 2 The precept is never dated, but in full force. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* v. 11 Illis matchless Art, that never age shall date.

†4. To assign a time or duration to. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War.. are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†5. To give (oneself) out as. *Obs. rare.*

1612 CHAFMAN *Widowes* T. Plays 1873 III. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himself our great Viceroyes Kinsman.

†6. To date from: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). *Obs. rare.*

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna. 1874 DEUTSCH *Kem.* 363 A recent.. edition dates Wilna 1852. *Mod.* The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise from a particular time or epoch.

a. 1828 E. EVERETT (Webster). The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. 1. 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing with.

1827 HOOD *Plea Mids. Fairies* xviii. For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, *obs.* form of DAUT v. Sc., to fondle.

Table: see DATEABLE.

Dated (dā'tēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DATE v. (and *sb.*) + -ED.]

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sœil he bound. 1881 H. B. WHEATLEY *Cnth. Angl.* Pref. p. ix. The Catholicism is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

†2. Having a fixed date or term. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 NASHIE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18 b. That can endow your names with newer dated glory. 1718 D'URFEE *Greecian Heroine* III. ii. in *New Opera's* (1721) 122 His dated time comes on.

Dateless (dā'tlēss), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 A Note.. without name or date, with a dateless, nameless Paper inclosed. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 514 A dateless account.. inserted after the edict for its abolition. 1801 *Spectator* 4 Apr. Here is a dateless letter.

†2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 SHAKS. *Nich. II.* I. iii. 151 The dateless limit of thy decree exile. 1624 DARCE *Birth of Heresies* 108 Thy dateless fame. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* Prose Wks. 1881 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial.

1794 COLERIDGE *Poems, Reliq. Musings*, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* III. § 4. 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. *dial.* Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863 MAS. GASKELL *Sylvia's* L. II. 263 Mother is gone dateless w/ sorrow. 1867 E. WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner* 19 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) They.. laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence **Datelessness**, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army, agreed.. that the Parliament intended.. to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelessness.

Dater (dā'tar), [*-ER*]. a. One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 CORGA., *Dataire*, a dater of writings.. the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1897 *Richford's Circular*, Perpetual hand daters.

Daño, *obs.* form of DEATH.

Dapeit, dapet, etc.: see DAHET.

Datholite, *erron.* var. of DATOLITE.

Dating (dā'ting), *vbl. sb.* [-ING]. The action of the verb DATE, *q.v.*

1678 *Trials of Ireland*, &c. 19 He was then in London.. as I suppose by the dating of his Letters. 1821 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 61 2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Dation (dā'ti-jon), [*ad. L. dation-em*, n. of action from *dare* to give.] The action of giving. †a. *Med.* A dose. b. *Civil Law.* A rendering of L. *datio*, F. *dation*, the legal act of giving or conferring, *e.g.* of an office; *esp.* as distinct from donation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dation*, a giving, a gift, a dole. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163 That.. quantity of a medicament which is prescribed.. is a Dosis, for Dosis is Dation. — *Gloss.*, *Dation*, the quantity or dosis of any medicament that is administered to the patient at once. 1889 in *Century Dict.* (in sense b).

|| **Datisca** (dā'ti-skā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Linnaeus gives no source).*] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. *Daticaceæ*); *D. canabina*, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepal and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as *datisca-yellow*, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence *Datisca*, a glucoside, C₂₁H₂₂O₁₂, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of *Datisca*. *Datisceotin*, C₁₃H₁₆O₆, a crystalline product of the decomposition of *datiscin*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, *datisca-yellow*. *Ibid.* 307 Pure *datiscin* forms colourless silky needles.. By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of *datisceitin*.

Datisi (dā'ti-si). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (i, i).

The initial d indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the r following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logick* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Da*, All hypocrites count will workes his holiness. *ti*, Some hypocrites have been Bishoppes. *ti*, Therefore some Bishoppes have counted will workes his holiness. 1654 T. COKE *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 200.

Datism (dā'tiz'm), *rare.* [*ad. Gr. δατισμός* 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), i.e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1617 MINSHED *Ductor, Datisme*, when by a heape of Synonymes wee rehearse the same things. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 554/2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin; but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive.

Datival (dā'ti-vāl), *a.* *Gram.* [*f. L. dativ-us* (see next) + -AL.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dā'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. dativ-us* of or belonging to giving, *f. dat-us* given; in grammar rendering Gr. *δοτικὴ* (πρὸς), from *δοτικός* of giving nature, *f. δο-ός* given.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* whom or which we do a thing, or to whom we give a thing.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The thrid Falle is datif case, for there are some that are proude for they mow geve. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* A..serueth many times to expresse the Dative case: as *Je l'ay donne à mon pere*, I gaue it to my father. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879 ROYAL *Lat. Gram.* IV. ix. § 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the indirect object. (B) It is used predicatively in a quasi-adjectival sense. *Mod.* The pronouns *me, thee, him, her, us, you, them*, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

†2. Disposed to give; having the right to give.

Obs. rare. (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14.. *Piers of Fulham* 368 in *Harl. E. P. II.* 15 To knowen folke that ben datyff: Their purches be called ablatif: They haue their ißen vocatif. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dative*, that giveth, or is of power to give.

†3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to *native*.) *Obs.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, *Native*, or *Dative*, that is to say, cometh either by Discent, or by Purchase (i.e. acquisition). 1661 MORAGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iii. 28 The first Native.. the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. *Law.* a. That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. b. Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to *perpetual*. c. *Sc. Law.* Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to

such appointment: as in *executor dative*, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator; *decree dative*, a decree appointing an executor dative; *testament dative*, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; *tutor dative*, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law; *tutary dative*, the office of a tutor dative. d. *Tutor dative*, in *Rom. Law*, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from *tutor optivo*.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 28 § 13 Pryors or governours datyff & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 T. HUNTER v. D. HUNTER in *Balfour Practicks* 115 Som tutoris ar testamētarius, sum tutoris law, and sum ar tutoris dative. The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 29 They shall certify.. whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person.. may apply for a tutary-dative. 1796 (title), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts.. justly owing to unquibled Robert Burns.. at the time of his decease.. faithfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix qua relict, decreed to him by decree dative of the Commissary of Dumfries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dative*, that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* I. § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optivo.

b. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* Short for *dative case*: see A.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Fulg.* (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of genytime case he wyll haue a datyue. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is employed.. to denote the Final Cause. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* VI. 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

attrib. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 260 Other examples of this.. dative-ending.

†2. *Sc. Law.* A decree dative: see A. 4 c. *Obs.*

1564 *Act of Sederunt* 24 July (Jam.). We haif given.. power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute.. executors-datives. 1666 *Instruct. Commissaries in Acts Sedit.* 1553-1799 p. 95 If neither nearest of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed.. ye shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before.. After the said datives (but before confirmation).

Datively (dā'tivli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*].

Gram. In the dative case; as a dative.

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

Dativo- (dā'ti-vō), combining form of *L. dativus*,

DATIVE, used in adverbial comb. with other adjectives.

1822 F. HALL in *Amer. Jural Philol.* III. 17 Our infinitive, where to precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial (i.e. of the nature of a dative gerund).

Datolite (dā'tōlit), *Min.* Also *erron. datholite* (Werner). [Named by Esmark 1806; irreg. *f.* initial part of Gr. *δαριδοθα* to divide + *-λίθος* stone: see -LITE.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (*botryolite*).

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 26 Datolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Datolite is found in trappean rocks.

|| **Dattock** (dā'tōk). [Native name in W. Africa.] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, *Detarium senegalense*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

|| **Datum** (dā'tūm), [*ad. L. datum* (dā'tā).] [*L. datum* given, that which is given, neut. pa. *ppl.* of *dare* to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Register* Ded., All.. will grant me this datum, that the said.. person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation.. namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 HAYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxvii. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution.. depends.

b. *Comb.* as *datum-line*, *-plane*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii, Mountains.. can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 *Datum Water-Level*, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter. 1882 GREKE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. (1885) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1885 *Science* 19 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

|| **Datura** (dā'tū-rā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. ad. Hindi dhatūra*, native name of *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel*, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]

Such, shifting and canvassing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment. 1663 *GERARDI Counsel* Dja, The old Norman gotish Lime and Haire-like daubing custome.

Daubing, *apl. a.* [-ING $\frac{1}{2}$.] That (dauls); *esp.* that bedaubed with flattery (*obs.*). Hence **Daubingly adv.**, in a daubing manner.

1655 *JOURNAL Chr. in Arm.* v. 3 (1669) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers, with their soul-flattering. 1676 *WYCHLEY P. Dealer* i. She . . . hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1683 S. PONDAGE *Mental Rev.* Ep. 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the Medal. 1719 W. DUNCOMBE in *J. Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) l. 239 The daubing sycophant.

Daubreelite (dɒˈbrɪləɪt). *Min.* [f. as next + -LITE.] A black sulphide of chromium, found in meteoric iron.

1832 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7/2 The . . . constituent parts of meteoric iron are . . . numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (troilite), sulphide of chromium (daubreelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite).

Daubreite (dɒˈbrɪt). *Min.* [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist; see -ITE.] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III.* XII. 396.

Daubry (dɒˈbrɪ). See DAUBERY.

Daubster (dɒˈbstɜː). [f. DAUN, DAUBER; see -STER.] A clumsy painter; a dauber.

1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* vi. 63 The young artist laughed the old daubster a merry defiance.

Dauby (dɒˈbi), *a.* [f. DAUB sb. + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky.

1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 54 Th' industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'rs the Chinks have lin'd. 1787 *MARSHALL Rur. Econ. East Norfolk Gloss.*, Dauby, clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, Dauby, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing; dirty, etc. (see *quots.*). *dial.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, Dauby, untidy, dirty. Dauby folks, slovenly people in household matters. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Dauby, dirty. 'What a dauby bairn thoo art'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Dauby, (a) feignedly affectionate; (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.

3. Of the nature of a daub.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine. 1878 *Mosley's Ess.* l. Intro. 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, dauby style of writing.

Daud; see DAD sb. and v.

Daudle, var. of DAWDLE.

Daugh, dauch (dāx, dāx^w). *Sc. Mining.* [Etymol. uncertain: the form points to an earlier *daigh, daly*; cf. DAUK.] See *quots.*

1793 *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* 289 *Daugh*, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust. 1807 *HEADRICK Arran* 217 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal. 1859-65 *PAGE Geol. Terms*, *Dauk*, *Dauk*, or *Daugh*, applied in mining to beds or bands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lamination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence **Dauchy a.**, of the character of daugh.

1807 *HEADRICK Arran* 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy till. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) l. 373 The ice is dauchie.

Daughter (dɒˈtɜː). Forms: *a.* 1 dohtor, -ur, 1-3 dohter, 3-4 doughter, -ir, 3-5 dohter, -ir, -ur, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) doughter, 4 dohter, -ir, -yr, doughtur, douter, 4-5 doghtir, -ur, douter, 4-5 (8 *Sc.*) doghter, 4-6 doughter (doughter), 5 doughtur, dughter, doughtir, -yr, pow3tur, thowghter, 5-6 *Sc.* dochtir, 5-9 *Sc.* dochter, 6 doughtour, *Sc.* dochter). *β.* (6 *dial.* dahtor, dohter, 6-7 dafter), 6- daughter (riming with after in *Pilgr. Progr.*, etc.). *Plural*: see below. [A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. *dohtor* (-ur, -er) = OFris. *dochter*, OS. *dohtar* (MDu., Dn., LG. *dochter*), OHG. *tohter* (MHG. *tohter*, Ger. *tochter*), ON. *dóttir* (:-dohter), (Sw., Norw. *dotter*, Dan. *datter*), Goth. *dahtar* :- OTeut. **dohtēr*; corresp. to pre-Germanic **dhuktēr* from original **dhuktēr*, whence Skr. *duhitar-*, Zend *duydar*, Armen. *dutir*, OSlav. *dŭstŭ*, Lith. *duktė*: cf. also Gr. *θύγάτηρ*. Generally referred to the verbal root **dhugh-*, Skr. *duh-* to milk.

The normal modern repr. of OE. *dohtor*, ME. *dohter*, is *daughter*, still used in 16th c., and now represented by *Sc.* *dochter*, *doughter*, north. Eng. *dotter*. The form *daughter* appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's *daughter*, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakspeare and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of *bought*, *sought*, *thought*: a Wells will of 1531 has *dahtors*: cf. the mod. Somerset and Devon (dāˈtɜː).

In OE. the dative sing. was *dehter*; genitive *dohtor* (sometimes *dehter*); the uninflected genitive continued in use to the 16th c. The plural shows a variety of forms, viz. OE. *dohtor*, -ur, -er (like the sing.), *dohtru*, *dohtra*, Northumb. *dohter*, *dohtero*; the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in -u, -a, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's *dohtere*, *dohtre*; but Layamon has also *dohtres*, which survived in S.W. dialect to 1500. Ormin has *dohtres*, and the later text of Layamon *dohtres*, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard

form. An umlaut plural *dehter* appears in the West Midland *Alliterative Poems* of 14th c. and the *Troy-book* of c. 1400; it occurs elsewhere with inflectional endings, *dehtren*, *dehtres*: cf. *brother*, *brothren*. The uninflected form is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both *dohtere* and *dohtren*, the later both *dohtren* and *dohtres*; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both *dohtres* and *dohtren*, *Hali Meidenhad* has *dohtren* and *dehtren*, the *Alliterative Poems* *dehter* and *dehtres*.

With the OE. plural forms, cf. OFris. *dohtera* and *dohteren*, OHG. *tohter*, *tohterā*, *tohterūn*, MHG., with umlaut, *tohter*, Ger. *tochter*, LG. *dochter*. The original Teutonic nom. pl. was **dohtis*, in early Norse runes *dohtir*, whence regularly Norse *dóttir*, *dóttir*; a corresponding OE. **dohter*, **dehter* is not found, but the ME. West Midland *dehter* may be its descendant. The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical. For OE. *dohtor*, *dohten*, -ru, see the similar forms under *DAUGHTER*: it is possible that those in -ru, -ra, northern -ero, are assimilated to -er, -stems like *lombur*, -ra, -ero. ME. *dohtren*, *dehtren* exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME. into the -en type, and Ormin's *dohtres* the early ascendancy of -es plurals in the north and midlands.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† *a.* OE. *dohtor*, -ur, -er; dohtre, -ru, -ero; ME. 2-3 dohtere, -tre.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlv. 10 Cyninega dohtor [*filix regum*]. *Ibid.* cxlii. 15 Heora dohtre [*filix eorum*]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 28 Eala dohtre hierusalem [*c. 950 Lindisf. dohtro*, c. 975 *Rushw. dohter*, c. 1160 *Haltton dohter*]. c. 1205 *LAV.* 24500 *Comen*. here hehere moanen dohtre.

† *β.* 4 dohter, 4-5 deghter.

c. 1235 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 939 Loth & his lef, hys luflyche dehter. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1474 Sonnes . . . syue . . . and pre deghter. *Ibid.* 1489 Of his Deghter by dene . . . One Creusa was cald.

† *γ.* 2 dochtren, 3 dohteren, -tren, do3tren, 4 douch, dou3-, doghtren, 4-5 doughtren.

a. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 235 3edder sunen and dochtren. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2024 pe king helde preo dohtren [*c. 1275 dohtres*]. c. 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 41 pu schalt . . . teamen dohtren & sunen. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 509 Ifor wiues & hor dohtren. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 289 Foure dohtren hedde pe kyng. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. ProL 20 Oye herynes nyghtes doghtren thre. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. xiii. 15 Thō ii eldest doughtren wolde not abide till Leyr hir fadre was dede.

† *δ.* deghton; 3-5 dehtren, 5 deytron.

c. 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dehtren. 14. *Chron.* Eng. 543-5 in Riton *Acc. Metr. Rom.* (1802) II. (Mätz.), Edward hade . . . Nine dehtren ant five sones. c. 1240 *Chron. Viled.* 367 pe Bysshop . . . sayde deytron ycham fulle hevyn.

† *ε.* dohtres, † daughters, etc.; daughters.

c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 To sunes and to dohtres. c. 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 1092 Loth and his dohtres two. c. 1360 *Harleok* 117 Haeleok . . . And hise two dohtres. c. 1375 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 814 His two dore dohtres. c. 1390 *Cursor M.* 18083 (Fairf.) Joure sones and joure dohtres. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 555 Eek hir doghtres two [i.e. dohtres, daughters, doughters, doughteryn]. c. 1450 *Merlin* 3 He had thre daughters and a sone. 1535 *COVERDALE Act* ii. 17 Your sonnes and your dohters. 1539 *CRANMER ibid.* Your sonnes and your daughters.

† *ζ.* 4 deghteres, -tres, de3teres, de3tters.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6623 Sir, o þi deghteres and I an. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 899 þy wyf & þy wysez & þy wlone de3tters. *Ibid.* B. 933 His wyf & his wlone de3tters.

B. Signification.

1. *prop.* The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to SON.

a. Form *daughter*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 37 Se ðe lufað sunu oððe dohtor [i.e. dohtur] swyður þonne me. c. 1160 *Haltton G.* *ibid.*, Se þe lufað sunu oððe dohter. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seven sunes and þrie dohtres. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 155 (Trin.) Mary also hir dohter mylde [i.e. dohter, daughter]. 14. *Nominal* in W. Wulcker 691, 17 *Uic gener*, a daughter husband. c. 1449 *PECOCK Kepr.* v. iii. 500 Marie . . . bare sonnes and dohters after that sche . . . bare Crist. 1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a daughter. [*Sc.* and *dial.* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 33 Gift there be moe dohters nor ane, the heretage sall be divided amongst them. 1724 *RAMSAY Teal.* Misc. (1733) l. 8 I'm come your doghter's love to win. 1793 *BURNS Let. to Cunningham* 3 Mar., Do you know the . . . old Highland air called 'The Sutor's Dohter'? 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 24 For he a dower had.]

β. Form *daughtir*.

1531 *W. BARE in Wells Wills* (1890) 114 To my to dahtors a kow. 1532 *T. BUND ibid.* (1890) 183 To their eldest dahters. 1539 *CRANMER Matt.* ix. 18 My daughter is even now deceased. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* l. i. 245 So could I faith boy, to haue the next wish after, That Lucutio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. (Hanserd Knollys ed.) 339 Dispendicence, good-man, is coming after, And so also is Much-afraid, his daughter. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. vii. The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to haue daughters. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 319 'Boys!' shriek'd the old king, but vainer than a hen To her false daughters in the pool. [*dial.* 1864 *CATERDEN Devon Provinc.*, Darter, daughter. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* viii, 'My da'ter'.]

2. *transf.* A female descendant; a female member of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 9.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 15 Ne ondræd þu Siones dohter c. 1160 *Haltton G.* *ibid.*, Ne ondræd þu þe Siones dohter. 1382 *WYCLIF Jndg.* xiv. 16 A womanm of the dohtiris of Philistin. — *Luke* xiii. 16 This dohtre of Abraham . . . xxiii. 18 Dohtiris of Jerusalem. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. 1. 453 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxxxii, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land. 1833 *TENNYSON Lady Clara* i, The daughter of a hundred Earls. 1850 — *In Mem.* Concl. ii, A daughter of our house. 1855 — *The Brook* 69 A daughter of our meadows.

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a superior relation. *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 27 Gelyf dohtor, þin geleafa þe gehælde. c. 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 3 Iher me dohter he seif. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* ix. 27 And Jhesus . . . saide, Doughter, haue thou trust; thi faith hath made the saaf. 1534 *TINDALE ibid.*, Doughter, be of good confort. [So 1535 *COVERDALE*, 1539 *CRANMER*, 1557 *Geneva*, 1582 *Rheims*; 1611, daughter.] 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 39 Are you at leisure, Holy Father, now? *Fri.* My leisure serues me, pensile daughter, now. 1790 *COVERDEN Odyssey* xxiii. 79 To whom thus Euryclea, nurse below'd, What word, my daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4. A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). *Obs. or arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* ii. 2 As a lile among thornes, so my leef among dohtres. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Evijij, If a daughter drynke of the water, . . . yf she be a mayde she shal crye. 1611 *DIBLE Prov.* xxii. 29 Many daughters haue done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. 1818 *SHELLEY Revolt of Islam* viii. li. 9 She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. *fig.* A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Hebraism of Scripture.) (Cf. CHILD 12, 13.)

1382 *WYCLIF Recl.* xii. 4 And alle the dohtiris of the song shul becom dohtres. — 1 *Pet.* iii. 6 As Sare obsecrde to Abraham . . . of whom 3e ben dohtres wel doyng. 1738 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) l. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* iv. 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men. 1859 in *Allibone Diet. Eng. Lit.* l. 266 We . . . claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspeare's daughter l.

6. *fig.* Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin or source.

c. 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 15 Vre wit is godes dohter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Fole asame . . . is . . . dohter of prede. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. ix. 653 God. Iff that Commande Sole Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1805 *WATSON Ode to Duty* i Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1800 *SHELLEY The Cloud* vi, I am the daughter of earth and water. *Mod.* Italian, the eldest daughter of ancient Latin.

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the smaller towns dependent on a chief city.

1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xv. 47 Asdod with the daughters [1611 towns] and villages therof. *Mod.* Carthage the famous daughter of Tyre.

c. Duke of Exeter's daughter, Scavenger [corruption of Skervington's] daughter: names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is attributed to the Duke of Exeter and Sir W. Skervington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, respectively. So *gunner's daughter*, the gun to which seamen were lashed to be flogged. See GUNNER, SCAVENGER.

[1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack.] a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Duke of Exeter's Daughter, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) l. i. xiv. 662 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1878 *J. GAIDNER Recl. III.* iv. 125 Being . . . a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of 'the Duke of Exeter's daughter'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually *fig.*), as daughter-branch, -bud, -city, -house, -island, -language, -state; daughter-like adj.; daughter-cell (*Biol.*), one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1586 *T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad.* 510 The rare example of daughter-like piete. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. ix. 1 (R.). A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-branches along the wall. 1641 *MILTON Reformat.* Wks. (1847) 21 This Britannie empire, . . . with all her daughter-islands about her. a. 1721 *Prior Celia to Damon* 104 And when the parent rose decays and dies . . . the daughter-buds arise. 1871 *MARCUS Dods* tr. *St. Ang. City of God* l. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division. 1878 *Bowen Smith Carthage* 5 The Phoenicians allies of the parent country and daughter cities. 1882 *Vines Sachs* *ibid.*, 139 One of the two daughter-cells (the Apical Cell) remains . . . similar to the mother-cell. 1886 *ARP. BENSON Prayer at opening Col. & Ind. Exh.* May 4, That all the daughter-lands of her Realms and Empire may be knit together in perfect unity.

Hence **Daughterful a.** (*nonce-wd.*), full of daughters. **Daughterhood**, (a) the condition of being a daughter; (b) daughters collectively (cf. *sisterhood*). **Daughterkin** (*nonce-wd.* after Ger. *töchterchen*), little daughter. **Daughterless a.**, without a daughter. **Daughterling** (*nonce-wd.*), little daughter. **Daughtership** (*nonce-wd.*), the condition or relation of a daughter.

1830 *CARLYLE in For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* v. 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain . . . and the unportioned daughterhood. 1890 *J. PULSFORD Devine to Christ* l. 250 Daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* II. x. i. 571 His poor little Daughter-kid. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 305 Ye shull for me be daughterless. 1887 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 434 Wifeless and daughterless. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villette* xxv. (D.) What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with you on the daughtership.

Daughter-in-law. [See BROTHER-IN-LAW.]
1. The wife of one's son.

138a WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir douzter in lawe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129 Dostyr in lawe, *nurus*. 1611 *Bible Matt.* x. 35 The daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii. A mother is difficult to please in the matter of daughters-in-law.

2. = STEPDAUGHTER. (Now considered incorrect. Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW 2.)

[1530] PALSGR. 215/1 Doughter in lawe, *belle fille*. 1841 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes... and daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

Daughter-law. Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
1526-34 TINOALE *Matt.* x. 25 The daughterlawe ageynst her motherlawe. 1567 TURBERVILLE *Quid's Epist.* 36 (Halliwell). Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Darter-law*, (always) daughter-in-law.

Daughterly (dɔːtəli), *a.* [f. DAUGHTER + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 96b, Moomed to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue. 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 45 To relate... the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should... become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence **Daughterliness.**

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Bijb, The Womanishnesse or Daughterliness, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 188a *Argosy* XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

Dauk (dɔːk). *Mining.* Also (*Sc.*) *dalk*, *dawk*, (*north Eng.*) *dowk*. [The earlier *Sc.* form was evidently *dalk*, but the north Eng. points to *dolk*: the etymology is obscure; cf. DAUGH.] See quotes.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirlings.* XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*. 1829 SORWITH *Mines Alston Moor* 108 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as *dowk* and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Dauk* or *Dawk*, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Dowk*, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 *Mit-Yorks Gloss.*, *Dowk*, a mine-working of a stiff clayey nature. *Nidderdale*.

Dauk, daukin: see DAWK, DAWKIN.

† **Dauke.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *daucus*, *daucum* carrot.] The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 47 *Daucus creticus*... gall. dauk. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [hath] flower white.

Dauk, *obs.* form of DALK 2.

Daulphin, *obs.* form of DAUPHIN.

Dault, *var.* DALT; *obs.* *p.* pp. of DEAL v.

Daun, *obs.* form of DAN 1.

† **Daunch**, *a. Obs.* Fastidious.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 500 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Daunch*, adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

Dauncherous, *obs.* form of DANGEROUS.

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see DANDER, DANGER.

† **Dauinsel**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *daunceler*, *danzeler* to caress, dandle, f. *danzele*, *danselle* damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 30 Luytel he is loued or leten bi þat such a lessun redeþ, Or dauinselad [v. r. dauntid] or drawn forþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demyd for her droynges & dauinselad [other MSS. excited] named obure.

Daunt (dɔːnt), *v.* Also 4-6 *daunte*, *dawnt* (e, 4-7 (4-6 *Sc.*) *dant*. [a. OF. *dante-r* (12-14th c. in Littré), *var.* of *donter* (mod. F. *dompter*) = Pr. *domtar* = L. *domitare*, freq. of *domare* to tame, subdue. (For the a of *dante*, cf. DAN sb. 1)]

I. +1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, vanquish. c 1300 *K. Als.* 1312 Some he wol daunte thy maigne! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 602 The lord persy... Dantit snagat all the land. 1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 147 Hercules... dawntede þe proude Centauris. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xii. He mette an hydeous gyauit... With his great strokes he did hym daunt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The riche monarche of rome, quihik dantit and subdeuit all the world? 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Being now daunted by time, there remaineth an heape of rammell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof.

† 2. To tame, break in (an animal). *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 393 Makometh... Daunted a dowe, and day and nyzte hir fedde. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* II. vi. 72 Bullis whyche... have hornes that remene about hym so that noman may tame ne daunte them. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 43 a, To daunte fierce horses.

† 3. *fig.* To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8420 Pat þou mayst nat þy flessche daunte Be not þarfor yn wanþoe. c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 13 Dauntt the self that dauntest others dede. c 1425 JAS. I (Scott.) *Good Counsel in Kingis Q.* (1884) 51 Sen word is thrall and thocht is only free, Thow dant that twinge, that pouer has and may. 1533 GAU RHICHT *Vay* (1888) 14 Thay quihik wil nocht suffer god to dant and rewl thayme... efter his halie wil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 It daunts whole kingdoms and cities.

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. 1513 75 *Diurn. Occurrentis* (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. SENIOR *Prof. Verses Spenser's Amoretti*, Dawnting thereby our neighbours ancient pride. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii, 511 The secretary in a letter... trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coltsear* 600, I dreid me, sa be dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 615 This discomfiture... daunted the hartes of the... Gascons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt mine eares? 1614 Bp. HALL *Recol. Treat.* 1063 True Christian fortitude... may be overcome, but it cannot be daunted. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* II. iv. She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiii. (1887) 62 Such as... have their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 18 Much daunted with that dint her sense was dazed. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Daunt*, in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4880 þe fadyr... þe chylde dauntede on hys kne. 138a WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte 3ou. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 132 Wib siche woordes & cosses dauntynge hir body. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), *blandidtracare*.

† b. *absol.* To toy. *Obs. rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* 225 Some daunte and daly in the blackelly wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. *Herring Fishery.* To press salted herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The largest Herrings... repackit by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh salt, daunted and well oyled. 1891 *Rep. Deputation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent* 7 No daunting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on the first filling up.

Daunt, *sb.* [f. DAUNT v.]

† 1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation; a check. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Leg. Root* 139 þe deuel... Mony folk In-to helle he clihte, Til þe crosses dunt 3af him a daunt. 1573 TWYNE *Enaid.* xi. lii v b, O Tyrrhene dastardes still? What daunt within youre hartes doth light? 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii. 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evil.

† 2. Dandling, caress. *Obs.*

a 1548 *Thrie Priests Pebilis* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Of me almyne thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wald have dant nor dail.

3. *Herring Fishery.* A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1890 *Regul. Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board)* 5 The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. *Ibid.* 6 The... herrings then left in the barrel... shall be pressed down... steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

Daunted (dɔːntɪd), *pp. a.* Also 4-6 *Sc.* *dantit*, *-yt*. [f. DAUNT v. + -ED.]

† 1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus* 350 þe oxine [3okkit] to be wane mekly As þai had bene wel-dantyt ky. 1487 *Sc. Acts* *Jas. III.* c. 18 Dawntit hors deput to werk & nocht to be sadill. 1530 LYNDSEY *Fest. Papynge* 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Part. 229 Be dantit refrenatoun, A man may... alter his Inclination.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 176/2 The forepart of his dawnted host. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH in *Vian's Shipwreck* 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us. 1867 JEAN INGELW *Poems, Story Doom* vii. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch.

Hence **Dauntedness.**

1660 G. FOX *Salut. to Chas. II.* 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit.

Daunten: see DAUNTON v. *Sc.*

Daunter (dɔːntər), Also 6 *Sc.* *danter*, *-ar*. [f. DAUNT v. + -ER.]

1. One who daunts; + a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enaid* IV. ProL 226 Dantier of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage. 155a LYNGESAY *Monarchie* 4283 The dantier of the Romanis pompe and glorye. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (R.) The dantier then of trespassers.

† 2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Enaid* vii. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantier of hors. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 The maist perfyt industrius horse danters of macedon.

Daunting (dɔːntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DAUNT; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4032 Man may for no daunting Make a sperhaue of a bosarde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dawntynge, or grete chersynge, *focio*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. Work. Provid.* 117 To the danting of every proud heart.

Daunting, *pp. a.* [-ING.] That daunts; intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 GILPIN *Denonol.* (1667) 467

A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monaduc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence **Dauntingly adv.**, **Dauntingness.**

1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 4 (L.) As one who well knew... how the first events are those which incuse a dauntingness or daring.

Dauntless (dɔːntləs), *a.* [f. DAUNT v. (hardly from the sb.) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 603 Browes Of dauntless courage. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 SCOTT *Tales*, Harold the Dauntless. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 514 Land was as dauntless as ever.

Hence **Dauntlessly adv.**, **Dauntlessness.**

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely... pilgrimage. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dauntlessness*, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 292 Shelby... among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness.

Daunton, danton (dɔːntən), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6-7 *dantoun*, 5-9 *danton*, 7-9 *daunten*, 8-9 *daunton*. [A derivative form of DAUNT v.; perh. a mistaken form of *daunten* pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc.). Always spelt *danton*, *-oun* in earlier *Sc.*, as *dant* was then regularly used for *daunt*.] = DAUNT v.: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 8 How the Emprieure Theodocius sende an Armie. to danton this forsaide Octaneus. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 371 This wonderous wark of God... aucht to have dantoned hir furie. 1599 JAS. I *Bacra. Δωρον* III. 121 Use... to ride and danton... courageous horses. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince. 1681 COLVIL *Whips Supplic.* (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. c 1794 BURNS *Song, Blude red Rose*, An auld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence **Daunted p. a.**, tamed, broken in.

1597 SKENE *Quon. Attack.* c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of a tame and dantonid horse [de equo domito].

Daunz, *obs.* form of DAN 1.

Dauphin (dɔːfɪn). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: a. 5-6 *dolphyn*, 6 *dolphyne*, *dolphine*, *doulphyn*, 6-8 *dolphin*; β. 5 *daulphyn*, 6-7 *daulphin*, 7- *dauphin*. [a. F. *dauphin* (earlier *daulphin*, in 15th c. also *doffin*) = Pr. *dalfin*:—pop. L. **dal-phīnus*, for L. *dolphīnus* (ad. Gr. δελφίς *dolphin*), whence Sp. *delfin*, It. *delfino*. In earlier use Eng. had *daulphin*, also *dolphyn*, *-in*, the same as the name of the fish; *dauphin* is after mod. F., since the 17th c. See DOLPHIN.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delphinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called *Dauphiné*. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form *daulphin*, *dauphin*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* I. 1 A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. a 1577 Sir T. SMYTH *Commun. Eng.* (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of *Daulphin*. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

β. Form *dolphin*, *dolphyn*, *doulphyn*. (Rare after 1670.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 500 Kyng Iohn... sent sir Charlys his sone, dolfyn of Yvenne, into Normandy. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Doulphyn*, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxiii, Charles the Dolfyn our chief enemy. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 92 The Dolfyn Charles is crowned King in Rheims. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dolfyn. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dolfyn married bene.

† 2. *attrib. or adj.* = DELPHIN, q.v. *Obs.*

1705 HEARNE *Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* I. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Hence † **Dauphinage** (*dolphynage*), **Dauphinate**, the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 498 In this yere the dolfyn of Vyen... soldde his dolfynage vnto the Frenshe kyng. 1884 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

Dauphiness (dɔːfɪnəs). Forms: a. 6 *dolphines*, *dolphynesse*, etc.; β. 6 *daulph*, 7- *dauphiness*. [f. DAUPHIN + -ESS; the F. title is *dauphine*.] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, The dolfyn & his dolfynesse. *Ibid.* 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entiteld *Dolphynesse* of Vyen. 1596 DANETT *tr. Comines* 202 The Lady *Dauphiness*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2048/3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 11 Feb. It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1860 FRODOE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

Daur, *Sc. f.* DARE. **Daurg**, *var.* of DARG *Sc.*

Daut, dawt (dɔt), *v. Sc.* Also 6-8 *dato*. [Etymology unknown.]

If *daut*, *dawt*, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original *dalt*: cf. *Sc. Jant*, *maut*, *saut*, etc.; but the two 16-17th c. examples of *daut* from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful. *Dalt* suggests Gael. *dalta* foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin. Connexion with *Dote*, *dout* is excluded by the fact that *Sc. an, aw*, does not answer to Eng. *o* from any source. Cf. also *DAUNT*, v. 6.]

trans. To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. Also *absol.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Petit. Gray Horse* 49, I was never dautit into stabell, My lyf has bene so miserable. 1573 *Commend. Vprichitis* 228 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1891) I. 285 Quha preichis vprichit To serve the Lord mon. na wayis dres to daut thame dautie. a 1598 ROLLOCKE *Passion* 491-2 (Jam.) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him. . . so the Lord dauts and allures us. 1633 W. STRUTHIER *True Happiness* 123 Though he dauted the Patriarch by the familiarity of his divine presence. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 461, I am dauted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts. 1786 BURNS *Poet's Welcome to Child II*, I, fatherly, will kiss and daut thee. 1853 J. MILNE *Jrnl. in Life* xiii. (1868) 203 My Lord surely dauts his weak foolish child.

Hence *Dauted*, *Dawted ppl. a.*, pelted, fondled. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 193, I am handled as softly and delicately as a dauted child. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 103 Will not a Father take his little dauted Davie in his Arms. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lvii. The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 *Cumbril. Gloss.*, *Dawlet*, caressed, fondled.

Dautie, dawtie (dɔti). *Sc.* Also *dawty*. [f. *prec.* or its source: but a formation with the dim. and appellative *-ie*, *-y*, from a verb, is unusual.] A person caressed or indulged; a darling, pet, favourite.

1676 J. FRASER *Autobiog. in Select. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 89, I was no dawty. 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 122 (Jam.) Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his Dawties. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 156, 'I hae thought o' that, Girzy, ny dawty', said he.

|| **Daw** (dau). Also *dau*, *dow*. [South African Dutch form of the native name.] A South African species of zebra, *Equus Burchellii*, approaching the quagga in character.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the *Dau* and the *Kwagga*. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 The indigenous Pachydermata are . . the zebra, the *daw*, the quagga.

† **Davach, -och.** *Sc. Hist.* In 7 *dawach* (o. [Olr. *dabach*, *dabhach* vat, tub (perhaps as a corn-measure); cf. the similar uses of *pint*, *pottle*, and *gallon*, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In medl. *davaca* (erron. -ata).

A conjectured derivation from *danh* ox, is erroneous. *Dabach* occurs as a land-measure in the 'Book of Deir'. (*Goidelic* (ed. 2) 217.)

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty pennylands. It is said to have averaged 4.16 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land.

1609 SKENE *tr. Quon. Attach.* xliii. § 11 Providing that the husband man did have of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land [margin: of ane oxgate of land], or mair [unitus *duacae terre vel plus*]. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 509 There is a dawach of land belonging to this parish. 1797 *Ibid.* XIX. 290 A dawoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land. c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 269 Heir to seven ploughgates of land, and five half dawochs. 1854 C. INNES *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II. 335 By an ordinance of King John Balliol in 1292 eight dawachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the Sheriffdom of Skey. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 Dawoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

Davenport (dæ'vnpɔ:t). Also *devonport*. [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escriptorium fitted with drawers, etc.

(Remembered in 1845.) 1853 *Pract. Mechanic's Jnl.* VI. 212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport. 1875 *Argosy Mag.* 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship. attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

Daver (dæ'vɔ:t), *v. dial.* [Of unknown etymology; possibly I and II are different words.]

I. *Scotch and north. Eng. intr.* To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. *trans.* To stupefy, stun, benumb.

c 1600 BUREL in *Watson Collect.* ii. (1766) 30 (Jam.) Bot tauren and dauren, Like ane daft dootil fule. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 6 in *Poems Bucken Dial.* (Jam.) We bein wat wou'd soon grow daver to stand. . . 'I the cauld that time o' night. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lxiii. See them now—how changed wi' drinking! . . Davered, doited, dazed and blinking. 1820 St. *Kathleen* III. 125 (Jam.) 'Here's the bed, man! Where . . are ye davering to?' 1824 E. SWINBURNE in J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 45, I am somewhat davered about the vignettes.

II. *south-west. dial. intr.* To fade, wither. Also *fig.* (In first quot. *causative* or *trans.*)

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge agst. Murder* i. v. 154 As if time and age had not power to wither the blossoms of our youth, as the Sunne hath to daver the freshest Roses

and Lillies. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* 63 [The] hedges . . davered as if they had been scorched with lightning. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 54 My Piety 'gan to daver [L. *labefacta cadebat*]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daver*, to fade like a flower. Devon. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, Thy heart is like the daver'd rose. 1880 W. CORMWALL *Gloss.*, *Daver*, to soil; to fade as a flower.

Davey: see **DAVID**, *obs. form* of **DAVID**. **Davidian**: = **DAVIDIST**.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which . . gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

Davidist. [f. personal name *David* + *-ist*.] 1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David

George or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century. Also *David-Georgian*, *-jorian*, *-jorist*.

1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Davidists* . . a sect of heretics. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1471 The 'David-jorists', and other uproarious Anabaptists.

2. A follower of David of Dinant.

Davidsonite (dæ'vidsɔ:nɪt). *Min.* [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen: see *-ITE*.] A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 247.

[**David's quadrant** or **staff**, error for *Davis's quadrant*: see **QUADRANT**, **STAFF**, and *List of Spurious Words*.]

Davio: see **DAVY**.

Davieily, adv. Sc. Spiritlessly, listlessly.

1789 BURNS *Elegy* on 1788, Observe the vera nowte an sheep, How dowf and daveily they creep. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Davina (*Min.*): see **DAVYNE**.

Davist: = **DAVIDIST**.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201.

Davit (dæ'vit, dæ'vɪt). *Naut.* Forms: 4 *daviot*, 7 *david*, *-yd*, *-ed*, 7 *-davit*. [Formerly also *David*, and app. an application of that Christian name, as in the case of other machines and tools. Cf. *F. davier*, the name of several tools, etc., altered from *daviot* (Rabelais) = *Daviot*, dim. of *OF. Davi* David; the tool was still called *david* by joiners in the 17th c. (Hatzfeld and Darmesteter).]

1. *a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a fish-davit.* b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat.

1373 in *Norman-Fr. Indenture* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* 370 (transl.), 30 *ores*, 1 *daviot*, for the same boat. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boat fitted with . . tholes, davyd, windles, and other. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 12 The forecastle, or prow . . the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Davids ende. 1627 *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The *Davids* . . is put out betwixt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be removed when you please. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Bits, Catheads and Davits. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v., The *davit* . . is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Neg.* II. 196 The boats are . . suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 43 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat-davits.

2. *Comb. davit-cast*, a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; *davit-guy*, a rope used to steady a davit; *davit-roll*, the roller or sheave of a davit; *davit-rope*, the lashing which secures the davit to the shrouds when out of use.

1794 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* I. 434 Our 'davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass. 1893 R. KIRLING *Many Inven.* 364 Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the 'davit-guy. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser . . being passed . . over the 'davit-roll . . the anchor and chain were then let down.

Davite (dæ'vɔ:t). *Min.* [See quot.] A variety of ALUMINOGEN or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 MILL in *Brande's Q. Jnl.* 379, I shall therefore take leave to call it Davite in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

Davoch: see **DAVACH**.

Davreuxite (dævrɔ:'zɔ:t). *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Belgian chemist Ch. Davreux: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found in Belgium. 1882 in *DANA Min.* App. iii. 35.

Davy (dæ'vi). In full *Davy lamp*, *Davy's lamp*. [Named after the inventor.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent its communication to explosive gases outside the lamp.

1817 FARADAY in B. JONES *Life* I. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety . . merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 15 The men find fault with the Davy.

Davy² (dæ'vi). *slang.* A vulgar shortening of AFFIDAVIT, *esp.* in phr. to take one's davy (= 'to take one's oath').

1764 O'HARA *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

Davy Jones (dæ'vi dʒɔ:nz). Also simply *Davy*. In nautical slang: 'The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. *Davy Jones's* (or *Davy's*) *locker*: the ocean, the deep, *esp.* as the grave of those who perish at sea.

1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* 3111. (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. 1790 DUNTON *Poor Jack* iii. And if to old Davy I should go, friend Toll, Why you will ne'er bear of me more. c 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* 12 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davie Jones. At the crossing of the line . . [they call] out that Davie Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 510 The . . seamen would have met a watery grave, or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* xli, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker.

Davyne (dæ'vin). *Min.* [ad. Ital. *davina*, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy.] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

1826 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* XI. 257 Davina (Davyne). 1869 PHILLIPS *Ventr.* x. 292 Davyne, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

Davyum (dæ'vɪjəm). *Chem.* [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination *-um* as in *platinum*, etc.] The name given by Kern in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 626.

Daw (dɔ), *sb.* Also 5-8 *dawe*, 6-8 *Sc. da*. [Known only from the 15th c. (so the compound *ca-daw*, *CADDOW*: its form points to an OE. **dawe* (= *-dawu* from *dagwā*), in ablaut relation to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe* (Gothic type **dēhwō*, OTeut. **dēhwō*: *-dē-hwā*). Mod. HG. dialects have *dūht*, *dūche*, *dacha*; MHG. shows a dim. form *tāhele* (OHG. **tāhala*), mod. G. *dahle*, since 18th c. *dohle*; whence med. L. *tacula*, It. *taccola*.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (*Corvus monedula*); now commonly called JACKDAW.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore sowter informed a daw to speke. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dawe, a foule, cornelie. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 188 The theevish Daw, and the dissembling Fye. 1713 SWIFT *Poems*, *Salomander*, Fyes and daws are often still With christian nick-names like a child. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to persons. † *a.* A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Eng. Children's Bk.* 140 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 25 At the tabull noper crache ne claw, Than men wyll sey bou arte A daw. 1560 INGLEND *Disob. Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 285, I never saw One . . in so easy a matter . . thus play the daw. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* iii. (1850) 236 O seely, foolish, and dastardly daws. 1608 J. DAY *Law Tricke* i. i. How the daw Scoures ore his rustic phrases.

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut, slattern. *Sc.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 26 Bot if God help among I may sit downe daw to ken. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance* 7 *deidly Synnis* 71 Many slute daw and slepy duddroon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prol. 184, I will my cunnand kepe, I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe. 1598 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.*, A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 135 (Jam.) But I see that but spinning I'll never be brow, But gae by the name of a dip or a da. 1862 A. HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 16 A morning's sleep is worth a fauld o' sheep To a hudderin-dudderin daw.

c. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* II. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3. *Comb.*, as † *dawcock*, *lit.* a male jackdaw; *fig.* = sense 2 a; † *dawpate* = sense 2 a.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. Where 'dawcocks in doctrine have dominacion. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 94 Lyke a doctor 'dawpate. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epig.* (1867) 187 Thou arte a very daw pate.

Daw, *sb.*, *obs. form* of **DAW**; see also **DAWE**, **DAY**.

† **Daw** (dɔ), *v.* *1 Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1 *dazian*, 2-3 *dajen*, 3-5 *dawe* (n, 6- *daw*. [OE. *dagian*, corresp. to MDu. *daghen*, Du. and LG. *dagen*, OIlg. *tagēn*, G. *tagen*, to become day, f. WGer. *dag-* DAY. Since the OE. change of *a* to *e* did not take place in the vb., the latter is *daw*, against the sb. day: cf. *draw*, *dray*, *saw*, *say*, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected *dew*, *dawen*, after the strong verbs *blow*, *snow*, etc. In 16th c. *Sc.* erroneously spelt *dall* after *fall*, *sa*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To daw. *a.* with it as subject.

c 900 *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* tv. 4, Donne hit dagian ongyneþ. c 1205 LAY. 1694 A-marwen þo it dawede. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1791 Till it dawed to day. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 147 One be mome, as it dew day. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* xvii. ii, Within a while it dawyd.

b. with *day* (or *morning*) as subject.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ac also wat swo be bridd dai daged. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-ak.* II. 797 And whene þe day was dawyne lyght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. xxii.* 471 Tyl þe day dawede thes damedes dannede. c 1475 *Ran/Colyear* 365 Vpon the mome arole, quhen the day dew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prol. 182 A menstralis playing *The joly day* now dawis. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems*, *The Night is neir gone* 1 Hay 1 now the day dauis. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-obj.* x. (N.), The other side from whence the

morning daws. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio*, The cock may
crawl, the day may daw. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 97
Nor hamewich steers till morning daw.

C. fig.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Hwon he bet is ower lif daweð and
springed ase be dawunge efter nithes beosternes. 1377
LANGL. P. PL. B. XVIII. 179 loye bygneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake
from sleep; = ADAW v. 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* 558 Adoun he fel a swoonice, & when
he gan to dawe [etc.]. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 19 *To
Daw*, in common speech is to awaken: to be daweð, to
have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. *trans.* To rouse or awaken from sleep or a
swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW v. 1.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. The Quene... felle to the
erthe in a dede swoone, and theone syr Bors took her vp,
and daweð her. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawe from swoon-
yng, *Je renue, je resuscite*. 1562 A. BROKE *Romans &
Ful.* in Hazl. *Shaks. Libr.* (1875) 1. 179 She thought to
breake her slepe. She thought to daw her now as she had
done of olde. 1612 DRAWTON *Poly-ob.* vi. 90 Thinking her to
daw Whom they supposed fain in some enchanted swoon.

† **Daw**, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. *DAW sb.*] *intr.* ? To
play the 'daw' or fool.

1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That
I would... ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lord-
ship.

† **Daw**, v. 3. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. ADAW v. 2,
q.v.] *trans.* To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. You daw him too
much, in both. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 545 Exter-
nal force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and
Religion alike upon the daved spirits of men.

Dawache: see DAWACH. **Dawcock**: DAW sb.
Dawd, var. of DAD sb. 2.

Dawdle (dō'dl), v. Also daudle. [Not in
Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by
himself in 1781). It apparently became common
about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use).
Ussher's example (a 1656) was prob. local or dia-
lectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE,
but used in a more reprehensory sense, perb. by
some association with DAW sb. sense 2 b.]

1. *intr.* To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or
lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1606 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling
was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June
in *Boswell*, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea
in an afternoon. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xx. 97
Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule
to watch for the end of the conference. 1819 SCOTT *Lett. to
D. Terry* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, A propensity which... the
women very expressively call dawdling. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth.
Dist.* v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will
and when you dawdle. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307
The rest of us dawdled along the road.

2. *quasi-trans.* (usually with *away*).

1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, I could not...
ask for it... so dawdled and fretted the time away until
Tuesday evening. 1872 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 230
Dawdle out my days in exile here at Clairvaux. 1887
SPECTATOR 21 May 696/2 To employ with profit many hours
that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (dō'dl), sb. Also 8 daudle. [f. *prec.*]
1. One who is the personification of dawdling;
esp. a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOYD *Chit-Chat* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 185 Be quick
— why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawing dawdle
creeps. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 141 Mrs.
Thornley was rather too much of what she [Mrs. M.] called,
a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 118
His wife... was... one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that
are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 BARING-GOULD
Germany I. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the
dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHESH *Lett.* (1893) 33 What with dawdles
and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 GREEN *Stray
Stud.* 70 The evenings are... a dawdle indoors as the day
has been a dawdle out.

Dawdler (dō'dlər), [-ER 1.] One who dawdles;
an idler, loiterer.

1818 TODD, *Dawdle*, or *Dawdler*, a trifler; a daller; one
who proceeds slowly or unskillfully in any business. A low
word. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I. 280, I have been
a boy and a dawdler as yet. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge*
xv. Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his
appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dō'dlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The
action of the verb DAWDLE.

1819 [see DAWDLE v. 1]. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 13 July,
Ryde... would be as nice a place as any... for dawdling,
and getting health. 1875 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. viii.
457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything
too slowly.

Dawdling, *ppl. a.* [-INO 2.] That dawdles;
characterized by dawdling.

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 May, The mother is
a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1782 — *Diary*
8 Dec., With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon
dawdling subjects. 1843 MRS. CARVILLE *Lett.* I. 265 The
dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me.
Hence **Dawdlingly** *adv.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which
... has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, *Sc. dial. f.* DOWDY.

Dawe (dawe, daw), **dawen**, **dawes**, **obs.**
forms or inflexions of DAY. *Dawes* was the early form
of the pl. = *days*; *dawen* was originally dative pl., but

when reduced to *dawe*, *daw*, *dawe*, *dau*, came some-
times to be treated as sing.: see DAY 13 a β, and 17.

Dawen, *obs. f.* DOWN sb.

Dawenyng (e), *obs. form* of DAWNING.

Dawerke, *obs. form* of DAYWORK.

Dawing (dō'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* *Forms*:
1 *dazung*, 3 *dawung*, 4 *daghyng* (e, 3-6 *dawung*,
4- *dawing*, (5 *dayng*, 7 *dauing*, 8 *dawin*). [OE.
dagung, from *dagian* to become day, to DAW.
After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being
displaced in Eng. by DAWNING.]

1. Dawn, daybreak; morning twilight.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Eccl. Hist.* iii. xix. (xxvii.) 242 [a eode [he]
ut in dagunge of pam huse. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.)
an. 795 Betwux hancend and dagunge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.*
20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ide dawunge. 1375 BAR-
NOUR *Brice* vii. 318 [Thail] Com on thame in the dawung,
Right as the day begouth to spryng. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.*
iv. Erly in the dawung Come thay home from hunting.
1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iii. viii. 29 The dawing gam... wax reid,
And chasit away the sterris. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.
Poems, Solsequium* 40 The dawning of my long desyrt day.
c 1794 BURNS *As I was a wandering* iii, I could na get
sleeping till dawning for greetin'.

† 2. Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. *Obs.*
(See DAW v. 2, 3.)

1530 PALSGR. 212 Dawyng, getting of lyfe, *resuscitation*.
† **Dawing**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4 north.

dawande. [f. *DAW v. 1* + -ING 2.] Dawning.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 445 þe dawande day.
† **Dawish** (dō'ɪʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. *DAW sb.* + -ISH.]

Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1599) Mijj,
Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 BALE
Yet a Course, 69. 59 (T.) Such dawish dodypols. 1605
CHAPMAN *All Fools* in *Dodsley* (1780) IV. 167 If [a jack-
daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

Dawk (dōk), *sb. 1 dial.* [app. the same as
DALK 2.] A hollow in a surface; a depression,
furrow, incision.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 66 This Iron... would not make
Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little
hollow dawks. *Ibid.* 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane... makes
great Dawks in the Stuff... The Iron... will yet leave some
Dawks in the Stuff for the Joiner... to work out.

Hence **Dawk v.**, to make a hollow or incision in.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Chissel... might run
too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL,
Dawk, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with
rapidity.

|| **Dawk**, *sb. 2*, **dāk** (dōk, dāk). *Anglo-Ind.* Also
8 dog, dock, 9 dork, dauk. [Hindi and Marāthi
dāk, perh. related to Skr. *drāk* quickly.] Post or
transport by relays of men or horses stationed at
intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying
mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel *dāk*: to travel in this way. To lay a *dāk*: to
arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b]. 1780 H. F. THOMPSON *Intrigues of Nabob* 76
(Y.) I wrote... for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks.
1781 HICKY's *Bengal Gaz.* 24 Mar. (Y.) Suffering People to
paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809
VISCONTI VALENTIA *Trav. India*, etc. (1811) I. ii. 49 My
arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore...
not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.]. a 1826 HEBER
Narr. Journey Ind. (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most
likely to follow... I am not certain that any *dāk* exists.
1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 193 By having
bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling
'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief
space of time. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlv. (D.),
After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to
come by dawk.

b. *attrib.*, as *dawk- or dāk-bearer*, *choky*, *journey*,
traveller, etc.; *dāk bungalow* (rarely house),
a house for the accommodation of travellers at
a station on a *dāk* route.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 149 (Y.) Those
Carriers are called Dog Choukies. 1796 in Seton-Karr
Select. Calcutta Gaz. II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk
Bearers upon the new road. a 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey
Ind.* (1828) I. 277, I will... bring it safe on to the next *dāk*-
house. 1853 *Calcutta Rev.* July-Dec. 175 The *dāk* bunga-
lows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 TREVILYAN
(title), The Dawk Bungalow. *Ibid.* (1869) 98 Too old
travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of DAWK.

Dawkin, *dial.* [dim. of DAW.] a. A fool.

b. A slattern. Hence **Dawkinly** *adv.*, foolishly.
1565 CALPHILL *Ans. Treat. Crosse* (1816) 236 (D.) Then
Marshall and Maikin, a dolt with a dawk, might marry
together. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 13 *Dauges or Dawkin*,
a dirty, slatternly woman. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)
View Lanc. Dial. Wks. (1862) 52 After looking dawkinly-
wise a bit. 1875 LANC. *Gloss.*, *Dawkin*, a dull, stupid per-
son. *Dawkinly*, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawly, *obs. form* of DOWLY a. and *adv.*

Dawn (dōn), *sb.* [Appears late in 16th c., the
earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App.
f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. *break* in 'break of
day' (quoted 1584). ON. had *dagan*, *dōgan* dawn,
f. *daga* to dawn, *dagan*, at *dagan* at dawn; but,
notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no
evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before
sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning
of daylight; daybreak.

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on
the horizon; *low dawn*, dawn appearing on or close to the
horizon.

1599 SHAKS. *Ilch. V.* iv. i. 291 Next day after dawne.
1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost
cleere dawne. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 With such dark
black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the
Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high... it is a common saying
among Sea-men... that a high dawn will have high winds,
and a low dawn, small winds. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl.
Isaiah* xxvi. 19 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn. 1832
TENNYSON *Death Old Year* ii, He will not see the dawn of
day. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 101 The assault had
begun at early dawn.

2. *fig.* The beginning, commencement, rise, first
gleam or appearance (of something compared to
light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xvi. So spring some
dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow. 1752 JOHNSON
Rambler No. 196 ¶ 2 From the dawn of manhood to its de-
cline. 1767 *Bahler* II. 100 If he possesses but a dawn of
spirit. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Actors*, You could see
the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his counte-
nance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69
From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dawn-animal*, *-animal-
cule* (see *quots.*), *-dew*, *-goddess*, *-light*, *-streak*;
dawn-illuminated, *-tinted* *adjs.*; *dawnward* *adv.*

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 23 *Eozoon Canadense*...
its name of '*Dawn-animal' having reference to its great
antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on
our planet. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 189 The
organism, *Eozoon Canadense*, or '*Dawn-animalcule
of Canada. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. *Poems* VI. 24
A dash of 'dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E.
CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 107 The Sun-god... and
the 'dawn-goddess. 1840 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* xi, As on
a 'dawn-illuminated mountain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems*
II. 326, I oft had seen the 'dawnlight run As red wine,
through the hills. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II.
221 The 'dawn-streaks of a new day. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas*
963 'Dawn-tinted deluges of fire. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs
of Study* 44 In joyful praises 'dawnward rolled.

Dawn (dōn), v. Also 6 *dawne*, *dawne*.
[Known only from end of 15th c., since which it
has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced
from DAWNING, q.v. Cf. also DAYN v.]

I. 1. *intr.* To begin to grow daylight; said of
the day, morning, light; also simply with *it*.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Dawnyng or dayen [c 1440
dawnyn], *aurora*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxviii. 1 The Sabbath
daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabbath
[WYCLIF bigynneth to schyne, Geneva & 1611 began to
dawne]. — 2 *Pet. i.* 19 Untill the daye dawne. c 1532
DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To dawne, *ajourner*.
1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as
it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711
STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 ¶ 5 Before the Light this Morning
dawned upon the Earth. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 23 As
soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i.
xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened.

b. *transf.* To begin to shine, as the sun or
any luminary.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 207 Women, like Summer
Storms are Cloudy... But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns
abroad. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Brightest and best of the sons
of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 TENNYSON
Margaret v, Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon
me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. *fig.* To begin to develop, expand, or brighten,
like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POPE *Epist. to Fermus* 4 Where Life awakes, and
dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 In
the year 1685 his fame... was only dawning. 1852 MISS
YONGE *Cameos* I. xxviii. 234 When prosperity dawned on the
elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light
of dawn.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 165 When the dark world dawn'd
into Christian day. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Zanchius
390 Zanchius... became such a light... that many parts in
Christendom dawned with the luster of his writings. 1832
TENNYSON *Enone* 46, I waited underneath the dawning
hills.

b. *transf.* To begin to appear, become visible.
1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 146, I see them dawn!
I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1812 J. WILSON
Isle of Palms iii. 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn
Through arching trees.

4. *fig.* Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become
evident to the mind; to begin to be understood,
felt, or perceived. *Const. on*, upon.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 129 The idea that
they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon
her. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 137 It
dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention
her Uncle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 66 The distinction
between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon
Plato's mind.

II. 4. 5. *trans.* To bring to life; to arouse
or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW v. 3.

1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen
in a swoone, *Je renue*... I can nat dawne him. 1551
T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 If Alexander dawning a weak
Soldiour when he was almost frozen for cold. 1593 MUN-
DAY *Def. Contraries* 71 After he had dawning him to remem-
brance by the helpe of vinegar and colde water.

Dawne, *obs. form* of DOWN sb.

Dawned (dōnd, *poet.* dō'néd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f.
DAWN v. + -ED 1.] That has begun to brighten.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 94 The dawned light.

Dawner, var. of DANDER v. Sc.

Dawnger(e, etc., obs. forms of DANGER, etc.

Dawning (dō'ning), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 **dawnyning**, 4-5 **dawenyng**(e, 4-6 **dawnynge**(e, 5-6 **daunynge**(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier **DAWING** (from **DAW** v., OE. **dagung**, **dag-ian**), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb to **dawn**, which has similarly displaced **daw**, is not exemplified till the 15th c., and appears to have been deduced from **dawning**; the sb. **dawn** appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. **daw-en** had also an early doublet form **dai-en**, **day-en** (see **DAY** v.), so beside **dawenyng** is found **daigenynge**, **daen-ynge**, **dain-ynge** (see **DAYN** v.). No form corresponding to **dawening**, **dawning** is recorded in OE., and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form **dagning** (OSw. **dagning** c. 1300), either from **daga** to dawn, with suffix **-n-ynge**, as in **kvad-n-ynge**, **sab-n-ynge**, **tal-n-ynge**, etc. (Vigl. *Introd.* xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. ***dagna**.]

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now *poetic or rhetorical*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 To Keningwurpe hii come in be dawninge. 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1188 Dido, The dawning vp rist out of the se. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 439 Chasede his enemys at þat dawninge [v. r. dawnyng]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvi, Vpon a day in the dawninge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cviii, 189 Ery in the dawninge of the day. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxliiii. (1636) 311 Drink it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham. l. i.* 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1713 W. ROGERS *Fay*, 104 So we ran North till Dawning. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxiii, At dawning to assail ye, Here no hugles sound reveille. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Night Bird* 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

b. *transf.* The east, the 'orient'.

1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. *fig.* The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

a 1618 DONNE *Biadavayes* (1644) 17 A man as... illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1667 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. liii, 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawning of the restoration of science. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 73 The dawning of a literary culture. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

Dawning, *ppl. a.* [f. **DAWN** v. + **-ING**².] That dawns; beginning to grow light. *a. lit.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 10 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 433 Fresh as the dawning light. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xi. 60 The dawning skies. 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

b. *fig.* Showing its early beginning, nascent.

1667 DAYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* (L.). In dawning youth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

Dawne(e, obs. form of DAUNT.

Dawsonite (dō'sonit). *Min.* [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see **-ITE**.] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* III. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

Dawt, **Dawtle** (-y): see **DAUT**, **DAUTIE**.

Day (dē), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dæg**, 2 **dæg**, 3 **deig**, 4 **daig**, 2-3 **dei**, 4 **dei**, 3 (**Orm.**) **dazig**, 3-5 **dai**, 3- **day**, (5-6 **daie**, **daye**, 6 **Sc. da**). *Pl.* 3- **days** (3-5 **dawes**; *dat. pl.* 2-6 **dawen**, **dawe**; **daw**, **dau**; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. **dæg** (**dages**, **pl. dages**, -a, -um) = OFris. **dai**, **dei**, **di**, OS. **dag** (MDu. **dach** (**gk**), Du. **dag**, MLG., LG. **dag**), OHG., MHG. **tac**(**g**), G. **tag**, ON. **dag-r** (Sw., Da. **dag**), Goth. **dag-s**; -O Teut. ***dago-s**. In no way related to L. **diēs**; usually referred to an Aryan vb. **dhagh-**, in Skr. **dah** to burn: cf. Lith. **dagas** hot season, OPruss. **dagis** summer. From the WGer. **dag**, OE. had regularly in the sing. **dæg**, **dæges**, **dæge**; in the plural **dagas**, **daga** (later -**ena**), **dagum**. This phonetic exchange **æa** survived in early ME., so that while in the sing. the final **ɜ** was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. **dæiges**, **dæies**, **daies**, **dayes**; *dat. pl.* **dæize**, **daie**, etc.), the pl. was (from **dagas**), **dages**, **dahes**, **dahzes**, **dawes**, genit. (-i-**daga**, -**ena**) **daga**, **dawene**, **dahene**, **dajen**, *dat. pl.* (-**dagum**) **dajon**, -**en**, **daghen**, **dawen**, **dawe**, **dau**, **dau**. The last survived longest in the phrase of **dawe** 'from (life) days' (see 17 and **ADAW**), and in **his dawe**, etc. (see 13 a β). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (**dæizes**, **dæizes**, **daies**) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

a. *plural, nom. and accus.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 30 Ic beo mid eow ealle dægas. c 1160 *Halton G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle dægas. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4356 Seffne dæghess. c 1205 *LAV.* 8796 Fif Vol. III.

dæizes [c 1275 *dawes*]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1844 Al þe twelf dæhes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Preo dawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Preo dawes & nan mo. 1399 *Pol. Poema* (Rolls) I. 377 As it is said by eldenre dawis. c 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* vi. l. (1554) 144 a. In thy last dawes.

b. *pl. gen.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* ci. 21 On midle minre dazena. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 2 He feoste feowertig daga [Lindisf. feowertig daga, *Halton G.* feortig dæges]. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti daga. c 1205 *LAV.* 5631 Þe forð wuren agan feowerti dazene [c 1275 *daiges*]. *Ibid.* 4603 Vnder fit dawene [c 1275 *daigen*] 3eong heo comen to þisse londe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 Twenti dahene 3ong.

γ. *pl. dat.*: see also 13 a β.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 61 After þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dagon], c 1160 *Halton G.* ibid., After þrem dazen. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 89 On moyses dazen. c 1205 *LAV.* 5961 Bi heore aldre dazen [c 1275 *dawes*]. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5631 In twenty dazen. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 3 Bi olde dawe Patriarch he was wel hez. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2480 Etenes bi old dazn Had wronst it. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 After the lawe That was y-founded by olde dawe.

δ. In some places **dajen**, **dawen**, may be nom. or acc. plural.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle dajen [OE. ealle dazas].

ε. The genitive sing. OE. **dages**, early ME. **daies**, etc., was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. *des Tags*): see 1 b; it survived in ME. **bi daies**, **a daies**, **A-DAYS**, mod. **now-a-days**.

B. Signification.

I. The time of sunlight.

1. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (f.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or night; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. *Break of day*: dawn: see **BREAK**, **DAYBREAK**.

This is the artificial day of astronomers: see **ARTIFICIAL**. It is sometimes called the *natural day* (Ger. *natürlicher tag*), which however usually means sense 6.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 5 God... het þæt leot dæg & þa beostra niht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 þu jifst þe sunne to be dæg, þe mone to be niht. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf dawes and twelf nigt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 390 (Trin.) To parte þe day fro þe nygt. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Ofte tymes in þe dai & in þe nygt. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cxxviii. 155 It was then nyne of the day. 1580 *Baret Adv.* B 1200 The Breake of the daie. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Sentiv.* (1742) 15 O Light, which makst the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 106 The longest day is equal to the longest night. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* iii. xxv. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day—that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sun—into three parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 326/1 At North Cape... the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. *Const.* The notion of time *how long* is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in *day and night*, *all (the) day*, *this day*, and the like; the notion of time *when* (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by *on dæg*, early ME. *on*, *uppon dai*, *o day*, *a-day*; also by the genitive **dages**, esp. in the collocation **dages and nihtes**, and in *far days*, *far forth days*, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see **FAR** adv. 3 c); about 1200 we find *bi dages*, and soon after *bi daie* by day. See **BY** prep. 19 b.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* v. 5 Symle dages & nihtes he was on byrgenum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche herites fondes þe fule gost deies and nihtes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11332 Heold Crist his faste... bi dæghes & hi nahthess. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 241 Bi daie þu art stare-blind. c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 157 Min hope is in þe dæg & niht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15159 (Cott.) Ik night of oliuete To be mont he yode... And enen on dai þe folk he gaf O goddis word þe fode. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 [He] made diverse enarmynges bi day and eke hi nyght. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 34 I heeld þe wounde enen aldai. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 778 The pageantmen were a making day and night at Westminster. a 1563 *BALE Set. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far days and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlv. xxvii. 1225 It was so far forth dayes as being the eighth hour thereof. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* m. 318 Untid'd at Night, and cheerful all the Day. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 219 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 *MACADLAY Hist. Eng.* (1880) I. lii 184 The bags were carried... day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In *before day*, *at day* = daybreak, dawn.

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 6106 (Göt.) Þat þai Sould vte of hous cum bi-for day. c 1420 *Arrou. Arth.* ix. To ride this forest or daye. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 39 A little before day. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1793 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish... Ship.

3. Daylight, the light of day.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8676 (Fairf.) I hit khew queen hit was day. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xii. 13 As in day wandre we honestly. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 223 When Reynwade sawe the day, he rose vp. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 355 Such as could see day at a little hole. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 276 In his Conversion of the darkest Night to bright Day. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 ¶ I She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 218 It was

broad day. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 107 It was as plain as day.

b. *fig.* A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.

1667 *MARVELL Corr.* lxxx. Wks. 187-3 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the business, betwixt the two Houses. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* v. i. 2191 They cast a Day around 'em.

† 4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a mullioned window. [*F. jour*, med. L. *dies*.]

[1409 *Will of Ware* (Somerset Hc.), Lego vna fenestra trium dierum.] 1447 *Will Hen. VI* (Ware's MSS. Cains Coll.), In the east ende of the 5th Quier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij daies. 1484 *Will of Choche* (Somerset Hc.), A wyndow... of lij dayes. a 1490 *Botonza Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 296 Et quelibet fenestra... continet tres dayes vitreas. 1838 J. BARRON *Dict. Archit.* 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day. 1859 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, Day, the mediaval term for each perpendicular division or light (*Fr. jour*) of a mullioned window.

5. *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence *day-coal*, *-drift*, *-hole* (see also 24).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 By letting down Shafts from the day (as Miners speak). 1676 *HODGSON* *ibid.* XI. 762 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* N ii b, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Day, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point. *Const. during*, *in*, formerly *on*, *o*, *a*, retained in twice a day, etc.: see **A** prep. 18, 8 b.

The solar or astronomical day is reckoned from noon to noon; and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the *mean solar day*. The *civil day* in civilized countries generally is the period from midnight to midnight, similarly adjusted to its mean length. Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset. The *sideral day* is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day. (The term *natural day* is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 32 Drio dogor xee ðerhuanas mec mid. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 5 Þa was xeworþen æfen and morgen an dæg. *Ibid.* ii. 3 God xebæstode þone seofðan dæg and hine gehalgade. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þam halie hester dei boð italde fifti daga to þisse dæg. c 1205 *LAV.* 19216 Preo dages [c 1275 *dawes*] wes þe king wuniende bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 Aftur fyftene dawes... To London he wende. 1382 *WYCLIF Act. ix.* 9 Ile was three daies not seynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* I. 10 b, Symonides... desired to haue a daies respite granted him to study vpon it. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 6 Hours, daies, months, which are the rags of time. 1822 *BRYSON Werner* i. i. 377 Twenty years Of age, if 't is a day. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1835) I. xiii. 365 We may regard the length of the day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sprs. T.* 108 In the space of o day naturel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres.) 1398 *TREvisa Barth. de l' R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 Some daye is artysfeyall and some naturel... a naturel daye conteynyth xxiiij houres. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The Natural daye, is commonly accepted from Sonne risinge one daye, to Sonne risinge the nexte daye. 1764 *MASKELVNS in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 344 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its return to it the next day, is called a sideral day. The interval between the transit of the sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an apparent solar day. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxii. 222 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 12/a (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Although... the solar day is of variable length, we can... ascertain its mean or average length; and this quantity is called a *mean solar day*. *Ibid.* 14/a The length of the sideral day is found to be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately 23^h 56^m 4^s 092.

† b. *All days*: always, for ever. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 30 Ic beo mid eow ealle dazas [Lindisf. allum dazum]. c 1160 *Halton G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle dazas. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cii, For that time forth losten Britons the royaume for al dayes.

† c. A day's travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*

1361 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* i Sire Dowel dwelleþ... not a day hennes. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* L 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, the City Skioack.

7. The same space of time, esp. the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date. *Const. on*, *upon* (ME. *o*, *a*: cf. **A** prep. 18, **A** adv. 2 4).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 19 And þam þryddan dæge he arist. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Ðæt i þæt dei þa he lai an sle to scip. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 5108 (Cott.) For-giue it vs, laured, fra þis dau. *Ibid.* 10945 (Cott.) Petre and iohn a dai at none went to be kirc. *Ibid.* 12810 (Edin.) Apon a dai at tide of none. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 343 Sumtyme men... weren hool in þe same dai. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 Some day ye one part lost, and some day the other. 1533 *4 Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 25 Before the said xii. daie of Marche. 1600-12 *ROWLANDS Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 75 They say, The better the day the better the dede. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* I. (1730) 16 The first Day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1786 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 262 You need only to know what

Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 21 Sept. (MS.), Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 TROLOPE *Bellon Est.* x. 109 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

b. Phrase. *One day*: on a certain or particular day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, *some day*; and of the present or proximate future, *one or some of these days*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xxvii. 1 One of these days shall I fall into the hands of Saul. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these daies to entreate your paines hitherwards. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxv. One day I wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 22 The King will know him one day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvi. You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1855 SMEDLEY *II. Coverdale* xxv. Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

III. A specified or appointed day.

a. A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e.g. *saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithun's day, pay-day, rent-day, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day, etc.* (See the various defining words.)

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 11 Nu beoð icumen . . . þa halie dages uppen us. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nicolas day he com. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 707 Ilk yere. . . In þe day of bedis deyng. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabbath daie. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* 1. 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. FORTY *Tr. Leo's Africa* Aij. At London this three and fortieth most joyfull Coronation-day of her sacred Majestie. 1600. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 222 Like a booksellers shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. . . These are termed *Grand days* in the inns of court; and *Gandy days* at the two Universities. 1884 *Christian World* 9 Oct. 764/1 Lord Bramwell, had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

b. Last day (OE. *ylemesta dæg*), *Day of Judgement* or of *Doom*, *Doomsday*, *Judgement day*, *Day of the Lord*, of *Accounts*, *Retribution*, *Wrath*, *Great Day*, etc.: the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul . . . enfelþ hire lichoman on þæm ystemtan dæge. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2736a (Cott.) Þe dai of wreth. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Pet. iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord schal come as a theif. c1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* r. 305 He schal geide of hem account at þe day of doome. a1400 *Prynner* (1891) 82 Hauæ mercy of me when þow comest in þe laste day. a1533 L.D. BERNERS *Unon* clviii. 606 Vnto the day of Iugement. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abns.* II. (1882) 86 The general resurrection at the last day. *Ibid.* II. 96 At y^e greit day of the Lord. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1765) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1745-7 *Heavenly Medit.* (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

† c. Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement: a literal rendering of Gr. *ἡμέρα* in reference to the Judgement Day. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of 300, or of mannis day [TINDALE, *Rhem. days*, CRAMMER, *Geneva*, 1611, 1881 judgement]. a1628 PRESTON *New Court.* 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.

d. A day appointed, a fixed date, *esp.* for payment. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche forð he scal þenne is dei cumeð. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 250/334. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* III. 189 (Mätz.) Þe dettours myzte nouzte pay here money al here day. c1400 *Gamelyn* 792 He wold . . . Come afore þe iustice to kepen his day. c1500 *Merch. & Son* in *Halliwell Nigge Poet.* 21 In cas he fayld hys day. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 556 The king of Scottis. . . come thair to kelp his da. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16 . . . DRYDEN (J.). Or if my debtors do not keep their day. a1883 in J. G. Butler *Bible Work* II. 343 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is 'at home'.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ix. You have been at my lady Whiffers' upon her day, madam? 1801 LEMAISTRE *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

10. = *Day of battle or contest*; day's work on the field of battle: *esp.* in phrases to *carry, get, win, lose the day*. Cf. *FIELD*, and *CARRY* 15 c, etc.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush.* xli. The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the day. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Tr. Conestaggio* 23 Without his nide the day would be perillous. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 492 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 196 The Imperialists, thinking the day was theirs. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 130 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 The bloody day of Senefi.

IV. A space of time, a period.

† 11. A space (of time). Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. Now *Obs.* or *Sc.* 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 171 l. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xxii. Who laye afore Paris a monthen daye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1462 You shall . . . lende but for a monethes day. 1552 T. GRISHAM in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* Cj. I could recite many examples. . . if the time woulde suffer mee. You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. c1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year.

† 12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, *esp.* for payment; delay, respite; credit. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 847 And him bysycheth . . . To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1458 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 82 To have ther-of reasonable daies of paiement. 1553 L.D. BERNERS *Prois.* I. ccxiii. 263 The truce. . . is not expired, but bath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. c1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Eryt.* (1814) 477 I gie her dayes for a moneth, & truse in the meane season. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaires by guing day. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants . . . make them pay deare for daies. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 18 I'll give no day. . . I must have present money. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

13. The time during which anything exists or takes place; period; time, era.

a. expressed more literally by the *pl.*: e.g. in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days, etc. *Better days*: times when one was better off: so *evil days*.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 2 Oðre men þe wæren bi þo daies. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17546 (Cott.) In al dais. *Ibid.* 21712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. l. 96 David, in his dayes he Dubbede knyghts. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvii. Vet had I neuer reward. . . of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 69 Wichingy the stait, quihlum be daies gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 239 b. Of no small authority in those dayes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij. I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 953 What somme of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heares his Fathers were so evill? 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1737 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scotl.* IV. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better dayes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. In the good old days before the Monk-king reigned. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days.

† b. In this sense, *esp.*, ME. used *dawen, dawe*, from the OE. dat. pl. *on þæm dagum*. When *dawe* (*daw*) began to be viewed as sing., *dawes* was often used in the pl.

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 1 On þam dagum com Iohannes. c1160 *Hætt. G.* *Ibid.*. On þam dajen. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Swich þen was bi þan dajen. c1275 LAY. 397 After þan heþene lawe þat stoo [= stood] in þan like dawe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 (Cott.) Als it bitidd mikel in þaa dajen [v.r. be alre dawes]. c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3852 Non better nar bi þo dawe. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 452 Felawes, The which he had y-knownen in olde dawes. c1430 LYOG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 b. Neuer. . . in their dawes. c1430 *Freemasonry* 509 (Mätz.) Suche mawmetys he hade yn hys dawes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* II. xlv. Tullus Serullius douchtie in his daw.

b. expressed more *fig.* by the *sing.* Now *esp.* in phrases at or to this or that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 20 In that day 3e schulen knowe, for I am in my fadir, and see in me. 1578 TIMME *Calm in Gen.* 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxx. 9 In that day shall messengers goe forth from me in shippes. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig.* *Sacra* i. vi. § 1 To this day. . . the Copites and antient Egyptians call the end of the year *newt*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. I. 23 Apr. The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Intro. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 To this day Palamand and Arcite. . . are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They were. . . more just than the men of our day.

(b) The day: the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. *the hour, the moment*.) *Order of the day*: see *ORDER*. *The day*: see *TO-DAY*, q.v.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii. 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner. 1830 SIR C. NAMPER in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1893 W. P. COVATNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day. *Mod. Men* and women of the day. The book of the day.

14. With personal pronoun: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. **a.** in *sing.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Heve men ne dorste by hys day wyldie best nyne not. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8315 (Cott.) Salomon . . . sal be king efter þi dai. c1300 *Boket* 649 Heo that was so freo and he3 bi myn ancestres daye. c1400 *Gamelyn* 65 Thus dalt the knight his lond by his day. a1500 *Child of Bristowe* 360 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 124 Vet dwel y stille in peyn. . . tyl y have fulfilled my day. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 293 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* (1860) i. I have had vanities enough in my day.

b. in *pl.* Time of one's life, span of existence. *To end one's days*: to die.

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his daies. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in takyng companye wyth me. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 756 In his later dayes. . . somewhat corpulent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. They had neuer feled suche before, in all theyr dayes. a1533 L.D. BERNERS *Unon* lxx. 222 There miserably he shall ende his dayes. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcv. That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Tr. Conestaggio* 304 The griefe he conceived . . . hastened his daies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence. Proverb. *A (every) dog has his (a) day*.

1550 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 But as every man smyth, a dog hath a daie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. 1. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will have his day. 1633 B. JONSON *Trap* II. i. A man has his hour, and a dog has his day. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh. . . This is their Day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Pro.* v. Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

V. Phrases.

16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q.v. (see also 1 b); BY DAY, BI-DAY (see 1 and BY *prep.* 19, 20); by the day (By *prep.* 24 c); TO-DAY.

† 17. *Of daw(e)* (OE. *dawe* *of *dagum*, ME. *of dajen*, of *daze*, of *dawe*, of *dawes*, of *daw* (*day*), a *daw*; corruptly on, to *daw(e)*): in to bring, do of or out of *dawe*, *life's daw*, to deprive of life, to kill; to be of *dawe*, to be dead. *Obs.* See also ADawe *adv.*

a1225 *Juliana* 31 He walde don hire . . . ut of dahene. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4168 (Götl.) Þan wil na man of vs mak saue, þat we him [Joseph] suld have done of dawe [v.r. on, dau, of daghe]. *Ibid.* 7808 (Fairf.) He me be-soit. I sulde him bringe on lues dawe [v.r. o dau, o daw, of dawe]. c1300 *Seyn Julian* 193 þat heo of dawe be. c1325 E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 282, I trowed my perle don out of dawe. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2056 That oure soveraygne sulde be destroyede, And alle done of dawe. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 107 Mony a mon was þi day y do to dawe. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxi. 119 De erle þus was dwne of dawe. c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

18. *This or that day week* (in Sc. *eight days*), *twelve months*, etc.: used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or a year after or before.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* x. 30 This day nowe . . . iij. dayes I fasted. 1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 3 Sept. (Carlyle) The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland). 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan. I was married this day week. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many . . . he holds by this day twelve months. *Mod.* He is expected this day week (or, in Sc., this day eight days).

19. *Day about*, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn: cf. *ABOUT*, A. 5 b. *Day by day*, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also *attrib.* *Day after day*, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). (*From*) *day to day*, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also *attrib.*

15.. MOFFAT *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To take the pluche my day about.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 177 What þou duestest day bi day. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Pro. 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, dwellen alwey. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Day be day, or ouery day, *quotidie*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 2 b, *Te Deum*, Day by day we magnifie thee. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 178, I cannot give you, day by day, an account of this. . . journey. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence. 1865 — *Herew.* xv. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 A month of peace and Confidence, day after day.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 505 Fram days to daye hii dude the mansinge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 From Day to day, *die in diem*, in *diem*, *diem*. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) Ilij. From day to daye you have beane worse. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creepes in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Dec. 4/1 For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 2½ per cent.

20. *All day*: the whole day; † every day: see 1 b, and ALDAY. *All days*: always, for ever: see 6 b. *Better days*: see 13 a. *EVERY-DAY*, *FIRST DAY*, q.v. *Good day*: see *GOOD*. *Late in the day*: see *LATE*. *Now-a-days*, † *now bi-dawe*: see *Now* and *A-DAYS*. *One day*, *one of these days*: see 7 b. *The other day*: two (or a few) days ago: see *OTHER*. *Some day*, *some of these days*: see 7 b. *Time of day*: hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see *TIME*. *The day after* (or *before*) *the fair*: too late (or too early); see *FAIR* 5b. *Days in Bank*, *Days of Grace*, etc.: see *BANK* 2, *GRACE*, etc.

Also ALL FOOLS' DAY, ASCENSION, BLACK-LETTER, LAWFUL DAY, etc.: see these words.

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

21. The common use of the possessive genitive *day's* (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of *day*. The genitive is used in, e.g., *the day's duties, needs, sales, takings; a day's length, sunshine; a day's fighting, journey, march, rest; a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, wages, etc.* So with the pl. *two days' journey, three days' pay, etc.* See also DAYSMAN, DAY'S WORK.

a 2850 Owl & Night. 1588 That gode wif. . . Haveth daies kare and daies wake. 1388 Wyclif Luke ii. 44 'Thei camen a daies journey [188a the way of a day]. 1422 R. E. Wills (1884) 50 Myn eche daies gowne. 1548 HALL Chron. 228 b, Pondering together yestardays promise, and two-dayes doynge. 1784 COWPER Task ii. 6 My ear is pained . . . with every day's report. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 476 In next day's tourney. Mod. 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is. A distance of three days' journey.

22. Such combinations as *eight days* when used attrib. may become *eight-day*.

1836 [see EIGHT]. 1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 413 Six-day licenses may be granted. Mod. An eight-day clock.

23. General combinations: a. *simple attrib.* 'of the day, esp. as opposed to the night, the day's', as *day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit*; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as *day-bill, journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -warning*.

1813 HOGG Queen's Wake 265 The 'day-beam . . . O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON Sonnets 60 The day-beams fade along the crimson west. 1844 BYRON Juan xv. lxi. A single 'day-bill Of modern dinners. 1843 — Br. Atydos ii. xxviii, When the 'day-blush bursts from high. 1837 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 81 Why, 'Day-god, why so late? 1658 JACKSON Creed ix. xxiv. Wks. VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the 'day-going. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. ii. 77 The upper half of the circle . . . is the 'Day-Hours, and the lower . . . is the Night-Hours. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 A 'Day iornay, dicta. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xix. 420 A 'day respyte is worthe moche. a 2568 COVERDALE Bk. Death i. xxi, Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the 'day-season. 1850 MRS. BOWRING Poems II. 274 Thy 'day-sum of delight. c 1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 443 To be redy at a 'day warning.

b. *attrib.* 'Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as *day-bell, -bird, -breeze, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind*.

15. 'Tale of Bayn 172 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 51 Thei daunsyd all the nygt, till the son con ryse; The clerke rang the 'day-bell, as it was his gise. 1774 WHITE in Phil. Trans. LXV. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine . . . being the latest of all 'day-birds. 1808 J. BARLOW Columb. ii. 540 The 'day-breeze fans the God. 1644 A. BURGESS Magistrates Commission 15 It ought to be your 'day-care and your night-care, and your morning-care. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Trails, Voy. to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The master never slept but in his 'day-clothes whilst on board. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 33 If grieft lodges with us over night, Joy shall be our 'Day Guest. 1888 E. J. MATHER Nor'ard of Digger 103 The smacks had their gear down for a 'day-haul. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 73 Your very 'Daymoth has capabilities in this kind. 1879 Daily News 12 Oct., The people of the 'day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers. 1630 BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem., Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose 'day-task is this. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristophanes I. 263 Eluding our 'day-watch. 1738 DE FOE Plague (1840) 51 Till the morning-man, or 'day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1846 KEBLE Lyra Innoc. (1873) 50 How soft the 'day-wind sighed.

c. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, ' (that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night', as *day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse, -seller, -sleeper; day-drowsiness, fishing, journeying, reflection, slumber, somnambulism, vision*; also adjectives, as *day-appearing, -flying, -shining, etc.*

1821 SHELLEY Fragments, Wandering i, Like a 'day-appearing dream. 1725 POPE Odys. xix. 83 A 'day-devourer, and an evening spy! 1854 Meanderings of Mem. I. 149 'Day-drowsiness—and night's arousing power. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 237 Show him the way of doing that, the dullest 'daydrudge kindles into a hero. 1653 WALTON Angler 126 There is night as well as 'day-fishing for a Trout. 1889 A. R. WALLACE Darwinism 248 'Day-fishing moths. 1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. Iv. lxiv. 274 In leisurely 'day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1657 TOMLINSON Kenou's Disp. 4 Jugglers, 'Day-lurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 POPE Odys. iv. 1062 The 'day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1889 Tablet 3 Aug. 167 Two classes of flower-girl—the 'day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1850 STONEY Arcadia (1622) 2 The 'day-shining starres. 1549 CHURCH Hurt Sedit. (1641) 41 'Day-sleepers, purse-pickers. 1836—9 TOTO Cycl. Anat. II. 767½ The bat . . . awake from its deep 'day-slumber. 1849 H. MAYO Truths in Pop. Superst. vi. 86 Let me narrate some instances . . . one of 'day-somnambulism. 1677 GALE Crit. Gentiles II. iii. 58 Their night-dreams and 'day-visions whereby they divided things.

d. objective or objective genitive, as *day-distracting, -distracting, -loving* adjs.; *day-hater, -prolonger*; e. instrumental, as *day-lit, day-wearied* adj.; f. adverbial, as *day-hired, -lasting, -lived* adjs.; g. similitive and parasynthetic, as *day-bright, -clear, -eyed* adjs.

1590 T. WATSON Poems (Arb.) 159 Virgin make fountains

of thy 'daie-bright eine. a 1592 GREENE & LONGE Looking Glasse (1801) 124 The day-bright eyes that made nie mee. 1785 BURNS and Ep. to J. Lapraik xvii, Some 'day-detecting owl. 1725 POPE Odys. xx. 102 The 'day-distracting theme. 1796 F. TOWNSHEND Poems 49 'Day-eyed Fancy. 1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars ii. c, The 'day-hater, Minerva's bird. 1751 Female Foudling II. 159 'Day-hired Servants. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 139 'Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON Dynamiter 136 The broad, daylight unnumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 BAILEY Festus v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or 'day-lived fashion. 1844 J. BOWRING Batavian Anthol. 158 'Day-prolonger—summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS, John v. iv. 35 Feeble, and 'day-wearied Sunne.

24. Special combinations: † *day-and-night*, the name of some disease; *day-before* attrib., of the previous day; *day-boarder*, see BOARDER; † *day-body*, a person taken up with the things of the day; *day-boy*, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v.; *day-cloak*, a cloak which requires to be wound up daily; *day-coal* (see 5); † *day, day* a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. *la-ta*); *day-degree* (see quot.); *day-drift, -hole* (see quot. and 5); *day-eye* (*Coal-mining*), a working open to daylight; *day-gang* † a. a day's march or journey (*obs.*); b. a gang of miners, etc., forming the *day-shift*; *day-gown*, a woman's gown worn by day; *day-holding*, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration); *day-hours* (*pl.*), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; *day-house* (*Astrol.*), a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*); † *day-liver*, one who lives for a day, or for the day; *dayman*, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; *day-nettle*: see DEAD-NETTLE and DEAN-NETTLE; *day-room*, a room occupied by day only; † *day-set, sun-set*; *day-shine, day-light*; † *day-shutting*, close of day, sunset; *day-stone*, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); *day-streak*, streak of dawn; *day-student*, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there; *day-ticket*, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day; also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; *day-tide* (*pool.*) day-time; *day-wages*, wages paid by the day; † *day-wait*, a watcher or watchman by day; *day-ward sb.*, ward kept by day; *dayward a* and *adv.*, towards the day; *day-water*, surface water (see 5).

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's Distyll. Waters Kijb, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the 'daye and nyght shotte. 1828 CORBETT Sermon, Drunkenness 45 Nobody is so dull as the 'daybefore drunkard. 1567-8 AAR. PARRER Corr. 310, I trust, not so great a 'day-body . . . but can consider both reason and godliness. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair II. xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a 'day-boy. 1888 BURGON Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send [him] . . . as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede 38 No sound . . . but the loud ticking of the old 'day-clock. 1712 ARATHNOT John Bull iv. vii, Bye! bye, Nic! Won't you like to shake your 'day-day, Nic! 1784 P. OLIVER in T. Hutchinson's Diary II. 213 Day, day! Yrs. P. Oliver. 1886 Daily News 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in 'day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss., 'Day drifts or day holes, galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H. T. CROFTON in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. VII. 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', 'day-eyes', or 'breast-highs'. a 1300 Cursor M. 5842 Vte of his land 'daie-ganges thre. 1840 T. A. TROLOPE Summ. Britt. II. 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 Pall Mall G. 14 Nov. 1/3 Another 'day gown for a well-known society woman. 1565 in Child Marriages (E.E.T.S.) 44 Ther was diuisee 'daie-holdings to get them to abide together; which they neuer cold bringe to passe. 1894 Pall Mall G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a 'day hole. 1855 P. FAIRMAN Princ. Div. Service I. 220 There is, however, attached to each of these 'day-hours a 'mid-hour Office. 1630 DRUMM, or HAWTH. Hymns to Fairest Fair, 'Day-livers, we remembrance do lose Of ages worn. 1880 Times 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries . . . mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive 'daymen', and captains of the respective wards. 1882 NADES Seaman-ship (ed. 6) 98 Marines, liders or Daymen. 1823 NICHOLSON Pract. Builder 577 A Small county Prison . . . A spacious 'day room on the ground floor. c 1386 CHAUCER Clerk's P. 718 At 'day set he on his way is goon. c 1222 BEDFORDS Pygmalion Poems 154 By moon, or lamp, or sunless 'day shine white. 1879 TENNYSON Gareth & L. 1065 Naked in open dayshine. 1673 in PICTON L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 316 That every publick house hang out lanterns . . . till 8 a clock at night, from 'day shutting. 1877 A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol. x. § 3. 441 'Day-stones. 1850 CLOUGH Dipsychus 83 'The chilly 'day-streak signal. 1883 Durham Univ. Jnl. 17 Dec. 141 Sorry indeed to see the 'day-student system becoming the rule. 1846 Railway Reg. III. 248 'Day tickets—The charge is a fare and a half. 1818 KEATS Endym. iii. 365 At brim of 'day-tide. 1645 tr. Camden's Hist. Brit. i. 1680 49 Souldiers, Servants, and all that took

'Day Wages for their Labour. a 1592 GREENE Orpharion Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 A labourer for day wages. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. xl. 210, I haue made the a 'dayewayte to the people of Israell. 1597-1601 IV. Riding Sessions Rolls 49 (Yorks. Archael. Assoc.), Vigiliis nuns in dieluis anglie their 'daywarde. 1876 LAMBE Poems, Psalm of West 367 Whilst ever 'dayward thou art steadfast drawn. 1698 Cav in Phil. Trans. XX. 369 A meer 'Day-Water . . . immediately from the Clouds. 1808 COWDEN Econ. Feeding Stock 198 A poor clay . . . extremely retentive of day-water.

† *Day, v.1 Obs.* In 3 *daeyn, daizeyn*. [A form of DAW v., assimilated to day sb.] † To dawn. c 1205 LAV. 21726 Lihten hit gon dæzen [c 1275 dæize]. — 21854 Faire hit gon dæizzen. — 26940 Hit agon dæizen [c 1275 dæize]. c 1275 Ibid. 1694 A morwe þo hit dæizen [c 1205 dawede]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112a Dayyn, or weynyn day . . . desco. Ibid. 214 Dayyn idem est, quod dayyn (Pymson dayen), aurora. c 1460 Towneley Myst. Jacob 108 Fare-well now, the day dayes. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 To Day, diere, disceere.

Hence *Daying vbl. sb.* = DAWING, DAWNING.

c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xxxvii, In þe daying of þe day. c 1532 Dewes Introl. Fr. in Palagr. 927 At the daying, a *lajourner*.

† *Day, v.2 Obs.* [f. DAY sb.]; in several disconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To appoint a day to any one; to cite or summon for an appointed day. [transl. Flem. *daghen*.]

1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed earnestly agayn, for tlo] abyde auche fuge-ment.

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration. Cf. DAYMENT.

1484 [see DAYING vbl. sb.]. 1580 LUFTON Strigila 117 They haue bin enforced when all their money was . . . spent, to haue their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement.

3. To give (a person) time for payment; *absol.* to postpone payment. (Cf. DAY sb. 12.)

1566 WAGER Cruell Debter, The most part of my debtters haue honestly payed, And they that were not redy I haue gently dayed. 1573 TUSSEY Husb. lxiii. (1878) 139 Ill husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

4. To appoint or fix as a date.

1594 CAREW Tasso (1881) 114 So when the terme was present come, that dayd The Captaine had.

5. To measure by the day; to furnish with days.

1600 AAR. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and houred, and inched out by a fearful God and terrible? 1616 BUDDEN tr. Aerodius' Parent's Hon. 168 Natural duty, can neither be dayed nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership. 1839 BAILEY Festus xiii. (1848) 122 When earth was dayed—was morrowed.

6. To year and day: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.

1523 FITZHERB. Shriv. 28 b, And put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyed. a 1666 W. SCLATER Sermon. Exper. (1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can . . . say, God be thanked; but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

Day, var. of DEY, dairywoman.

† *Dayage. Obs.* [f. DAY sb. + AGE.] † De-mutrage.

1592 in PICTON L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 70 (Various heads under which dues were claimed). Ferrage; Daiage; Lastage; Warfrage; Keyage; Cranage.

† *Day-bed. Obs.* A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge; *transf.* (the using of) a bed by day.

1594 SHARS. Rich. III. iii. vii. 72 (Qo. 1) He is not tulling on a lewly day bed. a 1613 OVERBURY Charac., Ordinarie Fencer. Wks. (1836) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoon he uses as his day-bed. — Distaster 127 He is a day-bed for the Devil to slumber on. 1818 SCOTT Rob Roy xxix, An old-fashioned day-bed, or settee. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son II. 193 Day-beds, fetid air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

Dayberry. local. (Cornw.) Also deberry (Devon), daberry (Kent). A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form.

1736 PEGGE Kenicisms, Dabberries pl., gooseberries. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Deberries, gooseberries. Devon. 1880 Cornwall Gloss., Day-berry, the wild gooseberry.

Day-blindness. A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 145. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 114½ Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

Daybook, day-book. A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; † also, a book for daily use or reference; *Naut.* a log-book (*obs.*).

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Papier journal, a day booke. 1593 J. HIGGINS tr. Janus's Nomenclator (N.), Diarium . . . Registre journal . . . are daile done. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 111 Gerhards' Soule's Watch; or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fiftie Heavenly Meditations. 1654 TAAP Conm. Pa. v. 4 The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 10 P. 3, I see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1866 MRS. GASKELL Wives and D. I. 328, 'I don't like his books', thought Mr. Gibson to himself at night, as over his daybooks he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book, an old and better name for the log-book.

b. Book-keeping. Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*, *Sales Daybook*, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the *Wastebook*, whence transactions are posted in the *Journal*; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously *Daybook* or *Journal*.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Rescouter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-books that can be blotted out again. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Book*. The waste-book, is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name *waste book* is given to this by way of distinction. *Journal-book* or *day-book*, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. **1887** *Westm. Rev.* June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

Day-break. [Cf. BREAK *v.* 41 and *sb.* 1. 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

1530 FALSGA. 804/1 At daye breake, au jour cremer. **1683** BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise.

attrib. **1845** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 1. 99 The crowing of the hannaquoi will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock.

So **Day-breaking**, the breaking of the day.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 At day breaking, the legions . . . abandoned their standings. **1647** (title). The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians in New England.

Day-daw. *Sc.* = next.

Day-dawn. Chiefly *poetic*. The dawn of day, daybreak.

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* iv. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 109 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. **1887** MORRIS *Odyssey* iv. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

Day-dream. A dream indulged in while awake, esp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

1685 DRYDEN *Lucret.* (T.). And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. **1864** C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

attrib. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation.

So **Day-dream v.**, to indulge in day-dreams; **Day-dreamer**; **Day-dreaming** *vbl. sb.*; **Day-dreamy a.**, pertaining to day-dreams.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.*, *The Voyage*. One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries. **1873** SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders. **1884** *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 738/1 The girl . . . who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

Dayerie, -ry, obs. forms of DAIRY.

Dayesie, dayesegh, obs. forms of DAISY.

† Day-fever. *Obs.* A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweating-sickness, *ephemera anglica pestilens* of old authors.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 155 Those who upon the Sun's heat have gotten the headach or a day-fever. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly we call the British or English swet.

Day-flower. A flower that opens by day; *spec.* in U. S. the genus *Commelyna* or Spiderwort.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 99/2 The Virginian Spiderwort . . . may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Day-flower*, an American name for *Commelyna*.

Day-fly. An insect of the family *Ephemeride*, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemerid.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 330 A four footed fle . . . it lieth not about one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (*i. a day-fly*). **1711** KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 36 This Fly . . . Never lives longer than a single Day; 'Tis therefore styl'd a Day-Fly. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out.

Day-house: see DEY-HOUSE.

† Daying, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DAY *v.* 2] The action of the verb DAY, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'.

1844 Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb., Spent at the daying between Baker and the paryshe. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. K. iv.* To bie at a newe pype Or bringe . . . To an vncertient by dowtfull daying. *Ibid.* Oij. That we maie name our dayismen to this daying. **1566** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approued too long, to be put a daying in these daies. **1598** R. BURNARD *tr. Terence, Andria* II. ii. If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? **1611** SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 16 Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

† Dayish, a. Obs. rare. [f. DAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* viii. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dayische signis [*diurna*]; **1535** daye signes].

Dayl, obs. form of DALE *sb.* 2

Day labour, day-la-bour. Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day.

c1449 PECOKE *Repr.*, His dai labour. **c1655** MILTON *Sonn. Blindness*, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?' I fondly ask. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. **1749** BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* 111. 146 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. **1793** SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 An expence . . . as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could . . . be expected.

Day-la-bourer. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour.

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 7 Other than such as beene common day labourers. **1585** ASP. *Sanders Sermon* (1841) 104 Should a king then . . . prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. **1699** *Poor Man's Plea* 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9s. per Week for his Labour. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect. Cor.* xxiii. (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So **Day-la-bouring ppl. a.**, that works for daily wages.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring man.

Dayless (dā'less), a. [f. DAY *sb.* + -LESS.]

† 1. Without redress, resource, or result. *Obs.*

[? Having lost his day, or the day.] **c1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 92 þes vanytes wasten pore menius goddis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han nedis to pursue. *Ibid.* 129 Pore men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but 3if þei eten knockis. **1387** TREVISIA *Ligden* (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [*in vanum*]. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 247 b. He came ageyne daylesse, or nothynged doe [*re infecta rediit*].

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.

1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. **1892** LO. LYTON *King Poppo* Prot. 356 Gleaning thro' a dayless world.

3. Not divided into days.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreess space.

Daylight (dā'loit).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also *day's light*.)

† To burn daylight: see BURN *v.* 11 b.

a1300 Cursor M. 6195 (Cott.) Drightin self þam ledd þair wal . . . Wit cluden piler on dai light. *Ibid.* 17344 þar he o naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins leme o dais light. **c1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 328 A bak to walke inne by day-light. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) i He had shame by daye ly3t to go in to the hows of his Frend. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 20 The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars as day-light doth a Lampe. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5283/2 We . . . resolved to pursue as long as we had Day-light. **1725** POPE *Odys.* xviii. 353 The day-light fades. **1862** DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were . . . as clear as daylight.

b. fig. The full light of knowledge and observation; openness, publicity.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some certain Knowledge. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They are good at . . . any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. **1892** *Law Times* 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

c. To let daylight into: to open up, make a hole in; to stab or shoot a person. *slang.*

1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. **1841** *French L.* 101/2 (Farmer) With the . . . intention of letting day-light into the wittling department. **1890** *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/1 Some . . . sharpshooter will . . . let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* or *at daylight*.

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

c1205 LAUR. 27337 þa þas ferde was al idit þa wes hit dai-light. **c1250** Owl & Night. 332 From eve fort hit is dai-light. **c1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 233 Alone als it was dayes lyght. **c1533** LO. BERNERS *Huon lvi.* 228 To departe or it be day lyght. **1670** NABBOROUGH *Yrnt. in Acc. Ser. Lett. Voy.* 1. (1694) 112 At daylight the Wind was at South-West. **1756** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight. **1885** E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c. between a rider and the saddle, etc. *slang.*

1820 SHELLEY *Oedipus Tyr.* II. ii. 35 *All.* A toast! a toast! *Dakry.* No beet-taps—darken daylight! **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Kester* xlv. No beet-taps after, and no daylight before. **1884** *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

4. *pl.* The eyes. *slang.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. x. (D.). If the lady says such another word to me . . . I will darken her daylight. **1821**

Blackw. Mag. X. 586, I saw the storm . . . through my half-bunged-up daylight.

5. (See quot.)

1889 *Century Dict.*, *Daylight*, a name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophosetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent. Also called *windrow-pane*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daylight colour*, etc.;

† **Daylight-gate**, the going or close of the day.

1613 T. POITS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) Bijb, The sayd Spirit . . . appeared at sundry times unto her . . . about Daylight-gate. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Their own daylight colours. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 A daylight piece. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 301 Through darkling suggestions rather than through daylight assertions. **1850** Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

11ence (*nonce-wd.*) **Day-lighty a.**, full of daylight, as a picture.

1880 W. SEVERN *in Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Müller, or a daylighty Cox.

Day-lily. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, *Hemerocallis*, with large yellow or orange flowers.

1597 GERAARDE *Herbal* I. lxiii. (ed. 1633), *Day-lilie*. This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spread abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. **1706** J. GARDINER *tr. Rapin* (1728) I. 48 (Jod.) Thou . . . Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

Daylle, obs. north. form of DOLE.

Daylong (dā'lon), a. and adv. [f. DAY *sb.* + LONG: cf. *life-long*.] *a. adj.* Lasting all day. *b. adv.* All through the day.

1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 53 His weary daylong chirping. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 3. i. 187 He mounted. . . And daylong rode on from the north. *Ibid.* III. iv. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

Dayly(e, obs. forms of DAILY, DALLY.

Day-mare. [After *night-mare*.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also *attrib.*

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. **1796** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. **1871** SIA T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady . . . subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have . . . been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. **1889** LOWELL *in Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† **Day math, day's math. Obs.** A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. DAY-WORK 2.

1669 Will of R. Mayor in *Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/2 Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, containinge one acre or dayes math of ground for her natural life. And after her deceyde, the above three acres or daye's workes of arable land, and one day-math of meadow ground for my daughter, Ursula Mayor. **1804** DUNCUMB *Herfordsh. I. Gloss.* (App.), *Day's math*, is . . . about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. **1864** SIA F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61.

† **Dayment. Obs.** Also daiment. [f. DAY *v.* 2 + -MENT.] Arbitration.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe; or by dayment. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Many arbitraments without good dayment. **1580** LUPTON *Siregila* 117 To spende all . . . that money and put it to dayment at last.

† **Dayn, v. Obs.** [By-form of DAWN, assimilated to day.] To dawn. So **Dayening** (in 3 *daijen*-, *daien*-, *dain*-, *daning*), dawning, dawn.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 77 De daiening cam eft agon. *Ibid.* 1808 Til de daiening. *Ibid.* 1810 De daiening. *Ibid.* 3264 Do sprong de daiening. **1515** *Scot. Field* 204 Some after dayned the daie. *Ibid.* 422 Then dayned the daie.

Dayn, -e, obs. forms of DEIGN.

Dayn-: see DAIN-.

† **Day-net. Obs.** A net used by day in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb. Kut.* II. Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day net. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets). **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets.

Daynous, var. of DEIGNOUS a. Obs.

Day-owl. The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 404 *Syrnina Funerea*, the Hawk Day-owl. *Ibid.* 407 *Syrnina Nyctea*, the Snowy Day-owl.

Day-peep. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

1530 FALSGA. 804/1 At daye pype, a la pype du jour. **1606** Willy Beguiled in *Hazl. Doubtley IX.* 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till day-peep. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. (1851) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peep . . . had wrought painfully. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† **Day-rawe, -rewe. Obs.** [f. DAY + rawe, *rewe*, *Kow.*] The first streak of day; the dawn.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 þu astege so be dai3 rewe þe deled from dai3 þe deorke nicht. **c1275** [see DAY-RE]. **c1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Rudden of þe day-rawe ros vpon v3ten. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 392 Qwen þe day-rawe rase he rysis be-lyfe.

† **Day-red.** *Obs.* The red of the break of day; the rosy dawn.

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 1 On anum reste-daze swybe ar on dazeged his coman to here byrgene. c1275 *Doomsday* 17 in *O. E. Misc.* 162 (Cotton MS.) þe engles in þe dai-red [*Ætius MS.* daye-rewe] blewð heore beme.

Dayri, -rio, -ry, *obs.* forms of DAIRY.

† **Day-rim.** *Obs.* In 1-rima, 2-r3-rime. [*f.* DAY + RIM.] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day; the dawn.

c1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 442 (Posw.) Hwæt is ðeos ðe astihþ swilce ariseþe dagrima? c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wilcker 175 *Aurora*, dagrima. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hwat is þis þe astihþ alse dai rieme? c1250 *Owl & Night*, 328 Wone ich i-so arise verre Oðer dai-rim oðer dai-sterre.

Day-rule. Formerly, 'A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc. to go without the bounds of his prison for one day' (*Tomlins Law Dict.*); also called *day-writ*.

c1750 W. Stroud *Mem.* 37, I effected an Escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Newgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled. 1808 *Svd. Smith Wks.* (1850) I. 127/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench. 1813 *Lamb Prot.* to Coleridge's *Remorse*, Could Quin come stalking from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day-scholar. A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see DAY sb. 24).

1833 *Ill. Martineau Berkeley the Banker* i. l. 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) I. 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day-scholar at the Charterhouse.

Day-school. a. An elementary week-day school, as distinguished from a *Sunday school*; or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an *evening or night school*. b. A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a *boarding school*.

a 1785 in WALPOLE *Letters to Horace Mann* (F. Hall), 1816 J. HAIGH (*title*), A practical Treatise on Day Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their Improvement. 1838 in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 41 *Headings*: Number of Children of Working Classes attending. Dame Schools and common Day Schools. Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools. *Ibid.* 42 Number Attending Day or evening schools only. Both day or evening and Sunday schools. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 42/1 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* viii, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 39 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. *Mod. (title)* The Girls' Public Day-school Company.

Dayse, *obs.* form of DAZE.

Day-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight.

1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 147 Day-sight is said to be endemic in some parts of France. 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Daysman (dā'z-mæn). [*f.* DAY sb. + MAN. For sense 1, cf. DAY v. 2, and DAYMENT.]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. *arch.*

1819 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 Sir, the daysmen cannot agree us. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* ix. 33 Nether is there any dayes man to reprove both the parties, or to laye his honde betwixt us. 1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 14 If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law: Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 50 They had some common arbitrators, or daysmen, in every towne, that made a friendly composition between man and man. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1639) 427 A days man or umpire, *arbitr.* 1746-7 *HEAVY METAL* (1818) 15 Death, like some able daysman, has laid his hand on the contending parties. 1844 *MACAULAY Barre Misc. Wks.* 1860 II. 128 Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a 1639 *WARD Serm.* (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day's man, or journeyman, or taker. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Days-man*, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. 1750 *ELLIS Country Housew.* 16 (E. D. S.) A day's-man, as we call them in Hertfordshire. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. Living Subjects* 121 We pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages.

† 3. *Obs. nonce-uses.* (See quotes.)

1598 *BACON Sacred Medit.* (Arb.) 109 For we ought to be daies-men, and not to-morrow-men, considering the shortness of our time. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 951 We are in Pindars account but εἰρησφοί, Daiesmen, i.e. of a daies continuance.

Hence † **Daysmanship**, the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

1649 *LIGHTFOOT Battle w. Wasps' Nest Wks.* 1825 I. 407 If you be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home: the Evangelists need none of your day'smanship.

Day-spring. Daybreak, early dawn. Now chiefly *poet.* or *fig.*

c1300 *K. Alis.* 4290 Day spring is jolyf tide. 1381 *WYCLIF Job* xxxviii. 12 Whether... thou... hast shewed to the dai spring his place. 1526-34 *TINDALE Luke* i. 78 The daye springe from an hye hath visited vs. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 264 The day springe or dawninge of the daye gyueth a certeyne lyght before the rysynge of the soonne. 1671

MILTON Samson 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born. 1791 *COVERDALE Iliad* i. 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palm'd. 1837 *ILL. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* 11. 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day-spring, before he could proceed another step. 1875 *SCATFORTH Lect. Text M. Test.* 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the day-spring of the Reformation.

Day-star. Also 3-sterne, 5-sterne, -starno.

1. The morning star.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxiii. 26 Nu gæð dazg steorra up. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 270 Seo sunne & se mona & æfen steorra & dazg steorra. a 1250 [*see* DAY-RIM]. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cix. 3 Bifore dai-sterne gat I þe. 14. *LYDA, Temple of Glas* 1355 Fairest of sterres... o Venus... O myzti goddess, daister after nyzt. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 89 A Day-sterne, lucifer vel phosphorus. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph.* Epist. 39 Early in the morning, so soone as the day starre appeared. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 157 Such men are as day-stars, breaking the night and hastening the dawn.

2. The sun, as the orb of day. *poet.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Rariss* ii. 11. *Babylon* 577 His Heav'n-tuned harp, which shall resound While the bright day-star rides his glorious Round. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams, 1789 *WORTSW. Evening Walk* 190 Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill.

3. *fig.*

1381 *WYCLIF Pet.* i. 19 Til the day bigynne fur to 3iue list, and the day sterre springe in 3oure hertis. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 118 Haylle lytlylle tyme mop [the infant Jesus] Of oure crede thou art crop: I wold drynk on thy cop, Lytlylle day starne. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Ballad of our Lady* 26 Haille, bricht, be sicht, in hevyon on hicht! Haille, day sterre orientale! 1738 *WESLEY Hymns*, 'We lift our Hearts' i. We lift our Hearts to Thee, O Day-Star from on High! 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* III. xlii. 466 The day-star of the American Union.

† **Day-sun.** *Obs.* The sun. *rhetorical* and *fig.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 15 The chosen... shall behold Christ the day-sun. 1587 — *De Mornay* ix. 125 God... commanded the day-sunne to be, and it was don. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 76 The day-sun of righteousness.

Day's-work (dā'z-wʊk). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = DAYWORK 2 (*obs.*).

1594 *SHARS, Rich.* III. i. 1. I Now have I done a good daies work. 1610 W. POLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 59 Four square Peaches make a Daieswork, to Daies-workes a Roode. 1640 G. H. WITTS *Recreations* Hija, Your dayes work's done, each morning as you rise. c1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 395 Paying him for more day's works. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) to The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log',—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dā'tāl, dātāl, dātāl). [*f.* DAY + TALE reckoning, etc. In sense 1 parallel to *nighter-tale* in Chaucer, etc., where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between this and sense 2.]

† 1. Day-time. *A daye tale*: by day. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 699/a A daye tale he scouketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a thevynge.

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day. Chiefly *attrib.*, reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in *day-tale hand, labour, wages, work*, etc.; *day-tale man*, a day-labourer; *day-tale pace*, 'a slow pace' (*Halliv.*).

1560 *Summ. Certain Reasons in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 Men that tooke daytall wages. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 It shall be accounted but for half a day with those that work with you by daytalle. 1761 *STERNB Tr. Shandy* (1770) III. 143 (D.) Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tall critick. 1770 *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls in Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, Being daytall-man to Mathias Webster. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Forksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Daytalle* (that) (that is, *day-tale*), *adj.* by the day; as, 'daite-man', a day-labourer; 'daite-work', work done by the day. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* *Daytal*, tale or reckoning by the day. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Day-tale fellow*, *Day-tale man*, a labourer hired by the day. Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Datal* *hauds*, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 564 hours.

Day-taler, dataller (dā'tāl-er). *local*. [*f.* prec. + -ER.] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dataller* (S. Lanc.), *Daytal-labourer* (Furness), a day labourer. 1881 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Jan. 7/7 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries. 1886 *Engineer* 13 Aug. 138/1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair.

Day-time. The time of daylight.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiii. 2, I crie in the daye tyme... and in the night season. a 1626 *BACON Ess. Famé* (Arb.) 579 In the day time she sitteth in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. 1782 *PARSTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. vi. 18 Lights in the day-time were usual. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes.

Day-woman, dairy-woman: see DEY.

Daywork, daywork. [*Cf.* also DARG.]

† 1. The work of a day; = DAY'S WORK. *Obs.* or *north. dial.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 151 (Gr.) Þæt he þæt dægweorc

dreore gebotte. c1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xvi. 254 Na man... evyr herd, or saw befor. A Daywerk to þat Daywerk lyk. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 37 Evry daye his daye work. 1832 *Specimens Yorkshire Dialect*, Monny a daywork we ha' wrought together.

† 2. The amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc.) in a day. *Obs.*

c1270 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1257 (EANCE) Sex Day-wercales terras meae. 1318-19 *M.S.* (Sotby's Sale Catal. 7 Apr. (1892) 22), Grant from Richard de Twysdenne... of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst. 1494 *Will of Reede* (Somerset Ho.), 21 day werkkes of land. 1534 *Inv. Sir L. Bagot in Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1, xxviii day-warke of pea... xij day-warke of barley... xxiij day-warke of whet. 1641 *BEST Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 38 The South Wandell close, with its bottomes, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 950 With Masons that had their day-work. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Yards. 1751 *LABELLY Westm. Br.* 79. All the workmanship... being suffered to be done by Day-Work. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work.

† **Day-writ.** *Obs.* = DAY-RULE.

1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v., It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writs than day writs (or rules).

Daze (dā'z). *v.* Forms: 4-6 *dase*, (5 *dayse*, 6-9 *daise*), 7- *daze*. [*ME. dase-n*, a. ON. **dasa*, found in Icel. in the refl. *dasa-ska* to become weary and exhausted, *c.g.* from cold, Sw. *dasa* intr. to lie idle; cf. Icel. *dasi* a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng. No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs.]

1. *trans.* 1. To prostrate the mental faculties of (a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc.; to benumb or confuse the senses; to stun, stupefy.

c1325 [*see* DAZED 1]. a 1400-40 *Alexander* 3997 He was dased of þe dint & half dede him smyd. c1400 *Deut.* Troy 7654 The deire of his dyot dasit hym but lile. a 1563 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 443 These things dased their wits, and amazeth their minds. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 7 But shewd by outward signes that dread her sense did daze. 1669 *DAYDEN Tyrannic Love* iv. ii, Poor human kind, all dazed in open day, Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, He daises himself with drink. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xxiii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire ear) 'dazed'. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2. *esp.* To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1520 *SKELTON Pk. Sparrowe* 1103 She made me sore amased vpon her when I gased... My eyne were so dased. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 11 They are but trumprie and deceytes, to daze the foolish eyes. 1631 *HRV. wood Fair Maid of West* ii. 1 Wks. 1874 II. 352 To daze all eyes that shall behold her state. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 12 The sudden light Dazed me half-blind. 1864 *SKELTON's Poems* 152 Shall earthly splendour that strong eyesight daze?

3. To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 6647 For-þi þat þai... Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice, And ay was dased in charite. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ProL 88 The callour air... Dasing the blude in every creature. 1656 *MONEYMASTERIAL Things* lxx. 52 They (birds) stay not too long off, lest th' Eggs be daz'd. 1876 *MID-YORKSHIRE Gloss.*, *Daze*, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth. 1897 *ATKINSON Moorland* 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

II. *intr.* † 4. To be or become stupefied or bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or torpid. *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 383 Þer he [the king of Nineveh] dased in þat duse, with droppande teres. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. 14. *Kyng & Hermit* 418 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stod in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey? 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 90 To Dayse (A. Dase), *vbi* to be calide. 1520 *MONK Supplic. Sonys* Wks. 331/a Whan his head first began to dase, of that evill drynke.

† 5. Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. *Obs.*

c1386 [*see* DAWSEN]. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 252/1 Which law if it were laied in their light... wold make all theyr eyen dase. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. 1. (1718) 125 Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can... gaze On glitt'ring beams of honour, and not daze.

† 6. To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision (after, upon). *Obs.*

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 641, I saw dyvers... Dasyng after dottrellis. 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* xxviii. 32 Thine eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become DAZED (sense 3). Now *local*.

1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat from dazing.

7. 'To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc.' (*Jamieson*). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

Daze (dā'z), *sb.* [f. DAZE *v.*]

1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (*north. dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON, *To get a daze*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xix, 'I'm all in a sound-daze to day.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, 'A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.'

2. *Min.* An old name for mica (from its glitter).

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2103 *Daze* is a kind of glittering stone... some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1715 THORNBURY *Leeds* 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the mica. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'The word *Daze* takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering.' 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 106 Glimmer, *Daze*, or *Glist*.

Dazed (dā'zɪd), *pph. a.* [f. DAZE *v.* + -ED. Cf. ON. *dasab* exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied, bewildered.

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1084, 'I stod as styll as dazed quayle.' c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 56 He wes þan in dys dēyd bot a dasyd man. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Dasyd*, or be-dasyd, *vertiginosus*. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxvi, 'My daisyd heid forduillit disselle.' 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.*, etc. (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1789 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* iv, 'Whyles dazet wi' love, whyles dazet wi' drink.' 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your dazed eyes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. *north.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 58 The dasyt bluid... Walxis dolf and dull throu myne unweildy age. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *I see dazed*, I am very cold. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Dazed*, benumbed with frost. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Dazed*, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. *north. dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dazed Bread*, dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*, ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1805 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A dazed loaf*, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Dazed bread* is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. *Sc. and north. Eng.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Daised wind*, rotten wood. 1892 *Specification* (Durham), 'No dazed wood to be used.'

Dazedly (dā'zɪdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dazed way or manner; † inertly, torpidly (as from cold).

13... [see DAZEONESS]. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupil* III. iv. 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1888 *Chamb. Jnl.* July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

Dazedness. [-NESS.] Dazed condition; † the state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4906 Thourgh fire þat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn þe dasednes [MS. *Lansd.* coldnes] of charite. 13... *MSS. Tib. E.* vii. fol. 24 *Dasednes* of hert als clerkes pruyes Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 577 What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study.

Dazel, -ell, -ile, *obs. forms* of DAZZLE.

Dazement (dā'zɪmənt), *rare*. [mod. f. DAZE *v.* + -MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1655 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dazement*, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. iv. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement.

Dazie, **dazied**, *obs. forms* of DAISY. -IED.

† **Daziness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [See DAZY *a.* and -NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness.

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* D. iij, Oftentymes their posteritie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde.

Dazing (dā'zɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a 1535 MORE *De qual. Noviss.* Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe out of their waterye eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lorde shall geue the thare a fearful hert and dasyng of eyes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dasyng, or giddiness of the heade. 1877 *Halderness Gloss.*, *Dazings*, a severe cold, especially in the head.

† b. A disease of sheep; = DAZY *sb.* Obs.

1799 *Fish. Highl. Sc.* III. 404 (Jam.) *Daising* or *Vauquish*. This disease... is... most severe upon young sheep.

Dazing, *pph. a.* [-ING 2.] That dazes; † that is dazed.

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1538 Such a dasande drede dasched to his hert. 1531 FRITH *Judgment upon Tracy* Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dasing brain, let other men judge.

Dazle, *obs. form* of DAZZLE.

Dazy (dā'zi), *a. rare*. [f. DAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.] a. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (*dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON *S. v.*, *A daisy day*, a cold raw day, without sunshine. 1880 BLACKMORE *Ereua* vi. 30 With... a head still weak and dazy.

† **Dazy**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DAZE *v.* or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dazye, you shall... feele upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

Dazzle (dā'zəl), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *dasel* (l. 6 *dasill*, -yll, *dazile*, *dassel* (l. 6-7 *dazel* (l. 1, *dasle*, 6-8 *dazle*, (7 *daisle*), 6- *dazzle*. [In 15-16th c. *dasel*, *dazle*, freq. and dim. of *dase*, DAZE *v.* (esp. in sense 2).]

† 1. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, esp. from gazing at too bright light. (*lit. and fig.*) Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 Paraventure his eyen daselyd as he lokod from aboue down. 1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunne]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. ii. 85. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. vi, *Ped. Ha?* doe I dazell? *Rod.* Tis the faire Alinda. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 64 His Eyes dazed at the Precipice of his Statute.

† 2. To be or become mentally confused or stupefied; to become dizzy. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeth at Gods rightnesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. ii. (1651) 95 Many... tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. *trans.* To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (*Also fig.*)

1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. xliii, Wyth a clere ye [=eye] not dasylyd wyth the glyteryng of such thyngys as are present. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* xiii, Doth not the sonne dasill the clearest eyes? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come... out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the eye. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 He tried to dazle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his equipage. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 334 The gas-light, which dazles my eyes.

absol. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Light after a time ceases to dazle.

4. *fig.* To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so daselled the mindes of many. 1622 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (ed. 2) 94 Their vnruly passions... dazeling and dimming their iudgements. 1643 J. M. *Sovereigne Salve* Pref., Rhetorick may dazle simple men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 8 The ordinary People; who are so used to be dazled with Riches. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 97 Pope seems to have been dazled by the amazing vivacity of the man.

b. *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak... sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly daz'd better. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 336 Thine are those charms that dazle and endear. 1879 M. ANNOLO *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light. *Const. † down, out. rare.*

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 243 They can see... into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeth all the glory of the world in their eyes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnl.* (1872) 1. 47 This church was dazled out of sight by the Cathedral.

Dazle (dā'zəl), *sb.* [f. prec.]

† 1. Dazzled state or condition. *Obs.*

1627-77 FETLHAM *Resolves* l. xxvii. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* ii. xl. (1739) 177 This was but a dazle, an Eclipse ensues. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) l. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazle of the water. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* l. iv. 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazle of the Mediterranean waves. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept., One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazle.

b. *fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 338 Through whose red and white... the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazle of their busy life.

Dazzled (dā'zəld), *pph. a.* [f. DAZZLE *v.*]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 409 So forcible is the dazled blindness of selfe Love. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1629) 89 [He] cleareth the dazeled eyes of that army. a 1628 — *Poems, Hum. Learning* xvi, Those dazled notions... Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 WOROSZY. *Sonn.* 'Here pause, etc.', An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazled eye. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. ii. 131 This indistinct and dazled apprehension.

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazled light of the Moone. 1833 TENNISON *Fatima* iv, Myspirit... Faints like a dazled morning moon.

Dazzlement (dā'zəl'mənt), [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vi, Confused dazings, broken by bewildering dazlements. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Pueritia* 269 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 324 The blinkard dazlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

† **Dazzleness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. for *dazzledness*.] Dazzled condition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Overwhelmed with a perpetuall dazleness of sight.

Dazzler (dā'zəlɪ), [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles: said e.g. of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1800 COWPER *tr. Andreini's Adam* v. ix. Wks. 1837 X. 383 Thou Lord immutable... Thou dazler and obscurer of the sun! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxxvi, Mr. Lumbeyshook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazler. 1889 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazlers. He succeeded in dazling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. *slang.*

1883 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter... received a dazler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

Dazzling, *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dasling of the head. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 95 If your eyes bee able to beholde it without dazling.

Dazzling (dā'zliŋ), *pph. a.* [-ING 2.]

† 1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed. (See DAZZLE *v.* 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 4 His hoarse throt and dazling eyes. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 227 Do my dazling eyes Deceive me? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 67 Unless God have smitten us... with a dazling giddinesse at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 This unexpected proposall put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (esp. with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, Drivnyng away the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xxiv. 246 Clad in dazling brass. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* l. ix. i. 155 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazling.

3. *fig.* That dazzles the mind of the observer; brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. l, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazling charms array'd. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 113 A neighbourhood so dazling in its intellectual pretensions.

4. *quasi-adv.*

1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxxix. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 13 Its general surface was dazling white.

Dazzlingly (dā'zliŋli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

† 1. In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1.) *Obs.* 1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, K. *Bladud* 56 [They] blinde are, and dazlingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.

a 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 322 His Scales the Sun-beams dazlingly reflect. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* III. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazlingly white. 1879 FROUOE *Cæsar* x. 118 Pompey's success had been dazlingly rapid.

De, *obs. Sc. form* of DIE *v.*

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE.

Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for *de* = *the*.

|| *De*. I. (dē) A Latin preposition, meaning 'down from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English. The chief of these are the following:

1. *de bene esse* (*Law*), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present... but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Well-being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1670).

1603 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his May^{ty} signature. 1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. The Court... often orders that Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*.

2. *de congruo*, or CONGRUITY.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* (1629) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification *de congruo* they intrap themselves in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve *de congruo* is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [see CONGRUITY 5 a].

3. *de facto*, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to *de jure*. Used also as an *adj.* = 'actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb. 1502 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope

erred *de facto* in the reconciliation of the French King, 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* l. iii. § 30 He may do it *de facto*, but *de iure* he cannot. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 29 It will appear, that *de facto* it is so. 1696 *Growth Deism* 12 The Shilobite of the Church now is King William's *de facto* Title. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 371 That temporary allegiance, which was due to him as king *de facto*. 1870 [see *de jure*, below]. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 701 The acts of the *de facto* directors might... bind the company.

Hence † *Defacto-man* (also *defacto sb.*), one who recognized William III as king *de facto*. † *Defactotship*, a *de facto* standing, position, or title.

1666 *Growth Deism* 15 For these *de facto*-men, and the Jacobites, were but lately the same sort of People. *Ibid.* 13 And when the King had better Titles... yet he must be made to pay... Dr. S.—Sixteen Hundred Pounds a Year, for a *Defactotship* only. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 39 The one allows the *Defactotship* of the Queen.

4. *de fide*, of faith, to be held as an article of faith.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* l. iii. § 5 Some [hold] that the Popes indirect Power over Princes in Temporalities is *de fide*; Others the contrary.

5. *de jure*, of right, by right, according to law. Nearly always opposed to *de facto*; like that also (though less usually), treated as an *adj.* = 'legal', and placed before the sb.

1611 *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) l. 136 (Stanf.) Done *de facto*, and not *de jure*. 1638 [see *de facto* above]. 1694 *Poet Buffoon*, etc. 7 (Stanf.) Husband or Gallant, either way, *De facto* or *De jure* sway. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 81 States that are *de facto* independent, without having anything to do with the question of *de jure*. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind*, (1886) 74 It is a *de jure*, and not a *de facto* property that we have in it.

6. *de novo*, anew, afresh, over again from the beginning. Rarely as *adj.* = 'new, fresh', and prefixed to sb.

1617 *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) l. 304 (Stanf.) It is said they have opened *de novo* Calais to our English trade. 1817 PEEL in *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 121 We cannot make a constitution *de novo*. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 143/2 A *de novo* development of such texture. 1881 *Med. Temp. Frnt.* XLIX. 18 In which it is developed by circumstances *de novo*.

7. *de profundis*, the first words of the Latin version of Psalm cxxx (cxxxix) = 'Out of the depths (have I cried)'; hence subst. a. the name of this psalm; b. a psalm of penitence; c. a cry from the depths of sorrow, misery, or degradation.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 Saying *De profundis* for me, for my fader and my moder. 1500-10 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 147 With *De profundis* fend the, and that failye. 1839 NASHE *Prof. Graces' Monophony* (Arb.) 17 Let subjects for all their insolence, dedicate a *De profundis* curie morning to the preservation of their Cæsar. 1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 220/4 (Stanf.) The Labor cry, the new *De Profundis*, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil.

II. The French preposition *de*, *d'* (*də*, anglicized *dī*, *dē*, *də*), meaning 'of, from', occurring in names of places, as *Ashby de la Zouch*, in territorial titles, as *Earl Grey de Wilton*, *Lord Talbot de Malahide*, and in personal surnames, as *De Lisle*, *D'Israeli*, *De Quincey*; also, in French phrases more or less in English use, as *coup d'état*, *coup de main*, etc. (see *Cour*); *de haut en bas*, from height to lowness, condescendingly as from a lofty position, with an air of affected superiority; *de nouveau*, anew, afresh; *de rigueur*, of strictness, (a matter) strictly or rigorously obligatory, according to strict etiquette; *de trop*, too much, (one) too many, in the way.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* l. ii. Not if you treat him *de haut en bas*, as you use to do. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1799) III. 274. I know no company in which you are likely to be *de trop*. 1775 GIBBON in *Life & Lett.* (1869) 237 (Stanf.) The first chapter has been composed of *nouveau* three times. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. 'I should only be *de trop*', said the Captain. 1849 — *Pendennis* xxix. All the young men go to Spratt's after their balls. It is *de rigueur*, my dear. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Mar. 269/3. I am decidedly *de trop* this morning. *Mod.* On such occasions evening dress is *de rigueur*.

De-, prefix. The Latin adverb and preposition, used in combination with verbs, and their derivatives. A large number of verbs so formed lived on in French as popular words, or were taken over into that language in earlier or later times as learned words, and thence came into English, as *decrease*, *decrease*, *decrease*; *defend*, *defend*; *desire*, *desire*; *desire*, *desire*. In later times English verbs, with their derivative adjectives and substantives, as also participial adjectives and substantives without any verbs, have been adapted directly from Latin, or formed from Latin elements, without the intervention of French. The following are the chief uses in Lat. and Eng.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Down, down from, down to; as *dependere* to hang down, *DEPEND* (DEPENDENT, -ENCE, etc.); *deponere* to lay down, *DEPOSE*, *DEPOSE*; *deprimere* to press down, *DEPRESS*; *descendere* to climb down, *DESCEND*; *devenire* to gulp down, *DEVOUR*. So of English formation, *DEBARK*.

2. Off, away, aside; as *declinare* to turn aside, *DECLINE*; *deducere* to lead away, *DEDUCE*; *defendere* to ward off, *DEFEND*; *deportare* to carry off, *DEPORT*; *designare* to mark off, *DESIGNATE*; *desistere* to stand off, *DESIST*.

b. Away from oneself; as *delegare* to make over, *DELEGATE*; *deprecari* to pray away, *DEPRECATE*.

3. Down to the bottom, completely; hence thoroughly, on and on, away; also methodically, formally; as *declinare* to shunt away, *DECLAIM*; *declinare* to make quite clear, *DECLARE*; *dehinc* to strip quite bare, *DENUDE*; *deplorare* to weep as lost, *DEPLORE*; *derelinquere* to abandon completely, *DERELICT*; *despoliare* to spoil utterly, *DESPOIL*.

h. To exhaustion, to the dregs; as *decoquere* to boil down or away, *DECOCT*; *deliquescere* to melt away, *DELIQUESCE*.

4. In a bad sense, so as to put down or subject to some indignity; as *despicere* to take in, *DESPICER*; *deludere* to make game of, *DELUDE*; *deridere* to laugh to scorn, *DERIDE*; *detestari* to abominate, *DETEST*.

5. In late L., *decompositus* was used by the grammarians in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound (word)', passing later into that of 'compounded over again, doubly or further compounded'; in this sense the word has in modern times been taken into chemistry, botany, etc. (see *DECOMPOSE*, *DECOMPOUND*), and the prefix has been similarly used in other words, as *DECOMPLEX*, *DEMIXTURE*.

6. In Latin, *de-* had also the function of undoing or reversing the action of a verb, e.g. *armare* to arm, *dearmare* to disarm, *decorare* to grace, *decolorare* to disgrace, *jungere* to join, *dijungere* to unyoke, *velare* to veil, *develare* to unveil, and of forming verbs of similar type from substantives, as *deartare* to dismember, from *artus* member, join, *decollare* to behead, from *collum* neck, *decorticare* to deprive of bark, from *corticem* bark, *deformare* to rob of its flowers, from *florem* flower. A like notion was usually expressed in classical Latin by the prefix *dis-*; e.g. *cingere* to gird, *discingere* to ungird, *convenire* to agree, *disconvenire* to disagree, *jungere* to join, *dijungere* to disjoin, *diffidulare* to unclasp, *diffidulare* to uncorset, *discaleare* unshod. In late L., *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, became the favoured form; and although some L. words in *de-* lived on, or were by scholars adopted into the Romanic langs., all new compounds were formed with *des-*, and many even of the Latin words in *de-* were refashioned in Romanic with *des-*; thus L. *dearmare*, *decolorare*, *decollare*, *decorticare*, *deformare*, *decapitare*, Romanic *desarmare*, *descolorare*, *descollare*, *descorticare*, *desdegnare*, *de-* and *des-formare*, *de-* and *des-capitare*, OF *des-armare*, *des-charner*, *des-corchier*, *des-daigner*, *de-* and *des-former*, *de-* and *des-capiter*. In later F. *de-* became, first in speech, and finally in writing, *dé-*, in which form it was identical with the *dé-* of learned words from L. *dé-*. In English, early words taken from OF, with *des-* retained this form (now altered back under Latin influence to *dis-*), as in *disarm*, *disband*, *disburse*, *discolour*, *disclaim*, *disfranchise*, *disjoin*, *disrobe*; but later words have *de-*, which, although coming from F. *dé-* — OF *des-* — L. *dis-*, is usually viewed and treated as identical with Latin *dé-*; e.g. *debauch*, *le-bord*, *deft*, *defile*, *depeople*, *derange*, *develop*. In some words both forms have passed into English, as *disburse*, *dé-burse*, *discard*, *dé-card*, *disconcert*, *dé-concert*, *disfranchise*, *dé-franchise*. In French the prefix *des-*, *dé-*, has received an ever increasing extension as a privative, freely prefixed to verbs, as in *débarasser*, *débrutaliser*, *décentraliser*, *déconspirer*, etc., or used to form verbs of the same type from nouns, as *débanquer*, *débonder*, *déchaperonner*, *défrapper*, etc. From the free adoption of these into English, *de-* has here also become a living privative element, freely prefixed to verbs (esp. in -ize, -ate, -fy), and forming verbs of a similar type from substantives or adjectives. Hence:

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

1. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.), having the sense of undoing the action of the simple verb, or of depriving (anything) of the thing or character therein expressed, e.g. *de-acidify* to undo or reverse the acidifying process, to take away the acid character, deprive (a thing) of its acid; hence *de-acidified*, -fying, -fication; *de-anglicize* to undo the anglicizing of, to divest of its English character, render no longer English. Some of these are formed by prefixing *de-* to the original verb, but others are more logically analysed as formed with *de-* + sb. or adj. + verbal suffix, the resulting form being the same in either case. In others, again, no corresponding simple verb is in use; e.g. *decephalize*, *decrebrate*, *decolourize*, *defibrinate*. The older and more important of these words are given in their places as main words: e.g. *DECHRISTIANIZE*, *DECOMPOSE*, *DEMAGNETIZE*, *DEMORALIZE*, etc. Of others of less importance, of recent use, and of obvious meaning, examples, nearly all of the 19th c. (but *decanonize* 1624, *de-cardinalize* 1645), here follow.

(The hyphen is conveniently used when the *de-* comes before a vowel, and sometimes elsewhere to emphasize the occasional nature of the combination, or draw special attention to its composition; otherwise it is not required.)

De-acidify (-fy, -fication), *de-aerate* (-ed, -ation), *de-alcoholize* (-ed, -ization, -ist), *de-alkalize* (-ed), *de-americanize*, *de-anathematize*, *de-anglicize* (-ed), *de-appetize* (-ing), *de-arsenicize* (-ing), *de-aspirate* (-ing, -ation, -ator), *debitumize* (-ation), *debrutalize*, *debunmionize*, *decearize*, *decanonize*, *decanonize* (-ation), *decanthorize*, *decardinalize*, *decearize* (-ation), *decearize* (-ation), *dechloral*, *dechlorinate*, *dechlorinate* (-ation), *dechlorinate* (-ization), *decolorize*, *decolorize* (-ed), *de-educate*, *de-electrify*, *de-electrize*

(-ation), *deesulfurize*, *deesulfurize* (-ed, -ation), *deformalize*, *defortify*, *deganglionate* (-ed), *de-generalize*, *degentilize* (-ing), *degermanize*, *de-heathenize*, *dehellinize* (-ation), *dehistoricize*, *de-idealize* (-ed, -ing, etc.), *de-individualize* (-ation), *de-individuate*, *de-industrialize*, *de-in-sularize*, *de-integrate*, *de-intellectualize* (-ed, -ing), *de-italianize*, *de-jansenize*, *de-junkerize*, *de-jatinize* (-ed, -ation), *de-liberalize*, *de-limitize*, *de-localize*, *demartialize*, *dementholize* (-ed), *demetallize*, *demetrize*, *dennacotize*, *dennacolate* (-ed), *de-or-ganize* (-ation), *de-orientalize*, *de-ossify* (-fication), *de-ovonize* (-ation), *depaiganize*, *depantheonize* (to put out of the pantheon), *deparitanize*, *dephilosophize*, *dephysicize* (to do away with physical development; -ation), *depiedmontize*, *depoliti-calize*, *depriorize* (deprive of priority), *deprofes-sionalize*, *deprotestantize*, *deprovincialize*, *de-rabbinize* (-ation), *dereligionize* (-ing), *deruralize*, *desaxtonize*, *desemanticize*, *desentimentalize* (-ed), *deskeletonize* (to rid of its skeleton), *desocialize* (-ation), *desupernaturalize*, *detarnutize* (-ation), *detheorize* (to divest of theories), *devolaritize*.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 134 "Decidified nitrous air. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 65 Calling them aerated and de-aerated. 1878 *Uae Dict. Arts* (ed. 8) IV. 240 A flask, filled up with hot de-aerated water. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 38 The dirt and the stagnation, and the de-aeration of the water. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 11 Like blank cartridge or "decalcoholized wine. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sgr. Silchester's* III. xxi. 236 It is a capital decalcoholist. 1877 *Rowkett's Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) l. 74 The substance consists of "de-alkalized fibrin. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket v. ii.* 176 Can the King "de-anathematise this work? 1893 F. HALL in *N. J. Nation* XXXVII. 435/1 "Deanglicized Englishmen. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 201/1 He even thinks we must de-anglicize our language. 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan. 56 A "de-appetizing feast of dry bones. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L. App. F.* 210 They both "deaspirated the initial. *Ibid.* § 12. 24 Similar deaspirating movements both in Greek and Sanskrit. *Ibid.* § 22. 47, I have frequently observed... that when a group of deaspirators are talking together, an *h* is rarely heard at all. 1879 *Whitney Sanskrit Gram.* Index 478/2 Deaspiration of aspirate mutes. 1864 *DANA Man. Geol.* II. 410 The "de-bitumization of the coal. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 30 Apr. Not merely to "debrutalize the police force, but to purify and ennoble it. 1872 *DASSETT Three to One* l. 250 An eminent chiropodist and "debumionizer. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 3/2 The Republicans... wish to decentralize, to "decentralize France. 1834 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 280 He did not talk of "decentralizing certain of our provinces, nor of de-jansenizing certain corporations. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 4 June, That this committee intended to de-Calvinize the church. 1624 T. JAMES in *Abb. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 318 He hath... enlarged his Book of Bochel's "Decanization. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. II. xix. 32 He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to "decardinalize him. 1892 T. H. NUNN in *Toybee Record* 30 There is being effected... a permanent "decausalization of labour at the Docks... The casual dockers [must] lose his work. 1881 *Academy* 28 May 383/3 Ireland is... more "decelectified now than the Scottish Highlands. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 436/1 An aroma which no chemistry, or "dechemicalization is potent enough to retain. 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar. 374/1 Handel meant his oratorios to be choral works. This "deboralizes them. 1873 H. A. J. MUNRO *Lucret.* 473 One of the numerous artifices of Tacitus to "decearise the style of his annals. 1890 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 27 May, Any... plan of "decentrifizing free Americans. 1848 *Clough in L. & Lett.* (1869) I. 125 The "jeunes filles... were "declassified by their use of parasols. 1865 *GROTE Plato* II. xxiv. 246 Logical exposition proceeding by way of classifying and "declassifying. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 209/1 Nor... to allow its Bishops to "declericalize any of its priests and deacons by a penny post letter. *Ibid.* To accept... a declericalization which was not degradation. 1870 *Lit. Churchman* XVI. 451/2 Englishmen who have lived much abroad seem to become "de-climatized in this particular. 1862 *Mas. Spectator* Last Years II. 157 So the whole concatenation "deconcatenated. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 333/1 The style of the great Mr. Smith... greatly "deconventionalized. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* 1817 Chron. 381 The odious mixture of pride and beggary... that have half depopulated and "decultivated Spain. 1890 J. DAVIDSON in *Academy* 15 Mar. 183/1 An example of the failure of high literary ability to "dedoggerelize it thoroughly. 1878 *GURNEY Tertium Quid* (1887) I. 113 The joylessness and dullness of the "dereligionized (more truly "dedog-matized) life. 1897 *Parish Problems* 36 Poverty, care, work... had slowly "deduced the Man! 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 21 Method of "de-electrifying woollen yarn. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 61. 77 Might not steam be further "de-electrified? *Ibid.* By following up the means which produced it, namely, by de-electrification. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 445 "Delectionizing languages are said to be Analytic. 1880 *GRANT WHITE Every-Day Eng.* 275 This "deformalizing of the English language. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Bible Students' Aids* 146 Antiochus "defortifies the Temple. 1885 *ROMANES Jellyfish* 180 The "deganglionated tissue. 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 512/3 It may be within the compass of critical science to "degeneratize portions of it into the suggesting particulars. 1899 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 451 The "degentializing distinction above mentioned. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/1 His theory is that Germany is being fast "de-Germanized. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug. The vast student-world was being "de-heathenized. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 10 The urban population... is either thoroughly "de-Hellenized, or is in the process of de-Hellenization. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hufeldiana* 27 Their attempts to "de-historicize... the oldest and most venerable document of human history. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 93 The notion... was very early "de-idealized or positivized. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right &*

Wrong 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness... to the deidealizing of life. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* v. 1870 94 Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, *deindividualizes them. *Ibid.*, The growth of virtue is a gradual deindividualizing of men. 1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life of Christ* xv. (1881) 262 Men *deindividualized are almost dehumanized. 1882 B. LEIGHTON in *Standard* 5 May, To *de-individualize the population. 1882a *Daily Tel.* 2 June, In the face of the tunnel that is to *de-insularize us. 1861 BAGEHOT *Biog. Ess.* (1881) 142 Years of acquiescence... usually *de-intellectualise a parliamentary statesman before he comes to half his power. 1891 ABBOTT *Philomathus* 129 The de-intellectualising influence of this resolute faith in miracles. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The possibility of first *de-Italianizing the Sacred College. *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 2/2 The de-Italianizing of the Church. 1892a *Dejansenzing [see *decalvinizing*]. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 3 Will a Junker be allowed to *dejunkerie himself. 1883 *Spectator* 27 Jan. 126 A certain amount of *dehumanisation and some simplification of phrasological structure. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 461 To *deliberalize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1889 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 194 Further liberalising and *delimiting the conditions of poetic appreciation. 1881 *Ohio State Phil.* 22 Jan. Worthless *demethanolized oil. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 861 Tin and copper... are reduced to ashes, and *demetalized. 1883 *Athenum* 28 July 104/2 That passage... should... be forthwith *demetricized and turned into honest prose. 1829 TOGNO, DURAND & MAT. Med. The *denarcotized opium. 1892 POULTON & SHIPLEY in *Weismann's Heredity* II. 92 Boveri... succeeded in rearing such *denudeated eggs by the introduction of spermatozoa. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 17 Oct. 901 The tendency... is to *de-orientalize the European mind in India. 1881 *Athenum* 9 July 42/3 Glimpses of Anglo-Indian life before it became de-Orientalized. 1874 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) II. § 241 Ozonized air is also *deozonized by transmission over cold manganese dioxide. 1873 C. B. FOX *Osone & Antosone* 95 The deozoneation of air passing over densely populated towns. 1847-8 DE QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 156 Rome, it was found, could not be *depaginated. 1850 *Lit. Churchman* V. 339/4 Among the slowly depaganized people. 1892a *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 699/2 The bones of Mirabeau... were carried in great pomp to the Pantheon in 1791; and were *depantheonized a year or two later. 1885 *American IX.* 101 To *deparitizane the public service. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 21/2 The work is resumed... in the Italian language... as a means for *depiedmontizing the author's style. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 831 To press philosophy into its service is to *dephilosophize it. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ix. 99 A time of universal *dephilosophicalisation would ensue. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 573/2 Dr. Cullen has really... *de-politicalized the Irish priesthood. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Graves's Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 566 You cannot... let him take any licence which can damage or *de-priorise anything you choose to write on your own subject. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Mar. 4/1 It helps to some extent... to *depropheticize the English clergy. 1888 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Oct. 442 To *deprotestantize the nation. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 10 The camp is *deprovincializing us very fast. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 12 Commerce is deprovincializing the minds of those engaged in it. 1891 *Review of Reviews* 15 Sept. 267/1 The Jews must be *derabbinized and denationalized. *Ibid.*, The derabbinization is far advanced. 1878 *Dereligionized [see *deideologized*]. 1879 W. H. MALLOCK *Is Life Worth Living?* 64 To de-religionize life, then, it is not enough to condemn creeds and to abolish prayers. *Ibid.* 126 The gradual de-religionizing of life. 1868 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* I. i. 7 The gradual process of *deritualizing his township. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/5 He hoped the Council would not entirely *de-ruralise the park. 1869 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr.*, A brain *desaxonomized. 1892 W. WATSON in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Grotesque efforts to get inside the English character and *de-Semite his own. 1882a TRAILL *Sterne* vi. 88 That thoroughly *desentimentalized 'domestic interior'. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLI. 747 She... *deskeletonized the wretched closet with unsparing dexterity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 102/1 The way in which darkness isolates and *desocializes the citizen. 1883 MAUNSLY *Body & Will* III. iii. 258 Demoralization following desocialization. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/2 He will steep himself to the lips in falsehood sooner than allow it to be *despermatized. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 168 The singular ceremony of *de-tarantulizing (since a word must needs be coined). 1883 A. B. EDWARDS in *Academy* 10 Nov. 300/2 A *de-theorised American. 1868 *Birm. Freeh.* Sept. 12 The oil... has been *devolatilised, so that all danger of explosion is annihilated.

2. Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing *de-* to a noun (cf. L. *dē-famāre*, F. *défroquer*), with the sense: a. To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as DEBOWEL (1375), *deflesh*, *defoliage*, *deglaze*, *deglycerin*, *degrease*, *degum*, *dehantle*, *dehorn* (-er), *delawn*, **demast*, *demiracle*, *demonastery*, **depark*, *deprotestant*, *detenant*, **detruth*; *depeticolated*, *dereligioned* ppl. adjs. (Some of these have forms in DIS-, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) b. To turn out of, dislodge or expel from, as *decart*, **deparliament* (1648); DECOURT, DEHUSK.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1863) I. 299, I completed my journey, and was safely *decarted at the door of a substantial house. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockwork* I. 76 He was teetotally *defleshed, a mere walking skeleton. 1831 HUISIT *Mem. Geo.* IV. 57 The lovely rosebud fell *defoliated. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* July 402 They... completely defoliate the trees. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 151 The French process... for *deglycerining neutral fats. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/2 The fibres... being now *degummed, are separated from each other. 1893 in *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar., She had broken the cover of a tureen, and *dehantled a china pitcher. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 2 The champion of *dehorning cattle. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf,' will soon issue a book: 'Every Man His own *Dehorner'. 1726

AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be *de-lawn'd. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 89/4 Very little damage, besides the *demasting of one Fireship. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. lit. 137 For as to the fish, they *demiracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy. c 1868 BYRON *Ocean*, *Pieces* xvii. note, Some... monk of the abbey, about the time it was *demastered. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Whet-stones*, a Lane... found for a Nest of Venches, now *de-park'd. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 19 The men *deparliamented by the Army. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan., She is not a *depeticolated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex. 1890 *Guardian* 5 Nov. 174/2 The result... is to use the phrase of *The Times*, the *deprotestantizing of the greater part of Ireland. 1835 *Athenum* 443 The demoralized, *de-religioned invaders of privilege and property. 1883 C. A. CAMERON in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 1/2 Many unsanitary houses have been *detenanted. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cohler* 67 He fears there is Truth in them: Could he *de-truth them all, he would defie them all.

3. By an extension of use *de-* is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in DEBARE, DECHERFUL, DEGALLANT, DEDOCTOR. (Cf. *dis-* in *discontent*, *dissatisfied*, etc.)

De-acidify, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deacon (dīkən, 'k'n), *sh.* Forms: a. 1 diacon, deacon; β. 2 diacono, diakne, 4 dyakne, *pl.* diaknen; γ. 2 deacon, 2-4 deakne, 3-5 deke, (3 gen. *pl.* deknene); 3-6 deken (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e), 4 deeken (*pl.* deeknys), decoun, 4-6 decon, decane, 5-6 deakon, deakon, 6 diacon(c), deacone, 5- deacon. [ad. L. *diaconus*, a. Gr. *διδωκος* servant, waiting man, messenger, whence *spec.* in Christian use, servant or minister of the church; an order of ministers in the church. The OE. *diacon* (*deacon*) was a learned form immed. from the L.; beside it there appears to have been a popular form **diēna* (? from **diēcna*, **deēcna*), whence 12th c. *dēcne*, *deakne*, and later *dēkne*, *pl.* *deakn-en*. From *dēkne*, *deakne*, came *deken*, *deaken*, whence under L. influence *deacon*. The early ME. *diacne*, *dyakne* was perhaps immed. a. OF. *diacne*, *dyacne* (12th c.; later *diacre*); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. **diacna*: cf. O.N. *djākn*, *djākni*. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned types.]

1. *Ecl.* The name of an order of ministers or officers in the Christian church.

a. In Apostolic times.

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where however the title *διδωκος* does not occur, but only the cognate words *διδωκεῖν* ('serve') and *διδωκία* ('ministration').

c 1000 ALFIC *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 44 Da apostolas gehādode seofon diaconas... Dæra diacona was se forma Stephanus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1948a (Cott.) Stenen... was o se seven deken an. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* I. i Paul and Tymothe... to alle the hooly men... at Philippi, with bischops and dekenes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 442 Deken Steven be his name. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. 419 Deacons were stewards of the Church, unto whom at the first was committed the distribution of Church-goods. 1611 BIBLE I *Tim.* ii. 8 Likewise must the deacons be grave, not double tongued. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xv. 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor.

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, esp. in the celebration of the eucharist, and of visiting the sick, etc.

c 900 *Beda's Ecl. Hist.* III. xiv. [xx.] (1891) 220 Honorius se arciepiscope... gehalgode Thomam his diacon to biscope. 1122 O. E. *Chron.*, Se dæcne hæfde ongunnan þone gospel. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu cumeðes diakne. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 392/40 Preostes be made and dekenes also. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He ascende at onen of his diaknen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7817 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere, And his deken þat stode him nere. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2221 When the Deken redde the holy gospell. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. x. (1739) 18 Deacons... attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper. a 1771 GRAY *Remarks Lydgate's Poems* Wks. 1843 V. 292 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty-third year of a man's age. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

c. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the elders, whose province is the spiritual. (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, being performed by the elders.) d. In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend to its secular affairs.

1560-1 *Bk. Discipline* viii. (heading), The Eyght Heid, tuching the Election of Elders and Deacons, etc... The office of the Deaconis... is to receive the rentis, and gadder

the alinous of the Chnrche, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. They may also assist in judgement with the Ministers and Elders. 1844 J. McVILL *Diary* (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box... to collect and distribute to the outward pure... an uther to haif the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased. 1644 OWEN *Wks.* XIX. 537-8. a 1647 I. HOOKER *Summe Ch. Discipl.* II. 1, This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be employed... is for the husbanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church. 1647 *Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury* 30 Mar. (MS.), The church... did order that... there bee 3 nominated out of wch on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. 1648 J. COTTON *Way Congreg. Ch.* II. 10 It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. a 1659 W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had... in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* v. vii, The Office and Work of a Deacon is... to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. 1884 R. W. DALE *Congreg. Manual* v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

e. *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1796 C. BURNET *Mem. Metastasio* III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo. 1887 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things.

† 2. Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. BISHOP 2.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John i. 19 Pa Iudeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram Jerusalem. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 per com a prost bi we ic, and wende forð, þer com an diacone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7000 (Cott.) For lue of a deken wiif,—Nani man þar tint þair lif [cf. Judges xx. 41]. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 51 The dekenes schulen do down the tabernacle. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. i. 280 To the dekenis were 30oun xliiii cities.

3. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly *ex officio* a member of the town-council.

1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. (1597) § 39 Ilke Craft suld haue an Deakon. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxxix. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in enery craft almaist an deacon [MS. dekin]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V Wks.* (1721) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Wks.* 1806 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. 1787 BURNS *Briefs of Ayr* 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, The Presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

b. *fig.* A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. x. 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4. *Freemasonry*. Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.

1813 J. ASHE *Masonic Manual* (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:—Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.

† 5. A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.

1534 in *Pecock Engl. Ch. Furniture* 201 A whole vestment for a preist w deacon and subdeacon of white damaske. 1552 *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* N.S. I. 14 Two chesables, oth' ways cawld deakyn and subdeaken. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. i. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all of red silk.

6. *Comb.*, as deacon-seat (U. S.), a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 We sat down upon the deacon-seat before the fire. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, Deacon seat, a lumberer's camp term... why so called is difficult to say... unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

Deacon, v. U.S. colloq. or slang. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* (usually to deacon off). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence *fig.*

1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 232 The insult... was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes... the following verses from the 52d Psalm. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix, Without yon deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1888 — *Heartsease & Rue* 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1857 GOODRICH *Remin.* I. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens on the top.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., To deacon berries is to put the largest atop. 1868 MISS ALCOCK *Lit. Women* xi. (Farmer), The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skillfully deaconed.

b. In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. to doctor): see quots.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To deacon a calf is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—Connecticut. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, To deacon land, to fitch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Deacon*, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. *slang*.

Deaconal *a.*, **Deaconate** *sb.*, forms sometimes used instead of the more correct **DIACONAL**, -ATE.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 7 Aug. Clerical hospitality. *Deaconal* hospitality. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/7 After a meeting of the deaconate.

Deaconess (dī'kōnēs). Forms: 6 deacon-, deacon-, 6-7 deaconisse, 7 deacon-, deaconness, 8- deaconess. [*f.* DEACON + -ESS, formed after med. L. *diāconissa*, fem. of *diāconus*: cf. F. *diaconisse* (14-18th c.), now usually *diaconesse*.]

1. *Ecll.* *a.* The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). *b.* Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between those and those of the women in sense 2.

a 1536 *TINDALE Wks.* 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconesse of the church of Cenchris. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 89 There were created deaconesses, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbleing not understanded... but that they should execute publike ministration towards the poore. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. i. Tim. iii. 11 The Deaconesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman's Vade M.* ii. 100 The office of Deaconesses was... especially to attend women in the Baptistry, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III. p. xcv. *note*. The deaconesses of the primitive ages... their functions being... limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as... visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., [Deaconesses] were employed in assisting at the baptism of women. In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West. At Constantinople the office survived till 1190.

1677 *F. JOHNSON Plea* xx. 317 To the Elders... that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. *a* 1657 *W. BRADFORD New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had... one ancient widow for a deaconess... She usually sat... in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1892 *Bk. Ch. of Scotl.* 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives... having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then... be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session. 1893 *British Weekly* 30 Nov. 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church, and has been of great service in many ways.

2. The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy.

1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle* L. iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses... have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 *Daily News* 4 Nov. The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 275 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. *notice-use.* A deacon's wife.

1898 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4. *Comb.*

1884 *Pal Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/1 A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 81/1 The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

† **Deaconhead**. *Obs.* [-HEAD.] = next. *a* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 Be ministri of presthed, & of dekenhed. 1656 *Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbartonshire* (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome privilege and deaconhead.

Deaconhood (dī'kōnhūd). [-HOOD.]

1. The office of a deacon: see **DEACON** *sb.* 1 b, 3. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Tim.* Prol. The ordynance of byschoph-hood, and of the dekenhode. *c* 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. ix. 332 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dicts.

Deaconry (dī'kōnri). [-RY.]

1. The office of a deacon: see **DEACONSHIP**, **DIACONATE**. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Dekenry, *diakonatus*. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipline* v., *Privilege of Univ.*, Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or any siclike. 1642 *SIA E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry. 1824 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* III. v. 7. 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry.

b. A body of deacons collectively, *a* 1679 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* IV. iv. 188 (R.) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2. *R.C.Ch.* The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regent deacon.

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. *Ibid.* i. iii. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and... were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Deaconry* is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions. To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals... governed by the regent deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855

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MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. iii. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor.

Deaconship (dī'kōnʃɪp). [-SHIP.] The office or position of a deacon.

1505 *HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 *J. ROBINSON Just. Separ. Church Wks.* II. 364 The office of deaconship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* 13 Priesthood is given by the delivrie of the Patena... and of the Chalice... Deaconship by the delivrie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 400 That none shall be... ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

† **Deaction**. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *deaction-em*; DE-I. 3.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deaction*, a finishing or perfecting.

Dead (ded), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 1-3 *dēad*, 2-3 *dēd*, 3 *dēad*, 2-7 *dēd*, 4 *dēde*, *dēid*, *did*, *Ayenb.* *dyad*, *dyead*, 4-6 *deed*, *dēde*, 5 *dēyde*, *dyde*, 6 *dēdde*, 6-7 *deade*, (5- *Sc.* *dēid*), 6- *dead*. [A common Teut. adj.; orig. pplc.: OE. *dead* = OFris. *dād* (WFriss. NFriss. *dead*), OS. *dād*, MDu. *dād* (d), Dn. *dood*, MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dōd*, OHG. *dhōt*, *dhōt* (Ger. *todt*, *tot*), ON. *dauðr* (Sw., Da. *dōd*), Goth. *daups* = OTeut. **dau-do-z*, pre-Teut. **dhaui-to-s*, *p.* pplc. from vb. stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. *dhaui-*), preserved in ON. *dēyja* (= *dau-jan*) and in OS. *dōian*, OHS. *touwen*, to DIE. The suffix is - *l.* -tus, Gr. -tōs, Skr. -tas.

The suffixal *d* in OTeut. **dandōn*, Eng. *dead* (pre-Teut. **dhaui-to-s*), as opposed to the *p* in *daupn*, *death* (pre-Teut. **dhaui-tus*), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

a. *adj.* I. Literally, and in senses directly connected.

* *Said of things that have been alive.*

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored; *a.* of men and animals.

Beowulf 939 *þa* was Heregar dead min yldra mæg. *c* 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Nys þys mæden dead. 154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 *þat* ilc *þær* warth *þe* king dead. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 10299 *Hiro laured* was dead *c* 1275 *dead*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) *Na bus.* *þat* *þe* was dead *vrr.* dead, *dēde* *þe* man ligand. *a* 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 534 *Better* is a quik and an hound þe den a dead lion. 1528 in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 41 To draw a dead body out of a lake. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1606 *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 251 Where thou wilt hit me dead. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 360 *The Bird*... within about a minute more would be stark dead. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 233 He was shot dead. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 239 *Dead men*, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxvii. 2 As sometimes in a dead man's face... A likeness... Comes out to some one of his race.

b. of plants.

1382 *Wyclif Jude* 12 *Huerest* trees with outen fruyt, twies dede, drawun up bi the roote. 1521 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 326 As a dead stoke, a tree withouten lyfe. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. iii. 14, I... found The shining daffodil dead.

c. of parts or organs of animals or plants.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Interrog. Sigewulf* (Anglia VII. 30), *Mid ðam deadum fellum*. 1398 *TAZVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xciv. (1495) 586 *Salte frethy* awaye dead flesh. 1484 *CAXTON Esop* v. x, He had kyttie awaye the dede branches from the tre. 1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* Pref. f. ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 *J. STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 If... the skin be burnt dead. 1787 *C. B. TRYE in Med. Commun.* II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone. 1821 *SHALLEY Adonais* xvi, The young Spring... threw down Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves.

d. Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cut down when alive, as in *dead shell* (of a mollusc), *dead wood*, etc.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 539 *Dead shells* appear in some cases to be thus employed, but... in most... the (Hermit) crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

* *To be dead* was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also = 'To die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death, be killed'.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 24 *Gif hwa* dead *syg*, & bearn nabbe. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 196 After *þa* fourþer *þere* he was dead. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12469 (Trin.) *Alle* that *lyuen* & *trowen* me *Deed* *þu* *þel* *neuer* be. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 148 *Soore* wepte she if any of hem were dead. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* v. 24 *If* *oon* died for alle, *thanne* alle weren dead [*R. V.* then all died]. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I will be dead at once *To do my Lady good*.

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* v. 15 *If* *thow* the gilt of oone man ben ded [*anidavor* : *Rhem.* & *R. V.* many died]. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 210 *Alas* my liege, my wife is dead to night. 1605 - *Lear* v. iii. 292 *Your eldest daughters* have fore-done themselves, And desperately are dead. *c* 1676 *LADY CHAMWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 *Lord Chesterfields lady* is dead in her child-bed month. 1784 *JOHNSON Lett.* (1788) II. 373 *Macbean*, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 *BENEDDO Hygiene* xi. 75 *note*, I heard... that he was dead of scarlet fever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6688 (Cott.) *Qua* smites his thain wit a wand, And he beid vnder his hand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg.*

Saints, Andreas 8 For one þe cors bath ded þal were. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 265 *Condemned* to be ded as a trefoure. *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* to flow many men and... women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poisons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. *a.* Of parts of the body. (Also *fig.*)

See also DEAD PALSY.

a 1245 *Ancr. R.* 112 *A lutel ihart* I þen eis derueð more þen ded a muclel ðe hele; vor þet flesch is deað here. 1398 *TAZVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1495) 77 *Thynges* that be ded and dystroyed wyth colde. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 21 *The messenger* of so unhappie newes *Would* *faine* haue dyde: *dead* was his hart within. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 593 *They take Serpents* in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 1806 *COLERIDGE in Flagg Life W. Alston* (1893) 77 *My head* felt like another man's head; so dead was it [etc.]. 1893 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* No. 12 III. 311 *The liability to* 'dead fingers'. *Ibid.* 312 *This pair of fingers* on each hand *had been liable* for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. *Obs.* Also of sleep, a faint.

c 1359 *CHAUCER Bothe Blaunches* 127 *She*... Was wery, and thus the ded slepe fil on hir. 1598 *FLORES, Sefore*, a dead swoone, deepe sleepe or droumle sicknes. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 230 *We were* dead of sleepe. 1610 *BARROUGH Physick* (1639) l. xx. 30 *Coma*... may be called in English dead sleep. 1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 7 Feb. (D.), *He was* fallen down all along upon the ground dead... he did presently come to himself. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* iii. ix. (D.), *We there beheld* the most shocking sight in the world, *Miss Bath* lying dead on the floor... *Miss Bath* was at length recovered. *Mod.* *She fell on the floor* in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 *He ssel* by dyead to be wordle, and libbe to god. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 307 *You* are dead to native pleasures life. 1647 *N. BACON Dic. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1739) 114 *He that is* in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 224 *Obstinate fellows* who were dead to reason. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 33 *Sensual*, and vile; *Dead* to all love. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 550 *Charles* was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity; *spec. in Law*, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1710 *POPE Let. to Cromwell* 17 May, *Dead* in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common-wealth. 1828 *WEBSTER, Dead*. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen... as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. *Blackstone*.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1382 *Wyclif Eph.* ii. 1 *Whanne* 3e weren dede in 3oure gyltis and synnes. 1534 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* v. 6 *She* that liveth in pleasure, is dead even yet alive. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* l. viii. 35 *To have* no Desire, is to be dead. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 206 *How often* are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 *COWPER Stanzas Yearly Bill of Mortality* i, He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1884 *J. PARRER Apost. Life* III. 111 *There is* no deader thing unburied... in many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. *fig.* Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; *esp.* of languages, no longer spoken. (See also DEAD LETTER.)

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vi. 28 *My Love* to her is dead. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. l. 71 *These*... are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 5 *The Works of Ancient Authors*, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* vii. 327 *My doubts* are dead. 1861 *BAEPPF. HOFER Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 167 *The lapse* from vernacular to dead tongue services. 1884 *J. SHARMAN Hist. Swearing* vi. 102 *Seeking* to revive this dead past.

** *Said of things naturally without life.*

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate.

1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 *Alle necessarjys* longynge to housold of dede store. 1534 *MORE on the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 *He made* it have a being, as hath the dead stone. 1636 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 57 *Shooting* sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 6 *There* are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* iii. 156 *The long ascending line* from dead matter to man.

b. Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot. there are also associations with branch III.) *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 23 *And þus þese more renneris* beren þe kyngys gold out of oore lond, and bryngyn aȝen dede leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.

*** *Transferred applications of the literal senses.*

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as a dead hedge or fence (opposed to quickset).

1537 *HULL Art Garder.* (1593) 7 *A... rude inclosure*... made of... bushes having no life, which we name a dead hedge. 1686 *PLOT Stafforsh.* 357 *For a dead-fence*, none... better... than those heathy-turf walls. 1728 *DOUGLAS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 567 *The Fences* consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out... Cattle. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* I. 524 *A dead hedge* is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc., or to some one's death.

(In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B. 6, or from dead, northern form of DEATH.)

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1674) 130 (D.) *The tomb*... which they caused to be made for them with... notable workmanship, to preserve their dead lives. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. vii. 65 *You breath* these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1662 *R. MATHEW Unl. Alch.* § 89. 140 *His water* [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and... he would die that night. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case... a consultation... to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 399 (*Hop-growing*) When a dead hill occurs in a garden... the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

†9. Causing death, deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1339 In a ded hate. *Ibid.* 11017 Pyrrus... come... Pat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 72 Benares a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 145 Thou Churl, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 21 b (*uarg.*). Though the land be as riche as may be, yet if you goe any deapth, you shall have it barren [*uargin* Dead mould]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selr.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growtson earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gijb, Dead [is] where there is no Ore... *Deaths* are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1820 SCOBESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 211 The parallel of 77° to 77° 30' is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead-ground* (*Mining*), a body of non-metaliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

11. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to *live*, as in *live coal*.)

1340 *Ayend.* 205 A quic col bernide ope ane hysape of dyade coles. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deed cole, *charbon*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. I. 68 Stares, Stares, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 HORN & ROA. *Gale Lang. Unl.* v. § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched... a dead brand. 1833 H. COLAIGRE *Sonn.* xviii. The crackling embers on the hearth are dead. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Jan. 66/3 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight.

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, rapid, insipid. ? *Obs.*

1554 HULOET, Dead, pale, or vinewed to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure, *nuncio*. 1580 BARET *Ab.* D 132 Dead and vnsauorie salt. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four. Beasts* (1673) 430 If... it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 EVELYN *Fennona* Advt. It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead mild Beer.

b. Dead time: opposed to *quick-time*; dead steam, exhausted steam.

1831 *Mech. Mag.* XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Dead steam.

13. Without colour or brightness: †a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 209 With a face dede as aishsen colde. c 1430 LYOG. *Bochas* III. xx. 91 b. With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua Marrit Wemen* 420, I drup with a dede luke, in my dule habit. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 177 Honest Iago, that looks dead with greening. 1668 DAYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. 1, The dead colour of her face.

b. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also DEAD COLOUR.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deader colour. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 138 A thick moss... of a blackish dead colour. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Brit.* 59 The principal colours are divided into two series... bright colours, [and] dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 BAILEY *Ess.* 58 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-gold*, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the burnished portions. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 93 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface.

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled.

c 1530 L.O. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but... very softly, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 BARET *Ab.* D 131 Ones voice... neither dead in soune, nor ouer shrill. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxvii. (20) The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 WOOD *Life* (*Of Hist. Soc.*) II. 324 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 332 A solid... metallic mass... yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 MRS. SHAW-WOOD *Fairchild Fam.* III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the... act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also *dead-door* (in D. 2), *DEAD-EYE*, *DEAD-LIGHT* 1, *DEAD WELL* 2.)

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 381 A... bridge... over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead*... False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

16. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 65 (Bosw.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes

dreamas ðonne ðis deaðe lif. c 1422 HOCLEVY *Learn to Die* 714 Where is your help now, where is your chertee?.. al as dead is as a stoon? 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 691/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true servants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the proverb is). 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 167 Patient without hope is the deadiest thing in the world. c 1665 MAS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. a 1719 ANONIMUS (J.), How cold and dead does a prayer appear... when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER 1.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 If it be ded feib as fendis han. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Seynt Jam seib, Feib wip outun werkis is ded. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessary ordres... without the which, all lawes and ordenances... ar butt baryn, ded, and wayne. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xvi. Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of depositing their Kings. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xii. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf. B. 2.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* 107 In the dedde tyme of the night. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 It was in the considered time of winter. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* IV. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 294 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery [in rowing] is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.)

1581 RICHE *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by meanes of thes foraine broiles, that [etc.]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 193 As much leasure... in the most busie Terme, as in the deadead Vacation. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir W. Godolphin* Wks. 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ 10 Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1774 FOOTE *Cocooners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive.

1570-1 GRESHAM *Let.* 7 Mar. in *Burgon Life* II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M li. in Spannysh money; which is great pity should lye there dead and put to no use. 1612 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stock... they must employ it in trade. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 7 That so none of the money... may lie dead. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. (1840) II. 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the *Dead Fund*, amounting to 9000. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669-70 DAYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i. And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* in *Arb. Garner* I. 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity. 1879 HUBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding. 1828 BOY'S *Own Bk. Diversions* (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally... it shall then be considered dead. 1844 *Laws of Cricket* xxxiii. If any fieldman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

IV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also DEAD WATER.)

a 1000 *Gnomica* (Ekon.) 79 (Gr.) Deop deada wæx dyrne bið lengest. a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banckesburne, a dead depe Water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 55 The dead and slow river Araris. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 As he [the Trout] grows stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streams and the gravel. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxvi. (1880) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* II. 32 The banks... had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. Mining. Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead or stagnant.

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also *dead-rope* (in D. 2), *DEAD-CENTRE* 2, *-LINE* 1.)

1807 GREGORY *Mechanics* II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead*... Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as a *dead stop*, a sudden complete stop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Others... are at a dead stand. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. My mule made a dead point. 1775 MAD. D'ARLAY *Early Diary*, *Lett. Dr. Burney* Mar., My poor book—at a dead stop now. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi, There was a dead pause. 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expect.* ix, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. *DEAD BEAT* 5b.1

1761 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. P. Le Roy's *Attempts for finding Longitude* 29 [The escapement of my watches is a dead one. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-stroke hammer*, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost.

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions.

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In *dead level* there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 143 It seemeth... a shorter distance... if it be all dead and continued, then if it have trees or buildings or any other marks whereby the eye may devide it. 1670 DAYDEN *Comp. Granada* II. iii. i, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level... than on a steep mountain side. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

† b. Flat. *Obs.*

1782 *Specif. Conway's Patent* No. 1310. 2 The oven... has a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18.)

1673 L.D. SHAFTSBURY in *Coll. of Poems* 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 205 There was a 'dead calm'... not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 371 We heard in the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as *dead low water*, *dead neap*: cf. 31.

1561 [see *DEAD-WATER* 3]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The Ocean at his deadead ebbe returns to a full tide. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A lowe water, a dead lowewater. a 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 285 Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstanton. 1679 DAYDEN *Troil. & Cr. Pref.*, At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene. 1744 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 403 note, The... accident happened at dead neaps. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxxii. 669, I crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In *dead pull*, *dead strain*, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also *DEAD-LIFT*.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 109 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a *dead pull*, is just able to overcome. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 WHWELL *Hist. Indust.* Sc. I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull... as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1890 B. L. GILDESLLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see *DEAD-WEIGHT*.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1825 SCOTT *Let.* 25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will... double the rent... but is dead outlay in the mean time. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 Those colonies are a dead expence to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton... the dead rent was 30s. a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 20 Till the seed... be come to a full and dead ripeness. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, I had them a dead bargain. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 12 Apr., This is a dead secret. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnrl.*

No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1893 *Century Mag.* XXV. 372/2, I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. *dead certainty* in prec. sense.) *Dead shot*, one whose aim is certain death; so *dead on the bird*.

a. 1592 *GREENE Fes. IV.* iii. l. 203/1, I am dead at a pocket sir. I can, pick a purse as soon as any theefe in my country. 1682 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 4 (1689) 104 It's a dead ball for a Trout. 1776 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 330 A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* vii. He is a dead hand at piquet. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xxvi. With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 227 Those who do so, are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

Mod. Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little more.

d. Direct, straight. *Dead wind* (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.)

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. It was a dead head-wind. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. a. *Dead and gone* (usually in literal sense).

1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 He fownde me ded and gone. 1533 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1727 *Pope Hor. Epist.* ii. l. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xix. When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. *Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring*: completely or certainly dead.

c. 1350 *Will. Patern* 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. i. 161 Fey withouten fait is febelore pen nouzt, And ded as a dore-nail. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen.* VI. iv. 42 If I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore nail. [1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. iii. 12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I will kill him.] 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring. 1680 *ORWAY Cains Marins* 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail. 1856 *RADE Never too late* lx. Ugh! what is he, is he—Dead as a herring. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail.

c. *Dead horse*: see *HORSE*.

d. *To wait for dead men's shoes*: see *SHOE*.

¶ The compar. *deader* and superl. *deadeat* are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses (e.g. 4, 16, above).

B. sb.¹ (or *absol.*)

1. a. *sing.* One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with *a*, and with possessive *dead's* (*dedes*, *dedis*). b. pl. *The dead*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede [Lazarus] from dep to lif he drit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Huanne me yuþ bere ane byrie þet is tokne þet her is wyþine a dyad. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 510 ll. 202 Tochying the savacyon of the dedys gode. 1599 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 131, I rather choose To wrong the dead. . . Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1691 tr. *Emilia's Frauds Rom. Monks* 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxv. So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say. c. 1800 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 22 And last dede beyrizegan byra dedaan. c. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 To demen þe quike and be deade. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 7 Ysytie the seke. . . And bere the ded. 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 453 The transference of . . . property from the dead to the living. 1842 *TENNISON Two Voices* lxxxix. Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

c. *From the dead* [orig. tr. Lat. a *mortuis*, Gr. ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 22 Midðy uttudlice ariseð from deaðum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xi. 15 What shal the receaving of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 *GATAKER Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1792 Dr. Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 299 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley F.* xiii. Her voice sounded . . . like a voice from the dead.

2. = Dead period, season, or stage. *Dead of night, of winter*: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). † *Dead of neap*, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)

1548 *HALL Chron.* 109 b. In the dedde of the night . . . he brake up his campe and fled. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 113 Neere toe ded of midnight yt drew. 1601 *SHAKS. Troel.* N. l. v. 290 Euen in the dead of night. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 4 My journey was undertaken in the dead of winter. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-8 W. IAWING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 *MACAULAY Clive* (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

† 3. = DEAD HEAT. *Obs.*

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* x. (D.), Mammon will follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. *Mining. Dead*: earth or rock containing no ore (see A. 10); esp. as thrown out or heaped together in the course of working.

1653 *MANLOVE Rhymed Chron.* 271 Dead, Meers, Groves. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 By Dead here are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal. 1757

BORLASE ibid. l. 503 Noise. . . as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running (note, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine). 1851 *KINGSLEY Feast* xiii. (D.), A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

† 5. U. S. college slang. A complete failure in 'recitation'. *Obs.*

a. 1856 *Harvard Rev.* 378 in B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 *Harvard Mag.* Oct. 332, I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

† 6. The absolute sense is also used *attrib.*, as in *dead money*, money paid for saying masses for the dead; *dead list*, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as *dead meat*, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); *dead wool*, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 *Churchiv. Acc. Croucombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 5 There is left of the ded money . . . xlvij' j. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 544 Some . . . in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. a. 1845 Mrs. BRAY *Narleigh* xlii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour* I. 177 'Dead salesmen', that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent . . . ready slaughtered. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Persons dying on board . . . are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the sick-ticket. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. adv.

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as *dead asleep*, *dead calm*); to extremity, 'to death' (as *dead run*, *dead tired*). Cf. also *dead sick* (in D. 2), *DEAD DRUNK*, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

[1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 259 Whereof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed.] 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slowe pace. a. 1631 *LAUD Serm.* (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep'. . . Yes, dead asleep. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1727 *BRADELY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dead*, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 405 As dead-still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1842 Mrs. CARLILE *Lett.* I. 157 For all so dead-weary as I lay down. *Ibid.* I. 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxford* vi. (1889) 51 To drive into Farringdon . . . both horses dead done up. 1881 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1856 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Kate Carr.*, My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. iv. He stopped dead.

c. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A. 29.)

1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrat* 5 b. Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 62 A dead-spiteful, grey, goggling eye. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* i. v. He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* (1862) II. ii. 93 Only one horse . . . which soon became dead lame. 1888 *GREENWELL Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 2 The small coals . . . are then passed over a second screed, [to separate] the nuts . . . and the dead small, or duff which falls through the screen.

3. Directly, straight. *Dead against*: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so *dead on end*); *fig.* (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. STUKT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxiii. The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We continued running dead before the wind. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* ix. (1872) 77 The councilors were dead against his prayer. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 109 Observing . . . that . . . the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a h'port of good'.

D. Combinations (of the *adj.* or *sb.*).

1. General combs. a. With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or adv. const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in *dead-blanch'd*, -cold, -drifting, -frozen, -grown, -heavy, -killing, -live (cf. *DEAD-ALIVE*), -living, -seeming, -set, -sounding, -speaking, -wounded; b. parasyntetic, as *dead-coloured*, -eyed, *DEAD-HEARTED*; c. attributive combs. of the *sb.* = 'of the dead', as † *dead-burier*, *dead-land*.

1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 42 Temples, late black, † *dead-blanch'd*. 1535 *COVERDALE Esck.* xxxix. 14 They shal ordene men also to be † *deedburiers*. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Mail's Trag.* ii. ii. Two † *dead-cold* aspicks. 1621 *COTGRAVE, Blaine*, pale . . . whitish, † *dead coloured*. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iii. 411 A swoon Left me † *dead-drifting* to

that fatal power. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 16 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1890) I. 83 Pall of the face. † *Deid* eyit, dram lyke, disgrigat was he. 1594 *KYD Cornelius* ii. in *Haaz. Doddsley* V. 190 My † *dead-grown* joys. 1819 *KEATS Son.*, *Picture of Leander*, See how his body dips † *Dead-heavy*. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 540 With a cockatrice † *dead-killing* eye. 1594 — *Rich.* III. iv. l. 36 This dead-killing newes. 1871 *TYLON Prim. Cult.* II. 282 Mictlantecuhtli, ruler of the dismal † *dead-land* in the shades below. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose † *dead-live* power my Reasons power doth dant. 1605 *Ibid.* ii. iii. *Leave* 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his † *dead-living* rod. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. i. *Imposture* 260 † *Dead-seeming* coals but quick. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iii. 111 Her quivering lip, and † *dead-set* eye. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 422, Of Stones, some . . . are heavy and sonorous; others are . . . light, and † *dead sounding*. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On living-dumb, † *dead-speaking* sinners-singers. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 632 All þat met hym. . . Auther dyet of his dynytes, or were † *dead wondit*.

2. Special combs. *dead angle* (*Fortif.*), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (*Stocquerel Milit. Encycl.*); † *dead-birth*: see *BIRTH* 3 b; *dead-cart*, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (e.g. during pestilence); *dead-clothes*, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; *dead dipping*, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (*Ure Dict. Arts* 1875); also *dead-dipped* *apl. a.*; *dead doors* (*Naut.*), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); *dead-dress* = *dead-clothes*; *dead-end*, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also *attrib.*; *dead-file* = *dead-smooth* file; *dead fin*, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; *dead-fire*, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; *dead-flat* (*Naut.*), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (Weale 1850); *dead-freight*, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; *dead-hole* (see *quots.* and cf. *DEAD-WELL* 1); *dead-house*, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; *dead-latch* (see *quot.*); *dead march*, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, esp. at a military funeral; a funeral march; *dead-office*, the office or service for the burial of the dead; *dead oil*, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; *dead-plate*, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; † *dead-pledge* = *MORTGAGE*; *dead-raising* (*Naut.*), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (*Falconer, Mar. Dict.* 1830); *dead-room*, a room in which dead bodies are kept; *dead rope*, (a) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (*Phillips* 1706); cf. A. 23; (b) a bell-rope working on a half-whel, for chiming; *dead-share* (see *quot.* 1867, and cf. *DEAD PAY*); *dead sheave*, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (*Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk.*); *dead-shore* (see *quot.*); *dead-sick a.*, (a) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; (b) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); † *dead-d-alayer*, one guilty of manslaughter; *dead-smooth a.*, said of the finest quality of file; *dead-spaces*: see *quot.*; *dead-stroke* (*Billiards*), see *quot.*; *dead-struck*, † *strooken* *apl. a.*, struck dead; *fig.* struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; † *dead-sweat*, the cold sweat of death: = *death-sweat*; *dead-tops*, a disease of trees (see *quot.*); hence *dead-top attrib.*; *dead-turn*: see *quot.*; † *dead wed* (*Sc. wad*) = *MORTGAGE*. See also following words, *DEAD-ALIVE* to *DEAD-WORK*.

1685 *COOKE Marrow Chirurg.* vii. ii. 269 The round (Birth-wort) is . . . more effectual in moving speedly the Menses, † *dead-Birth*, and after-Birth. 1720 Dr. Foe *Plague* (1840) 35 Many . . . were . . . carried away in the † *dead-carts*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video, the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 5 'Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mein . . . they're just the gudeman's † *deed claes*.' 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 409 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes. 1866 *TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 Burnishing . . . furnishes a contrast to other portions of † *dead dipped* work. *Ibid.* 299 *Dead dipping* . . . has now become the recognized mode of finish where acid is employed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 'Dead' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a † *dead-dress*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/1 There are, of course, fire-cocks and valves on † *dead-ends*, but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 190 This is what is termed a † *dead-end* 'warehouse'

Dead, *sb.* Also 3-6 *ded*, *dede*, 4- *deid*. The northern form of the word **DEATH**, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (*dede*), and still dialectal in Scotch (*deid*, pronounced *däid*), esp. in certain locations, e. g. *tired to dead (deid)*, *to be the dead (deid)* of any one. Also in many combinations, as *dead-bell*, *dead-candle*, *dead-rattle*, *dead-spoke*, *dead-thraw*, etc. For examples of the simple word, see the β forms under the various senses of **DEATH** *sb.*; for the combinations see under the standard English forms **DEATH-BELL**, **DEATH-THROE**. etc.

Dead-alive, *a.* Also (chiefly *U. S.*), **dead-and-alive**. Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume
(dead-alive) seed behind her. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely*

1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dry D.* P vij, They .. receive .. the
smoak through a Cane, till they fall down Dead-drunk.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 85. 1667 *DYDEN Wild Gallant*
v. ii. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 5 p 1 Cupid is not only Blind
at present, but Dead-drunk. 1840 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I.
124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. 1837
HAWTHORNE Twice Told T., David Swan, An awful instance
of death drunkenness.

Deado, obs. form of **DEAD**, **DEED**.

Deaded *fpl. a.*: see **DEAD** *v.* 4.

Deaden (de'd'n), *v.* [*f.* **DEAD** *a.* + **-EN** *v.*: a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier **DEAD** *v.*]

I. 1. intr. To become dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/3 The Wind deadening .. we could not make the Way we expected. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xii. viii. The dash Of the out-breakers deadened. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden. 1869 *LOWELL Pictures from Appledore* vi. Yet they momentarily cool and dampen and deaden.

II. trans.

2. To deprive of life, kill (*e.g.* the tissues).

1807-26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 145 By which .. some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. *Mod.* To deaden the nerve of the tooth.

b. spec. (U.S.) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', *i.e.* cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear (ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1855 *W. SARGENT Braddock's Exped.* 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

3. fig. To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to benumb, to dull.

1684-9 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* (J.). We will .. by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 487 F3 That Activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1798 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* II. 105 Any andnyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vi. (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship.

b. To render dead or insensible to.

a 1690 *E. HOPKINS Sermon* Acts xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadened are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words .. fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality: *a.* To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see **DEAD** *a.* 13 *b.*

1666 *PEYTS Diary* 24 Oct. He .. lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened .. the glory of his services. 1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 2 July. In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 135 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 *OWEN Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* II. (L.), [It] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. *c.* To make (sound) dull or indistinct. *d.* To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1863 *TRVON Way to Health* 208 Nothing .. does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1725 [see **DEADENED**]. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden* .. to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxvii. To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see **DEADENED**]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Deaden Mercury*.

5. To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion). 1665 *GLANVILLE Scops. Sci. (J.)*, This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden* .. 3. To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deaden a ship's way*, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

Deadened (de'd'nd), *fpl. a.* [*f.* **DEAD** *a.* + **-ED** *v.*] Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffled, etc.

1720 *WELTON Suff. Son of God* I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* xxii. 284 With deadened sound, one on the threshold falls. 1789 *T. WHATELY in Med. Commun.* II. 303 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* ix. 121 The deadened tolling of a bell.

Deadener (de'd'naz), [**-ER** *v.*] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conn. Wks.* II. 603 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 *GOLW. SMITH in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 Unless they are strong .. Conservative institutions are .. deadeners of responsibility.

Deadening (de'd'nin), *vbl. sb.* [**-ING** *v.*]

1. The action of the verb **DEADEN**, *q.v.*

1866 *TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening'. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 118 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1883 *League Jnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

b. concr. That which deadens sound, colour, etc. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadening*, 1. (Carpentry.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. **DEAFEN** 3]. 2. (Gilding.) A thin coat of glue .. smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

2. U.S. The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; *concr.* a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See **DEADEN** 2 *b.*)

1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law. Rep.* 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769. 1855 *W. SARGENT Braddock's Exped.* 83 A deadening .. signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

Deadenning, *fpl. a.* [**-ING** *v.*] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Azt.* xviii. From his shield The

deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* xi. L. 402 The deadening influence of routine.

+ Deader *l.* *Obs.* [*f.* **DEAD** *v.* + **-ER** *v.*] = **DEADENER**.

a 1640 *W. FENNER Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 26 The giving way to sin .. which thing is an horrible deader of the heart.

Deader ² (de'daz), *slang.* [*f.* **DEAD** *a.* + **-ER** *v.* 1.] A dead person, a corpse.

1853 (in *American Newspaper*). 1887 *A. C. DOYLE Study in Scarlet* II. i. Then mother's a deader too. 1887 *Cyclist* 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen .. troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinkling of an eye.

Dead-eye (de'd'ei), [**DEAD** *a.* 15.] *Naut.* A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called *hearts*, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. **DEAD MAN'S EYE**.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 *Sis J. C. Ross Narr. and Voy.* xxviii. 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

b. Crowfoot dead-eye = **EUPHROE**.

1815 in *FALCONER Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney). 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The crowfoot dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

Deadfall, dead-fall (de'd'fōl), *Chiefly U.S.* 1. A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 *MARKHAM Connt. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Some do use to take them with hatches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts. 1877 *COVES Fur Anim.* vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2. a. A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 195/1 Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

b. (See *quot.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-fall*, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

c. 'A low drinking or gaming-place. *Western U.S.*' (Cent. Dict.).

Dead-fallow. A complete year's fallow, *i.e.* rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence **Dead-fallow** *v.*

1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

Dead-hand. = **MORTMAIN** (of which it is a translation).

[c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 131 *Pei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in-to here dede hondis.*] 1612 *BR. HALL Sermon* v. 64 What liberal revenues .. were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Ad quod damnum*, 'The Land so given, is said to fall into a Dead hand. For a Body Politick does not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 *MOZLEY Burke* (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of Saint-Claude. 1880 *A. J. WILSON in Macm. Mag.* 469 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

Deadhead, dead-head, dead head.

1. Old Chem. = **CAPUT MORTUUM** 2. *Obs.* 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 195 a. See whether the deadhead be blacke. 1652 *R. MATTHEW Unt. Alch.* § 109. 177 Take from the Dughill at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, *Caput mortuum*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 329. 1 made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

2. Techn. a. Founding. The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the dross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also *quot.* 1874. *b. Mech.* The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the dead spindle (see **DEAN** *a.* 23).

c. Naut. (See *quot.* 1867.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-head*, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to); also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1899 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid .. they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-head* .. That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A *feeding-head*.

3. colloq. (orig. *U.S.*) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

1853 *LOWELL Moorshead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 19 Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful deadheads. 1864 *SALA in Daily Telegraph* 1 Nov. A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads' .. who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 3) **Deadhead** *v. trans.*, to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; *intr.* to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. **Deadheadism**, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (*colloq.*, chiefly *U.S.*)

1854 *LOWELL in Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 746/2, I will not be deadheaded. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie* V. II. (1891) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 1895 *J. HIGGLOW in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 542/1 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1897 *Miss Bayle's Romance* III. 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

Dead-hearted, *a.* Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence **Dead-heartedly** *adv.*; **Dead-heartedness**.

1642 *J. EATON Honey-combe* 378 Such dead-hearted, unbelieving, and wrangling Sophisters. *Ibid.* 378 margin, Zealous against dead-heartedness and unbelief. 1670 *V. BROOKA Wks.* (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from .. security .. formality, dead-heartedness, lukewarmness. 1839 *Standard* 6 July, The callous dead-hearted sensualist.

Dead heat. *Racing*, etc. [*f.* **DEAD** *a.* 28, 31.] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 *HOOD Kilmansegg Her Accident* viii, She could ride a dead heat with the dead horse who ride so fast and fleet. 1878 *LEVY Tack Hinton* viii. 54 What year there was a dead beat for the St. Leger.

Hence **Dead-heat** *v. intr.*, to run a dead heat; *trans.* to run a dead heat with (another competitor). **Dead-heater**, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 *Cyclist* 22 June, Ralph Temple .. Dead-heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 384/1 The two clubs who dead-heated .. express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Roman, third.

+ Deadning (de'd'ning), *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* **DEAD** *v.*] The action of the verb **DEAD**; deadening.

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 293 Cancrene .. cometh of dedinge of be skyn. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 219 To the deadning of their hearts, like Nabals. 1645 *USHUA Body Div.* (1647) 430 A further deadning of the old man.

+ Deading, *fpl. a.* *Obs.* [**-ING** *v.*] Deadening. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* III. l. ii, Deading liquor.

Deadish (de'd'if), *a.* Now rare. [*f.* **DEAD** *a.* + **-ISH**]. Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 21 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke deddishe in ryuers or in other waters. 1562 *BULLEYN Dial. Searnes & Chir.* 102, When they seme to bee colde, pale, deddishe, or partelle not felle. 1611 *A. STAFFORD Noble* II. 186 (T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 *R. PEARCE Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

Dead letter.

1. a. orig. A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. *Rom.* vii. 6, 2 *Cor.* iii. 6). 1579 *FULKE Ueskin's Parl.* 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters. 1652 *STEARNS Eng. Delin. North. Presb.*, 10 This .. taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carcasse, or a dead Letter. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. iii, First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead .. if the living Spirit of Religion .. is to arise on us.

b. A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1663 *HEATH Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were useless, and as a dead letter. 1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xii. 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. a 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books .. still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 132 The few penal laws, which had been made in Ireland against Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

2. A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. **Dead-letter Office**: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled **Returned Letter Office**.

1771 *P. PARSONS Newmarket* II. 126, I sent to the Post-house, and purchased a packet of dead letters. 1845 *M'Culloch Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead' with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence **Dead-letterism** (*nonce-wd.*), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see *1 a.*).

1879 *BAERING-GOULD Germany* II. 186 Pietism .. is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

Dead lift. [See **DEAD** *a.* 28, and **LIFT** *sb.*]

1. The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to move.

1551 *R. ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 76 Oxen .. they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunt, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1889 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.* 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently

refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn an to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2. *fig.* A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase at a *dead lift*. (Very common in the 17th c.: now *arch.* or *dial.*)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 34 And to these at a dead lyft, or last refuge, they maye . . . payre. 1588 J. UOALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lyft, or else we are vndone. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iii. ii, Medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lyft; a very active poison. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lyft, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lyft indeed. 1754 BERTHELSON *Eng.-Dan. Dict.*, He helped me at a dead lyft, *hand satte mig paa fæd igjen*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Nero*, None would do the wretch [Nero] the favour to kill him; and . . . he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lyft. 18. MAR. EDGEMORTH *Stories of Ireland* v. It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lyft. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 88, I would not slip off from a dead lyft, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lyft; a supreme effort. *rare.*

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lyft, you can thrust this difficulty from you.

Dead-light. [In sense 1, f. DEAD a. 15; in 3, f. DEAD sb., or Sc. form of *death-light*.]

1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 A sea struck us . . . and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xxvi, The water . . . had burst into the cabin through the windows, for the dead lights . . . had not yet been shipped. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Bros. Birchington, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 *Trade Catalogue*, Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle'. *Sc.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Intro., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral dead-lights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by nights in lonely places of sepulture.

† **Dead-lihead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEADLY a. + HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot.* Ps. xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word *Shol.* . . . we are to understand the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlihead. 1624 G. HUGHES *Embalming Dead Saints* 19 Some kind of losse . . . which this deadlihead brings upon the soule. *Ibid.* 20 Deadli-head.

† **Dead-lihood.** *Obs. rare* —1. = *prec.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlihood, as some have learn't to speak.

Deadlily (de'dlili), *adv. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; = DEADLY *adv.*

1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 116 Musing . . . how hee should so farre and deadlily fall out with himselfe. 1662 J. CHAMBLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl . . . being deadlily pricked, thrust Longinus thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl.* Bk. Ser. ii. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull. 1860 POSEY *Min. Proph.* 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily. 1863 — *Lent. Sermon*, 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.

Dead-line.

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD a. 23.]

1860 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.*, *Barbel*, Angling . . . with a dead-line, called a ledger. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2. *Mil.* A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.

1868 LOSSING *Hist. Civ. War U.S.* III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 *Contemp. Review* Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive from the dead-line of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

fig. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 45 The instant he sought . . . to cross the social dead-line.

Deadliness (de'dlinēs), [f. DEADLY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY a. 1); mortality. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 382 We beoren in are bodie Iesu Cristes deadlinessse. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxiii. 2 My hert . . . and my fleys . . . poþ pai be brisel & heuy in dedlynēs. 1434 MISYR *Mending of Life* 123 Þe fettir of dedlynēs. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedelynesse, mortalitas.

2. The quality of being deadly or fatal.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of eendles dedelynesse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 598/2 Ye deadlynēs of the sinne. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* iv. (1.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. ii. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

Dead lock, dead-lock. [Cf. DEAD a. 28, 31.]

1. A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* iii. 1, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnls.* (1872) i. 1 In Newgate Street, there was a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* i. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then . . . a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [DEAD a. 24 b.]

1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key.

Hence **Dead-d-lock v.**, to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; **Dead-d-locking vbl. sb.**

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., An entire population is deadlocked through no fault of its own. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* 4 Aug. 81/2 They . . . have deadlocked the Legislature. 1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

Dead-long, a. Humorous nonce-formation after *live-long* (as if f. *live* adj.).

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, Through half the dead-long night.

Deadly (de'dli), *a.* Forms: 1 *déadliō*, 3 *dædlich*, *diadlich*, 3-4 *deadlich*, 3-5 *dedlich*, -lych, *dedelik* (e), 4 *dedli*, *dedeli*, *deadli*, *dyadlich*, *dyeadlich*, 4-5 *deedli*, 4-6 *dedly*, *dedely*, 5 *deadlike*, *dedlyke*, 5-6 *deedly*, 6 *deadlie*, -lye, *deedly*, *dedlie*, 6-7 *Sc. deidly*, *deidlie*, 5-*deadly*. [OE. *dædlic*, f. *dead* DEAD: see -LY 1. Cf. OHG. *tōtlīch*, MD. *doodlich*.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) 11. 186 (Bosw.) Ðæt an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard ofseren. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 [his deadlich lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10919 (Cott.) Godd bicom man dedli. 1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Ne eze dyeadlich ne may [þet] nast ysy. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24, I am a creature dedly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Think thou art dedely. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 67 This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite. a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life can be there, by God's leave.

† b. *absol.* A mortal; usually as *pl.* Mortals, human beings. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2867 Þare is nane dedely. . . þat suffice to serche þe domes of god. 1590 JAS. I *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug. 1, I shall Maintain the same against all deadly. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey . . . Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Sovereign.

† 2. In danger of death, like to die. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliiii. 22 (Mätz.) For al dai dedelik er we [morte afficium] for þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn . . . but thy benignitye Vpon my dedly herte have some pitee. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iv, How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly . . . her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

† b. Of or belonging to death. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. 191 She . . . became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

† 3. Without life, inanimate; = DEAD a. 6. *rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 To luten dedliche schaften as 3e schulden to godd. c 1440 *Secrees* 132 It is swik a secrete þat vnethis mannys brest may it vnderstonde, how may it þanne be wrete in dedly schyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. viii. 8 3 Forbearance Romane heora abas . . . and þær dedlicne siȝe geforan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac overcome vas he noȝt, þeyys wounden dedlych were. c 1377 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 258 The cause. . . Of my dedely advertisie. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xviii. (1869) 19 þer is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedye it is dedlych. 1562 WINSET *Certain Tractates* Wks. (1888) i. 3 Lyke . . . to ane ship in ane dedly storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Every howe expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xii, Tho' Fortune aim her deadliest blow. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 361 Dedli drynke, ȝif þei taken it . . . anoiȝ hem not. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, The inhabitants . . . doe set the whole Grono on fire, and by that means the deadly Serpents . . . are driven away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 447 Dire Stepdames . . . mix, for deadly Draughts, the poisnous Juice. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* (1846) V. 3 The winds . . . from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 Many savages . . . have seen . . . small animals killed by the musket, without being . . . aware how deadly an instrument it is. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 To Camels . . . it is a deadly poison.

c. *spec.* In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus *Thapsia* of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. *Deadly Nightshade*, the *Atropa Belladonna* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, with ovate scarlet berries.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* iii. xxi. 446 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum. . . The . . . fresh leaves of this deadly Nightshade

may be applied outwardly. . . The fruite of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant . . . popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet. . . The appearance of the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna* of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. *Theol.* Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to *venial*); *esp.* applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins: see SIN.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 56 He [David] dude þreo vtunnumen heued sunnen & dedlych. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3362 Thir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 *Ayend.* 9 Lecherie . . . is on of þe zenen dyadliche zennes. *Ibid.* 16 Hi byed heued . . . of alle zennes, and ginninge of alle kneade, be hy dyadliche, be hy ueual. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndly thing. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. iiij, By this synne of glotony men falle in alle the other sixe dedly synnes. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Fornication, and all other deadly synne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 111 Sure it is no sinne. Or of the deadly synne it is the least. a 1711 KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven curs'd deadly Sins . . . Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemperance, Avice, Ire, And Lust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

† b. *Deadly sinner*: one who commits deadly sin. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

c 1205 LAY. 8550 Pine dædliche iuan. c 1380 *Sir Ferumby.* 600 A leyde to þe Sarsyn strokes smerte riȝt als til his dedly fo. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 309 Throughe envye, or dedly hate. 1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadly reuengement. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1813 BYRON *Br. Aydos* ii. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) i. 4 The contest . . . becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 869 *Thisbe*, Who konde wryte which a dedely chere Hath Tesbe now. c 1400 *Beryn* 1337 His colour gan to change in to a dedely hewe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* ii. xix. 50 [I]f [the Sunne] shew yelowore or deadly, tempest is like to follow. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 96, I know it by their pale and deadly looks. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 289 By the flush'd cheek. . . And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* x. 152 In consequence of the . . . deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 i. 6 Qhat dedly sleip is this that hes oppressit 3ow? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 413 Narcotic, causing deadly sleep. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Gött.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1711/1 Continual fatigacion would make it [the mind] dull and deadly. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 29 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v.* iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. *collog.*

1660 PEYS *Diary* i Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 281 Why such deadly hate to make money? 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat . . . cannot be very deadly.

9. *Comb.*, as *deadly-dinted*, -handed, -headed, -like adjs.; *deadly-lively a.*, combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (*collog.*); hence *deadly-liveliness*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed. 1596 FRZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 51 An hundred deadly-dinted speeres. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xli, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. 1881 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone. . . to the deadly-liveliness . . . and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

Deadly (de'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *dædlice*, 3-4 *deadliche*, 4 *dyadliche*, *dedlyk*, 4-6 *dedely*, 5 *dedly*, 6 *deedly*, *Sc. deidly*, 7 *deadlie*, 6-*deadly*. [OE. *dædlic*, f. *dead* DEAD: see -LY 2.]

† 1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally; to death. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wölcker 436/8 *Loetaler*, deadlice. a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 He wonded þe Kyng dedely fulle sore. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedely, mortaliter, *letaliter*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatal are their

teeth. *c* 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 147 Killing berdes. . Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 *Byron Ch. Har.* iii. xxix. When shower'd The death-bolts deadliest.

† *b. Theol.* In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see DEADLY *a. 5. Obs.*

a 1255 *Ancr. R.* 58 *3* He is ivoned so bet he sunesie deadliche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 223 The ope cas me may renezi, ober lichte, ober dyadliche. *c* 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Pai say we synne dedly in pat we schauwe oure berdes. 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* xiii. 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for them that do synne dedely. 1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.

† 2. Implacably, mortally; to the death. *Obs.*
c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2644 Sheo louede mykel be slayn broder, & dedlyk [v.r. dedely] hated sche bat ober. 1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 332 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 95, I have heard that women either lous enterly or hate deadly. 1650 *S. CLARKE Frel. Hist.* i. (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil deadly pursuing him.

† 3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13155 (Cott.) Paa waful was sa dedli dim, All lighted be lem bat come wit him. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Ly. Maukhoue* l. lxxxix. (1869) 50 Al dedliche [tout mornement] he answerde hire. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 26 They . . . Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* vii. (R.) How comes it then, that in so near decay We deadly sleep in deep security? 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. i. Seeming to turn deadly faint.

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. *collog.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) I bat es sa dedli dim. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 205 He . . . did . . . deadly belie the matter by his description. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 446 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadlie dred. 1688 *MIRCE Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Slow*. He is deadly slow, *West Furcissement long.* 1793 *Rowe Ulys.* Epil. 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're deadly dear. 1809 *SCOTT Let. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, In this deadly cold weather. 1865 *THORP Belton Est.* ix. 102 It is so deadly dull. 1878 *Mrs. STOWE Faganne P.* xiii. We were deadly tired.

5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. *rare.*

1581 *G. PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 50 To fall deadlie to the ground, as a bodie without breath. 1844 *MOZLEV Ess.* (1878) II. 126 There is a belief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and . . . rests deadly in a mere book.

† **Deadman.** *Obs.* = *Dead man*: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. BLIND-MAN.) *Obs.* exc. in names, as *Deadman's Walk*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11504 (Cott.) A smel o selcutu bitturres, bat dedman cors wit smelr es. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 387 (Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iiii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen.

Dead man is used in various *fig.* applications and combinations; chiefly in *pl.*

1. *pl. (dead men).* Empty bottles (at a drinking-bout, etc.). *slang* or *collog.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dead-men*, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 121 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men' . . . removed.

2. *slang.* (See quot. 1873.)

1764 *Low Life* 40 Journeymen Bakers . . . are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dead-man*, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. *Cards.* A dummy at whist.
1786 *MACKENZIE in The Lounger* No. 79 p. 13 As if one should . . . sit down with three dead men at whist.

4. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

Dead men's bells. A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

1848 *W. GARDINER Flora Forfarshire* 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 157.

† **Dead man's (men's) eye(s).** *Naut. Obs.* = DEAD-EYE.

1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the clogysage of dedemen yen. 1598 *FLORIO, Morto* . . . a pullio in a ship called the dead man he. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* 15 Pullies, blockes, shivers and dead mens eyes. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (Ed. Kersey), *Dead-men's Eyes* (in a Ship, a kind of little Block, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

Dead man's (men's) finger(s).

1. A local name for various species of *Orchis*, properly those with palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *latifolia*; in *Shaks.* prob. the Early Purple *Orchis*, *O. maculata*. Also applied to *Arum maculatum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Alopecurus pratensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 173 Long Purples . . . our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis latifolia*. The root, from its shape, is sometimes called . . . Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte *Alcyonium digitatum* = next 1.
1860 *DALLAS Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 54. 1865 *GOSSE Year at Shore* 73. 1873 *DANA Corals* 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the *branchie* or gills in a lobster or crab.

1867 *J. BRASSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xlv. In eating lobster—getting . . . half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

Dead man's hand.

1. A zoophyte, *Alcyonium digitatum*, forming lobed fleshy masses: see ALCYONIUM.

1755 *J. ELLIS Corallines* 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. 1756 *SCHLOSSER in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 450 The alcyonium . . . commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for *Orchis maculata* and *O. maculata* (cf. prec. 1). b. Also for 'Nephrodium Filix-mas', and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist'. c. Also for the seaweed Tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holl.)

1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis maculata* . . . Dead-man's-hand.

† **Dead man's head.** *Obs.* A 'death's head'; a skull or figure of a skull.

1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. 1658 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1861) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

Dead man's thumb.

1. A local name for *Orchis maculata*, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S FINGER 1.)

1652 *Roxb. Ballads* (Britten & Holland), Each flower . . . Such as within the meadows grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew [v.r. an hearb all blew]. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburi'd murderer.

2. = DEAD MAN'S HAND 1.

1863 *G. ROWE in Intell. Observ.* Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb.

† **Dead man's toes.** *Obs.* = prec. 2.

1755 [see DEAD MAN'S HAND 1.] 1786 *J. ELLIS Nat. Hist. Zoophytes* 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the *Alcyonium digitatum* or Dead Man's Toes.

Deadness (de'dnēs). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses: 1. *lit.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse. *a* 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* VII. i. (R.), Cursing it [the barren fig-tree] to deadness with a word. 1764 *WOOLCOMB in Phil. Trans.* LX. 97 A numbness and deadness of his little . . . finger. 1881 *MISS YONGE Lads & Lassies* ii. 95 The man that . . . gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2. *fig.*

1611 *BIBLE Rom.* iv. 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe. *c* 1620 *Z. BOVD Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. *a* 1628 *PRESTON Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer . . . a dullnesse, and deadnesse in him. 1642 *Petition in Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade. 1738 *WESLEY Wks.* (1829) I. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. 1749 *BR. G. LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. W. v.* (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead to something.

1745 *WESLEY Answ. Ch. 7* Your Deadness to the World. 1786 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. 1828 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xiv. Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

1707 *J. MORTIMER (J.)*, Deadness or flatness in cyder. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* l. xix, I had perceived . . . deadness in the best complexions.

Dead-nettle (de'd-net'l). See also DEAD-NETTLE. The English name for plants of the genus *Lamium* (N.O. *Labiatae*), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. *L. album* White Dead-nettle, and *L. purpureum* Red Dead-nettle; also applied to *L. Galeobdolon* (*G. luteum*) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of *Stachys* or other *labiatae*.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxciii. (1495) 730 Of netles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the dead nettyll or the blynde nettyll. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* l. lxxxviii. 130 There be two kyndes of Dead Nettel. The one . . . smelleth but little, the other . . . hath a strong and stinking sauour. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The white dead-nettle . . . has no affinity with nettles . . . except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. I.* The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead oil: see DEAD D. 2.

† **Dead palsy, dead-palsy.** *Obs.* [DEAD *a. 2 a.*] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

1502 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* iii. vii. Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* v. vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sease. 1697 *R. PERCIE Bath Mem.* i. iv. 59 The *Halapnyia*, or half stroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Side). 1702 *PERVY Corr.* 405 About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. 1713 *ARABUTHNOT John Bull* iii. x. Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue. 1761 *Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidolph* III. 217.

† **Dead pay.** *Obs.* [Cf. *F. morte-payé*.]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc., no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iii. lv. 76 b, When these men . . . can serve no longer in the warres . . . they are sent as . . . keepers of castles and towns, whom we do call dead payes. 1611 *COTG., Morte-payes*, Dead-payes; Soldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortress, or frontier Towne, during their liues. 1685 *F. SPENCE House of Medici* 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nab'd the French at unawares. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Janisaries . . . that being Superannuated . . . receive a dead Pay of so much a day.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. *dead-share* in DEAD D. 2.)

1565 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Croise* (1846) 62 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. 1627 *Br. Hall Gt. Impostor Wks.* 507 Like to some unfaithfull captain that hath . . . filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pay, nor can coten The commissary at a muster. 1663 *PERVY Diary* 13 Oct., The King . . . mustering the Guards the other day himself . . . found reason to dislike their condition . . . finding so many absent men, or dead payes. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-pay*, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears.

Dead-point, dead point. *Mech.* [DEAD *a. IV.*] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank.

1830 *KATER & LARSEN. Mech.* xviii. 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN tr. Harves' Winding Mach.* 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

Dead reckoning. *Naut.* [DEAD *a. V.*] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence *dead LATITUDE* (q.v.), that computed by dead reckoning.

1613 *M. RIPLEY Magn. Bodies* 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. 1760 *PEMBERTON in Phil. Trans.* LI. 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 *R. H. DANA Ref. Mast* xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. *fig.* 1868 *LOWELL Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning . . . will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes.

Dead Sea. [transl. *L. mare mortuum*, Gr. *ἡ νεκρὰ θάλασσα* (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.] The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c 1250 *Genesis & Exod.* 1123 De swarte flum, de dede se. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1020 Per faure cities wern set, nov is a see called, Pat ay is drowy and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Blo, blubrande, and blak . . . Forþe be derk dede see hit is demed. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) l. 105 (Mätz.) India . . . hap in þe souþe side þe dede Se. 1550 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not . . . neither can . . . any fishe live there. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* II. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

b. *attrib.*, as in *Dead Sea apple*, *Dead Sea fruit* = *Apple of Sodom*: see APPLE 3.

1868 *MISS BRADDON* (title), *Dead Sea Fruit*. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 *Dead Sea apples*, *Sodom apples*, or *mad apples* . . . are occasionally imported from Bussorah. 1882 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 The *Asclepias* above alluded to is what has been called the *Dead Sea Fruit*. 1883 *L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe* III. vi. 119 The baked meats were *Dead Sea fruit*, and stuck in her throat.

Dead set: see SET 5b.

Dead-thraw (-throw). *Sc. ff.* DEATH-THROE.

Dead-tongue. A name for the umbelliferous plant *Eranthe crocata*, from its paralyzing effect on the organs of speech.

1688 *T. LAWSON Let. in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 205 *Eranthe Cicutariafacie* . . . about Kendal and Hiltendale, Westmoreland, . . . where it is commonly called *Dead Tongue*. 1746 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 233 This *Oenanthe* in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it *Dead Tongue*. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Dead tongue*, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, *Eranthe crocata*.

Dead water, dead-water. [DEAD *a. 22.*]

1. Water without any current; still water.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 240 A standing pool or dead water. 1691 *T. HALL Acc. New Invent.* 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 *BURNANO My Time* xiii. 197 We pulled in . . . and made for a quiet nook in dead-water. *attrib.* 1792 *J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. (1795) 29 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. *Naut.* The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 *Dead water* is

the Eddie water follows the sterne of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (Cf. DEAD a. 27.)

1561 *EORN Arte Nauig.* ii. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call neap tydes. dead waters, or lowe fluddes.

Dead weight, dead-weight. [DEAD a. 29.]

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 238 When the Sucker came to be moved only with a dead weight or pressure. 1702 *SAVERY Miner's Friend* 8: The Moving Cause, as Mens Harms, Horses, or Dead Weight. 1712 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* i. iii. (1737) 1. 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill-stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xlv. Mrs. Gamp, forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere oppression of her dead-weight.

b. *techn.* (See *quots.*)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dead Weight*, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead weight*, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-weight*, the weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 *LUBBOCK in Nature* No. 618. 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 26 per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; *fig.* a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 282 The Scots... were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. THOMAS in *Med. Commun.* II. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 His character is a dead weight upon him. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t., Convers. of Lords* (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xviii. 229 It was extremely exhilarating... to find himself free... of the dead weight of debt.

3. 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*). *Obs.*

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867. 1823 *CONNETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of dead-weight. 1826 J. HUME in *Hansard* XVI. 184-5 The year 1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight... The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. ii. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

Dead well, dead-we'll. [DEAD a. 15, 22.]

1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also *absorbing well, dumb well*. Cf. *dead-hole* (DEAD a. D. 2).

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* i. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 10 *Dead wells*, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend.

1867 *MUSGRAVE Nooks & Corners Old Fr.* I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

Dead wood, dead-wood.

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence *fig.*

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* x. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. *Naut.* Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate) The rising or Dead Wood. 1760 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) It determines the height of the dead-wood, afore and abaft. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

attrib. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-wood knees*, the upper foremost and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

Dead-work, dead work.

1. *Naut.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dead-work*, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Supernatant part of the ship*, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of *dead-work*.

2. *Mining.* Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 *Dead-work*, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines* 60 They will... save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1888 *Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Farmer), To-night the joint

committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 6/5 (*Tailors' Strike*) Another man declared... that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) until the strike was over.]

Deady (de'di). *slang.* A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandymerchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress App.*, To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor Interchange* xvi. (D.), Some of the whole-boggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

De-aerate (see DE II. 1).

Deaf (def), *a.* Forms: 1-3 *deaf*, *Orm.* *daef*, (2-3 *pl. deaue*), 3-6 *def*, (3-5 *pl. deue*, 4 *Ayenb.* *dyaf*, *dyaua*, *dyeaue*), 4-5 *deeff* (f), (*pl. deeuue*), 4-6 *deffe*, (*deff* (e), 5 *deif*, *deyf* (fe), 6 *deeffe*, *deaffe*, (*Sc.* *deif* (f)), 6-7 *deaffe*, 7- *deaf*. [A Common Teutonic adj.]: OE. *daef* = OFris. *daf* (Wfris. *doaf*), OS. *dof* (MDu., Du., MLG. *doaf* (v)), LG. *dof*, OHG. *toup* (b), (MHG. *toup*, Ger. *taub*), ON. *dauf* (Sw. *dof*, Da. *døv*), Goth. *daufs* (b) :- OTeut. **daub*-oz, from an ablaut stem *deub-*, *daub-*, *dub-*, pre-Teut. *dheubh-*, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. *afdaubnan* to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr. *τυφλός* (= *-θυφ-*) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (dɪf) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States.

In many Eng. dialects the *ea* is still diphthongal, *deaf*]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 14 Swe swe deaf ic ne ge[herde]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Alse to deue men. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15500 Dumb me lann & deffe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Noðer dumb ne deaf. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 446 But she was somdel deaf [v.r. def, deff] and pat was scathe. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vynegre helpith deyf eere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Deffe, *surdus*. 1538 *STARKE England* 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Jul. C.* i. ii. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deaffe. 1717 *Prior Alma* ii. 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 *WATTS* *Ps.* cxxxv. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf [prime relief]. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxv. You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, esp. in *pl. the deaf*, deaf people.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* *Matt.* xi. 5 Blinde zeseoph. deaffe zehyrab. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Pe blinde, ðe dumble, ðe deaffe, ðe halte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 (Cott.) Pe def has hereing, blind has sight. 1611 *BIBLE* *Isa.* xxxv. 5 Then... the eares of the deaffe shalbe vnstopped. 1855 *BROWNING Master Hughes* xxvii. Who thinks Hughes wrote for the deaf?... try again; what's the clef?

c. *fig.* said of things.

a 1000 *Juliana* 150 *Pæc* ic. dumbum and deaful deofol-zieldum. gaful onbate. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* v. i. 81 Infected minds To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. *As deaf as an adder* or *a post* (formerly and still dialectally as *deaf as a door*, *door-post*, *door-nail*, etc.); *none so deaf as those who won't hear*. (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= *pethen* the asp); cf. the name *deaf-adder* in 7.)

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe.] 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye oot heare? 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, as he that will not heare. 1606 *BRETTON M.* *Mauiilia* Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D) He is as deafe as a doore. 1611 *CORER, Sound* *com* *un tapis*, as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we). a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxvii. He was as deafe as a Door-nail. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. of Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. a 1845 *HOOD Tale of Trumpet* iv. She was deaf as a post... And as deaf as twenty similes more, including the adder, that deafest of snakes.

[c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lviii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deaffe. 1535 *COVERO. ibid.*, Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth his eares.]

e. *Deaf and dumb*; also used *absol.* (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence *attrib.*, as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Ich heold me al stille... ase dumble & deaf ðes þat naucð non onswere. a 1400 *DEAN Troy* 4281 þof it defe were & dumble, dede as a ston. 1562 *SIR J. STRADLING Divine Poems* iii. xlv. 65 The deaf-and-dumble he made to heare and speake. 1669 *HOLIER Elem. Speech* App. 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 *JOHNSON West. Isl. Wks.* x. 520 There is... in Edinburgh... a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 *TAYLOR Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

f. In restricted sense: Insensible to certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 645 Deaf as the dead to harmony. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which I had been before quite deaf. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are... instructive to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. *fig.* Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, inattentive. Const. to (+at). Phrase, to turn a deaf ear (to).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7220 Hii beþ deue & blinde iwys, þat hii noldeþ non god þyng ybure ne yse. 1393 *LANGL. P.* c. xii. 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneþ nouht ous to hyure. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxii. Make deefe er to hem as though þou herde hem not. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. ii. 257 Oh that mens eares should be To counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 *JENNINGS Elise* 100 The reason that hath caused... your pity to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-11 *SWIFT Fml. Stella* 7 Feb. I was deaf to all intreaties. c 1780 *BURNS Duncan Gray*, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xiii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

3. Dull, stupid; absurd. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. deffe, H. P. deff), obtusus, agrestis. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 215 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or hordon, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 Bivb. Otherwyse it shulde be a deaffe thyng that y^e thynge whiche is no more beyngne shulde requyre curacyon.

4. Numb, without sensation. *Obs. rare.*

15... L. ANOREW *Noble Lyfe* iii. xcii. in *Babes Bk.* 239 Torpido is a fische, but who-so handleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shalle sele no thyng.

5. Of sounds: So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *bruit sourd*.]

1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. iii. vi. 155 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees. 1647 W. BAOWNE *Polex.* ii. 106 Assoon as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 *DAYDEN Fables, Melager & Atal.* 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went. — *Ovid's Met.* xii. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. Cf. *deaf nettle* in 7. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 411 Ungefynde corn... oððe deaf. 14... Gloss. in Wt. Wulker 718/36 *Hee sunt par'es fructum. Hoc nauti.* deffe. 1552 *HULSTED*, Deaffe or doted, as that wyche hath no sauoure, *surdus*. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 189 Tremble you for your sitting so long upon the diuels deaffe eggs. 1788 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Deaf*, blasted, or barren; 'as a deaf ear of corn, or a deaf nut'. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Deaf*, *Deaf*. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 *Standard* 27 Aug. 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large, although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, *Deaf*, applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. *Deaf nut*: one with no kernel; used *fig.* for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 Bp. HALL *Serm.* i. Sam. xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak. 1788 [see *prec.*] 1808 *SCOTT Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments... are £300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

c. *Deaf arch* = blind arch. *Obs. rare.*

1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. Comb., etc., as *deaf-eared*, + *mind* adjs.; *deaf-adder* [cf. i d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; *deaf-dumb* = DEAF-MUTE; *deaf-dumbness*, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; *deaf-ear*, (a) = AURICLE 3; + (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; *deaf-nettle* = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 *POLWHELE Hist. Cornwall* VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm, or 'deaf-adder' of authors. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Blasler*, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hog-nosed snake... Other popular names in New York are *Deaf-Adder* and *Buckwheat-nosed Adder*. 1834 *GOODE Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 423 A 'deaf-dumb' boy. *Ibid.* 421 The extent of Knowledge... which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. *Ibid.* 418 *Aphonia Surdorum*, 'Deaf-dumbness'. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* vi. 262 Deafness, resulting... from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendice... which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen... and therefore wee in English call it commonly the 'deafe-eare, but for the similitude. *Ibid.* 375 The hollow veine... is receiued by the right deafe-eare. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-eares. 1725 *BROADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Melon*, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twirl or coffer. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Deaf-eares*, the auricles of the heart. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her 'deafeard mind they spake. 1881 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 149 These which are dumme and are 'deafe minded. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 'Deffe nettylle, arch-angelus. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 201/1 Deafe Nettles. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Deaf-nettle*, the stinging nettle.

Deaf (def), *v.* *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 *deffe*, 6 *Sc.* *deiff* (f), 6-7 *deeff* (e), *deaffe*, *deaff*, 7- *deaf*. [f. DEAF a.; or an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE v. to the form of the adj.]

1. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 509/2, I deeffe, I begyn to wante my hearing. 2. *trans.* To make deaf, to deafen.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellis of the kyrke When that clatter. *1530 PALSGR.* 509/2 Thou deffest me with thy kryng so loude. *1595 SHAKS.* *John* ii. 1. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares with this abundance of superfluous breath? *1697 DEYONEN* *Æneid* vii. 130 A swarm of thin aërial shapes appears. And, fluttring round his temples, deafs his eares. *1788 VANBR.* & *Ciu. Prov. Musb.* ii. 1. Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. *1877 Hohlerness Gloss.*, Deaf, to deafen with noise.

b. *fig. and transf.*

1596 LODGE Marg. Amer. 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deaffing the aire with their cries. *1615 T. ADAMS Blacke Devill* 13 Yet still [he] deaffs himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. *1637 NARRAS Microcosm.* in *Doddley* IX. 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. *1821 BYRON Heav. & Earth* iii. 283 No more... Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) with a louder sound.

1640 G. ARBOTT Job Paraphr. xxxix. 251 Deaffing their noise... with his loud and daring neighings. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds... Were often deaf'd to silence with her song.

Hence Deaffing *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1612 Two Noble Kinsm. v. iii. 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafing but to hear. *1647 H. MORE Poems, Oracle* 39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boyl.

Deafen (de'f'n), *v.* Also 7 deaffen. [*f. DEAF a.*: see -EN suffix 6. A later synonym of prec.]

1. *trans.* To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also *fig.*

1597 [see DEAFENING *ppl. a.* 1]. *1611 COTGR., Assourdir*, to deafen, or make deaf. *1634 HABBINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse oth' leech Not deafens Westminster. *1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 1 Jan., Hunting horns, that almost deafen the Company. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 269 Racine left the ground... deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown by a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS Sermon I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men. *1847 COOPER Prairie* I. vii. 102, I tarried till the mouths of my bounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

3. *Building.* To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence Deaffening *vbl. sb.*, material used for this purpose, pugging; *deaffening-board*, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

c 1814 T. SOMERVILLE Life (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered. *1839 M. LAPEVER Mod. Archit.* 111 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deaffening board. *1864 Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deaffening.

† 4. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 [see DEAFENING 2].

Hence Deafened *ppl. a.*

1608 SHAKS. Per. v. 1. 47 She... with her sweet harmonie... would... make a battie through his deafend parts. *1678 DRYDEN & LEE Ædipus* II. Wks. (1853) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened eares Are burst.

Deafening (de'f'ning), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 24 With deaff'ning clamors. *1667 MILTON P. L.* II. 520 All the host of Hell With deaff'ning shout return'd them loud acclaim. *1791 COWPER Hiad* ix. 714 The tumult and the deaff'ning din of war. *1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out.

† 2. Becoming deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 EARL ROSCOM. Poems (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning eares.

Hence Deaffeningly *adv.*, in a deafening manner.

1847 HARR Guesse (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deaffe, *obs. form of DEAF.*

De-afforest (dē'āf-rēst), *v.* [*ad. med. L. de-afforest-are*: see DE- pref. II. 1 and AFFOREST *v.*] = DISAFFOREST.

1640 Act 16 Chas. I. c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have bene or are Deafforested. *1670 BLOUNT Law Dict.*, De-afforested, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws. *1839 BAILEY Festus* xix. (1843) 208 The paradise initiate of the soul, that pleasant place, Erst deafforested.

So De-afforestation = DISAFFORESTATION.

1659 Anc. Land-Mark betw. Prince & People 15 [They] procured many deafforestationes for the people. *1671 F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 498 Their many deafforestationes.

† **Deafhead**, *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Deafness.

c 1350 in Archaeol. XXX. 351 For defhed of hed & for dul herynge.

Deafish (de'f'ish), *a.* [*f. DEAF a.* + -ISH.] Some-what deaf.

1611 COTGR., Sourdastre, deafish, thicke of hearing. *1664 COTTON Scarron* iv. (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't. *1794 E. DAWIN Zoon* (1801) II. 443 Ether dropped into the eares of some deafish people.

Deafly (de'f'li), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In a deaf manner; *a.* Without hearing (*lit. and fig.*); *b.* Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear' (J.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace 5236 Bot Iulius Cesar wold hym nought here; ful deffike [*v. r. deff*] herde he his preyere. *1554 HULOT, Deaflye, surde.* *1616 T. H[AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Cri.* 35 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family. *1827 FOLLOU Course T.* iii. 1029 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. *a 1861 CLOUGH Misc. Poems, Uranus* 21 Deafly heard Were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

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† **Deafly deep**, Of uncertain meaning. With quot. *1400 cl. devely, DEVILY a.*

c 1400 Savdome Bab. 265 The Dikes were so devely depe, That helde hem selfe Chek-mate. *1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* iii. iii. iv. (1641) 184/4 Rivers the most deaffly-deep.

Deafly, *var. form of DEAVEY a.*

Deaf-mute, *a., sb.* [After *F. sourd-muet.*]

a. Deaf and dumb. *b.* One who is deaf and dumb. *1837 Penny Cycl.* VIII. 322/2 *a. v. Deaf and Dumb*, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently mute, or dumb. Hence the expression *Deaf-Mute*, as used in the continental languages, and *Deaf and Dumb*, as used in England and America. *1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864, 479 A deaf-mute child. *1881 H. JAMES Portr. Lady xxv*, He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet.

Hence Deaf-muteness, Deaf-mutism, the condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. ii. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. *1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864, 318 Congenital deaf-mutism. *1874 ROOSA Dis. Ear* 515 Deaf-mutism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. *1884 A. J. ELLIS in Athenæum* 17 Jan. 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf sociality.

Deafness (de'f'nes). For forms see DEAF *a.* [See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. de P. R. v. xii. (1495) 117 Vt coleia be wasted in deyf men, deifness is taken awaye. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffenesse, surditas. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafness. *1622 J. NORRIS Hierocles* 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls which fall into Vice. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiii. 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

Deaken, -on, deakne, *obs. fl.* DEACON.

Deal (dēl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-3 dēl, (1 dael), 3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5 deyll, 5-6 deele, deill(e), 6 deyle, (daill), 5-7 deale, 6 deall, 6- deal. [A common Teut. sb.:

OE. *dēl*, corresp. to OFris. *dēl*, OS. *dēl* (MDu., Dn. *deel*, MLG. *del*, *deil*, LG. *deel*, *dēl*), OHG., MHG., mod. G. *teil*, Goth. *dail-s* = OTeut. **daili-z*: cf. Lith. *dailis*, OSlav. *dělu* part, *dělit* to divide. Beside the form *dēl* (with *ē* umlaut of *a* = OTeut. *ai*), OE. had also, without umlaut, *dāl*, whence DOLE and DALE 2.]

1. A part, portion, amount.

† 1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section. *Obs.*

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 548 *Competentes portiunculas*, zelimplice daels. *c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Hi... heora god on swa manige daels todeleat. *c 1000 Agr. Gosh. Matt.* xxvii. 51 Dæc temples wæh-ryft weard tosliten on twegen daels. *c 1305 LAV.* 2115 He a fīf dæle dæide his forde. *c 1384 TREVISIA Barth. de P. R. xiv. iii.* (1495) 469 Monteynes... passe vpwardes above the other daels of the londe. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 117 Dele, or parte, *porcio*. *1594 CARRW. Tasso* (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht feth to th' upper deale, And purest portion of the heavenly seat.

† 2. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 Blickl. Hom. 35 We sceolan... syllan pone teopan dæl ure worldscipe. *c 1305 LAV.* 3019 Dea briddel del of mine londe. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1284 Pe furpe del of a furlong. *1393 GOWER Conf.* II. 198 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. *c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þe to del zolkyn of eyron, þe briddel dele Hony. *1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 23 The moitie and halfe deale of eury such pension. *1535 COVERDALE Lev.* xiv. 10 Thre tenth deales of fyne floure. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* vii. 1, A good moity and halfe deale thereof. *1611 BIBLE Num.* xv. 9, A meate offering of three tenth deales of floure. *1737 WHISTON Josephus' Antig.* iii. x. § 5 They... bring one tenth deal to the altar.

† 3. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as *a, each, every, never a, no, some*, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1200 OMALIN 1720 All wass it filled illwille dæl purh Crist i Cristmess time. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 20276 (Cott.) O pine ne sal i thol na dele. *c 1384 CHAUCER II. Fame* i. 331 Suche godelyheede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe. *15... Merline* 896 In Furniv. *Percy Folio* 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleuee hit weele. *1531 ELVOT Gov.* i. xx, The straunge kynge... understode eury dele of the mater. *1870 MAGNUSSEN & MORRIS Volsunga Saga* 69 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's heart. *1884 J. PAYNE* 1001 *Nights* IX. 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

† 4. With other, and comparative words, as *more, most, less, better*, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. The other deal: the other part, the rest, the remainder. The better deal (fig.): the superiority, the better. For the most deal: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. *Obs.*

1258 Eng. Proclam. Hen. III (Trans. Philol. Soc. 1868/9, 10), Vre rædesmen alle, ober þe moare deel of heom. *1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7582 þe mestedel of heyemen... Beþ income of þe Normans. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 669 He... ne a-3en no nian ne tok querel... þat he ne hadde þe betere deel. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Now for þe mooste deel he fleep mannys sight. *1398... Barth de P. R. v. i.* (Tollem. MS.), Pey beþ greuous to ober dele of þe body [*residuū corporis*]. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 5568 Pe dreigest deale of pain dide of his dukis haodis. *1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 164 Whan she hys feth anonoynd had weel... Upon hys heed she poryd the tothir dele. *1481 CAXTON Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 35 He made it so that he had the beste dele, I gate not halfe my parte. *c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Wherof ye mooste deyle is... kyf of the

holy Romes chyrche. *1572 BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hath the fourme of a litle hounde.

† 5. *By the tenth deal*: ten-fold; *by a thousand deal*: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot. 1400).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 261 If þei now powere had of vs, wite 3e wele, Streiter we sulde be lad bi þe tend dele. *c 1384 CHAUCER II. Fame* iii. 405 Woren on high... Wel more be a thousand dele Than hyt was erst. *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. *1401 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 Then was it better dore than is now... by a thousand dele.

† 2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 845 Vesp. Psalter cxli. 6 [cxlii. 5] Du eard hyht min dæl min in eorðan lifsendra. *c 1000 Ags. Gosh.* Luke xv. 13 Fæder, sylle me minne dæl minre æhte. *c 1325 Coer de L.* 2220 Thir tresour and their meles He toke to his own deles. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 He delep his mete at þe mel, And 3eueþ eueriche manis del. *15... Kyng & Hermyt* 337 in Hæzl. E. P. P. I. 25 Every man schall have his dele. *1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam.* i. 5 But vnto Anna he gaue one deale heuily for he loued Anna. *1647 HERRICK Noble Numbers, Widdowes Teares*, The deale Of gentle paste and yielding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow. *1806 FOASVTH Beauties* Scott. IV. 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

† 3. A portion or share of land; cf. DALE 2 1 and DOLE *sb.*

1600 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akers of land occupit be þe fischeris of Ferne. *1633 Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 125 The tua dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haultonehill. *1851 Cumbrld. Gloss.*, Deall, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as *good, great, vast*, or the like; formerly, also, as *poor, small, little*, etc. A great deal: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very much. A good deal: a considerable amount. Cf. LOT (in a great lot, good lot, etc.).

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 202 Micel dæl bewylledes wæteres on huniges godum dæle. *c 1230 Hall Meid.* 29 Hæ. 31scæð þah after mucchele deale mare. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 13493 (Cott.) Hai þar was a mikel dele. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 3703 Coupis... þai fande bot a fewe dele forged of siluir. *c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Safroun, & a gode dele Salt. *1570 LEVINS Manu.* 207/37 A litle dele, *parum*. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 592 But one halfe-penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deal of Sackel. *1609 HIBBLE (Douay)* 2 *Mace.* iii. 6 The treasure at Ierusalem was ful of innumerable deale of money. *1621 J. MAYER Eng. Catech.* 207 Where ignorance preuaileth there can be but a poore deale of loue. *1673 RAY Journ.* Low C. 57 There being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it. *1685 H. MORE Some Curious Refl.* A ij b, To make such a Tragical deal about it. *1711 HERRICK Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 223 A great Deal of Lead. *1771 FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a good deal of a politician. *1790 BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. *1874 C. GEIKIE Life in Woods* v. 102 A good deal of rain having fallen. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed.) 2. 1. 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say.

b. *absol.* (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2071 Aftirwarde a litle dele, Cuthbert was prayde to kærle, Prestes to ordayne. *1659 Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. *1720 Dr. For Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 271 Our beef and hogs... being not yett all gone by a good deal. *1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed.) 2. 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. *1871 B. TAYLOR Faint* I. Prelude 3 They've read an awful deal. *1891 in Law Times* XCi. 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the... propriety of a good deal that was done.

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (rarely number); a 'lot'. *collog.*

15... *Myther of Abyngton* 50 in Harl. E. P. P. III. 102 Of each mannes corne wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale. *1597 GEARDR. Herbal* I. xxxi. § 1. 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust together. *1601 SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. 1. 157 O what a deale of scorn looks beautiful in the contempt and anger of his lip! *1627-77 FELTHAM Resolues* i. xxx. 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxi. 34 He and Mrs. Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. *1777 JOHNSON Let.* 16 Oct., I have a deal to look after. *1780 Phil. Trans.* LXX. 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning. *1832 H. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* v. 62 Saving us a deal of trouble. *1875 JOWETT Plato* I. 351 Talking a deal of nonsense.

II. Adverbial uses.

† 5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': Any deal, to any extent, any whit; some deal, to some extent, somewhat; each deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal, every bit, every whit, entirely; halfeen deal, half; mesteen del, for the most part, mostly. See also EVERYDEAL, HALFENDEAL, SOMEDEAL, etc. *Obs.*

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 731 Partim, sume daeli [*Erfurt sumeo dæli*]. *a 1225 St. Mark.* 17 We lueuð bi þe lufte ahe mesten del. *a 1300-1440* [see EACH 1d]. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lese, euerik del. *c 1340*

Ibid. 23532 (Trin.) Wiponten tariyeng any dele. 1375-1715 [see EVERYDEAL 2]. c 1400 *Soudone Bab*, 2016 Tille he were rosted to colis ilkadele. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 138 The which unknown thet Warke ys lost ech dele. 1513 *DOUGLAS Brevs* ii. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka dele. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 106 a. Was hee any deale the richer? 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 53 The..hevenly lampes were halfdealede ybrent. 1710 *PHILIPS Pastoralis* iv. 25 Albeit some deal 1 pipe.

† b. In the negative *Never a deal, no deal, not a deal*: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23332 (Trin.) Of hem shul bei rewe no del. c 1422 *HOCLEVE Tale Jonathas* 277 Hir compaignie he nat a deal forsooke. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4678 He pepill it lyked neuere a dele. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par.* *John* vii. 57 Neuer a deale moued to cum to better aduise-ment. 1569 *STOCKER Diad.* Sic. ii. xlv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 392/1 They .. are neuere a deale more acceptable to God. a 1600 *Captaine Care* xxvi. in *Child Ballads* III. vi. clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A great deal, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; a good deal, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; a vast deal, vastly; † much deal, etc. a. as verbal adjuncts.

1562 *WINGET Certain Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 i. 3 To lat downe an grete dele thet his sailis. 1575 *FORREST Theophilus* 169 (in *Anglia VII.*) The iuste prayr much deale for to prevaile. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 183, 1. bled..a great deal. a 1845 *Hoop Last Man* xxvii. The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. 1887 *SALA in Illust. Lond. News* 19 Mar., I had travelled a good deal in earth-quaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 *TINDALE Mark* x. 48 He cryed the moore a grete deale. 1578 *LVT Dodoens* vi. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares.. do drie and stop a great deale more than the others. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) ii. 88 b. The kitchen was a grete deale too little. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* c 160 To have them [letters] a pretty deale bigger than he should ordinarily write. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 11 You are a great deal too apt...to like people in general. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* viii. You take a great deal too much upon yourself. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose.

7. A deal: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent; much. *collog.*

1756 *TOLDERVY Hist. Two Orphans* III. 21 She talked a deal. 1811 *LAMB Guy Rayer*, The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xvii. Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1859 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iv. You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. Comb. (in OE. and early ME.), as † del (del) *neominde*, -*takand*, participator, sharcr; † del-taking, participation; † dealsman (Sc.), a partner, sharer.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalt.* cxviii[i]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondrendaed dec. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 63 Del-takand I am of al be dredand. *Ibid.* cxviii[i]. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1563 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 25 (Jam.) The awnaris and delismen of the said schip.

Deal (dāl), sb.² [f. *DEAL* v.] An act or the act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† 2. Dealing; intercourse. *Sc.* See *DALE* 2.

1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 6 To have carnal deale with an vber mans vyffe. 1594 *WILLOBIE Avisa* xix. Because you love a deale deale.

3. Cards. The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (*obs.*). 1607 *Heywood Woman Killed with Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I have lost. 1674 *COTTON Compt. Gastermer* xi. At French Ruff you must lift for deal. 1728 *SWIFT Trist. of Mod. Lady*, How can the muse..in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 *GRAY Let. to Mother* 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only. 1860 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* ii. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain. *vulgar or slang.*

1839-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown* at *Oxf.* vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare]. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* i. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. *spec.* A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. *U. S.*

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXIII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 *Ibid.* XXXV. 411/1 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxii. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties..will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the

friends of the other. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Trist.* 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 12/1 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Deal (dāl), sb.³ Forms: 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6-8 deale, 7 dale, 8 St. dale, 6- deal. [Introduced from Low German c 1400: cf. *MLG. dele* fem. plank, floor (mod. Du. *deel* plank, *dele, delle* floor), corresp. to OHG. *dil, dillo* m., *dilla* f., MHG. *dil* m. f., *dille* f. board, deal, boarding, mod. G. *diele* f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. *pijla* fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. *þille* stake, board, plank, THILL:—Otent. *þeljon. (whence *þiljon, þiljō, þille*: cf. Finnish *teljo* from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was *þelu* hewn wood, board, flooring: see *THEAL*.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a deal is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a deal-end; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a BATTEN. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (14 inches) is called *whole deal*; of half the latter (§ inch) *slit deal*.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1402 in C. Frost *Early Hist. Hull* (1827) App. 6 Mari Knight de Dansk..xvj deles, iij^{te} waynscots. *Ibid.* 18, iij dusen deles. a 1450 *Rature* (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for euerie hundredth of firre deles, xijd. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 183 Fyrdells of the biggest sorte..little firdells..doble fir sparrs. 1583-4 *Bk. Accs. Hull Charterhouse* in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 7 deles to seale the windows. 1595 A. DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.*, Asser, a deele or planke. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surt.) 283 For fortie firre deles, xxiijs. iiijd. 1621 *BEST Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 111 Robert Bonwicke of Wansworth demanded for euerie deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpooles, alledging that euerie deale weighed three stone. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiii. A little model of a town..to be run up together of slit deals. 1820 *SCOBESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 141 These huts, some constructed of flogs, others of deals two inches in thickness. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 212/1 To there load a cargo of deals.

b. (Without a or plural.) Wood in the form of deals.

a 1628 *RALEIGH Obs. in Rem.* (1662) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber..in the Low-countries. 1621 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Laying that Decke with spruce Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Builder* 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* c 2365 The table shows that the value of 1 inch deal is 8d. per foot. *Ibid.* Gloss. 1196 Fir boards..one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*); *red deal*, the produce of the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*); *yellow deal*, the produce of the Yellow Pine (*P. mitis*), or kindred American species.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 476 Some..haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale. *Ibid.* I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [*abies*] is commended. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Trunks* ii. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. 1765 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir..In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 170/2 The Scotch Pine..Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. 1877 *JAPP De Quincy* I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. attrib. and Comb., as ('made of or consisting of deal'), deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner, etc.; deal-apple (*dial.*), a fir-cone; deal-end (see i note); deal-fish (see quote.); deal-frame, a gang-saw for cutting deals; deal-tree (*dial.*), a fir-tree; deal-worker, a joiner who works up deal; deal-yard, a yard where deals are stacked. Also *DEAL-BOARD*.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Deal-apples, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. 1788 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* i. i. Four mail-trunks, besides the great *deal-box. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union *deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 232 Neatly brass-latched *deal doors. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction..applies also to *Deal Ends and Batten Ends. 1845 in *VARELL Brit. Fishes Suppl.*, *Deal-fish. 1856 J. RICHARDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.*, Deal-fish, a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4246/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth..*Deale-Merchant. 1883 *Cod. Words* Aug. 543/1 Dock-labourers, *deal-porters and coal-heavers. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, *deal run-

ners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 998 *Deal-shavings or brown Paper. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Deal-tree, a fir-tree. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4246/4 At the Cock in the hoop *Deal-Yard..are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 9 There are no timber-yards..they are deal-yards. *Ibid.* 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber.

† Deal sb.⁴, deal-wine. *Obs.* Also dele-wine. Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3]. 1616 T. ADAMS *Souls Diseases* xvi. He..calls for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques, Mercury Vind.*, Paracelsus man..that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. 1635 *SHIRLEY Lady of Pleas* v. i. To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else..Shall flow into our room.

Deal (dāl), v. Pa. t. and ppl. dealt (delt). Forms: *Inf.* 1 dēlan, 2-3 dealen, 3 dælen, deale(n), 3-5 delen, 3-6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4-6 Sc. deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6-7 deale, 6- deal. Pa. t., 1-3 dælde, 3 delet, 3-4 deld(e, 3-6 delt, 3-5 dalte, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4-6 deled, -id, -yd, 5 dellyd, 5-6 dealed, -id, -yd, 6 dealte, 6- dealt. Pa. pple., 1 dæled, 3-4 i-deld, 4 deled, 3-7 delt, 4-6 dalt, 6 dault, 4-aspa. t. [A common Teut. verb: OE. *dælan* = OFris. *dēla*, OS. *dēljan*, MDu., Du., *MLG. deelen*, OHG. *teilan*, Ger. *teilen*, ON. *deila* (Sw. *dela*, Da. *dele*), Goth. *dailjan*, derivative of **daili-z*, OE. *dæl* DEAL sb.¹, part. division.]

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans.

† 1. trans. To divide. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* xiv. 51 *Dividet eum* dæles hine [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* todelel hyne]. c 1205 *Lav.* 21125 And he a fif deale dælde his ferdre. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239/15 *Pis* watur..delez þis world a-tw. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6883 *Pis* watur..þe folk þat delt [Trin. dalt] war in kinrede tuelnc. 1387 *REAVIS Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 3if we delez þe somme on þre and þe seuene þare of þe þridde. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deled in two prouynces. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan. v.* 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. 1570 *Sal. Poems Reform.* (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now delt in two syds.

† 2. To separate, sever. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wið gode dælan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 He deled þe sowle and þe lichame. a 1300 *Earth* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 152 He..delyþ þe dai from nigt. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* 11 205 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 I-deled from his riht spous. a 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 358 He 3af him wittes fyue, To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† b. intr. (for refl.) To separate oneself, go away, part (from). *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lii. 7 [lv. 7] Efne ic feor gewite, fleame deale. c 1205 *Lav.* 7566 *Julius* þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dæden from þan fite. *Ibid.* 18897 *Per* heo gunnen dælen. *Merlin* ferde riht suð.

† 3. trans. To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. *Obs.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 17 Onfoð and dælæð betwux eow. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betwæcan. c 1205 *Lav.* 4053 *Hen* wuolden al þis lond dælen beom bi-twænen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3395 (Cott.) Bitux his childer he delt his aght. c 1460 *EMARE* 42 He was curteis in all thyng..And well kowth dele and dyght. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* viii. 4 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyls & cattel.

† b. To share (property, etc.) with others. *Obs.* a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wið Isace wið min azen bearn yfde deled. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hu he mihte delen ricn wið god. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þe god. a 1536 *TINDALE Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 83 If thou give us abundance..give us an heart to use it..and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; esp. to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly fig., or with out: see b. (In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 548 (Gr.) Hu þrymlice..[þu] þine zife dælest. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 26 þæt wið fe..fram mane-gum læcum fela þinga bolode and dælde calt þæt heo ahte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þe deled clemssan for his drihtnes lutan. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to needfuld and to poure. c 1300 *Beket* 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 76 Let nat þy lyft half..Wyite what þow delest with þy ryht syde. c 1490 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He..delez þan þis relife in faire siluer vessell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gude deyls. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 12 He..dellis his sindrie giftis of graces. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Feb. There are many charities dealt publicly here. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribble-omania* 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet.

b. To deal out; † formerly also abroad, away, forth, etc.

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xi. 22 He schal..dele abroad his spuyllis. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in þou frame Alle maner of langagis forþ to deele. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 Sam. vi. 19 He..dealte out vnto alle the people..vnto eueri one a cake of bred. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† c. absol. or intr. To make distribution of. *Obs.* Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader tresorie. . He delde nor his soule. 1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 237 We shuln 3iue & dele our enemye And alle men þat ar nedy as pore men & suche. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (to a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with *out*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destiné, & do hit out of honde. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3475 Driȝtin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* ii. (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought esteemes, but deales the griefe for gayne. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 70 To me . . . it deals eternal woe. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit*, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho*, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 H. R. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 952 He mihte bet spoken a sele, þan mid wrapþe wordes dele [v.r. deale]. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 344 Penne com dryȝtyn hym [Noe] dele dryȝly byse wordes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11800 Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to þer maister was hit [a letter] deled. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5546 And the dom þat he dulte [7]dalt] duly was kept. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvii. 100 So may God defen it til an oþer.

b. *esp.* To deliver blows.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by *deal about*; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver'.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2219 Strokes his togider delden, wys, On helmes & on brist scheldes. 1375 BARROUR *Bruce* iii. 34 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deile. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xi, Syr percyuyle delt soo his strokes. . . that there durste no man abyde hym. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* ii. i, He's no true souldier that deales heedlesse blowes. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 612 One with a broken truncheon deales his blowes. a 1732 GAY (J.), The nightly mallet deales resounding blows. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. v, Rejoiced they see. . . That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

c. Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 447 By fits he deales his fiery bolts about. 1700-1 *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deales were dealt. 1700 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. ii. 671, I would . . . deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frightened World. 1822 LAMA *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. Cards. To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with *out*, and *absol.*

1529 LATIMER *Serm. at Camb.* in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 2142, I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde almost of the same sute. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 174 Were it as parrulous to deale cardes at play. c 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* i. ii, Take this as surest thing, That, right or wrong, thou deal thyself a king. 1673 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that deale hath the advantage of this game. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 2/2 D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 18 The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no mistake in the cards dealt. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/2 At baccarat, the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8. † a. In *Hurling*, etc.: To deliver or throw (the ball). *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellows. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 277 The horsemen . . . will also assault anye . . . that hath not the Knappan, or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 *Cornish hurling*, The ball [is] thrown up, or dealt.

b. Of a horse.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. *Ibid.* II. 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part in, have to do with, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly *intr.*

† 9. *intr.* To take part in, share or participate in or with, be a partaker of. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Palat. Noster* 225 in Lamb. Hom. 67 þu aȝest to hatien wel his sunne, þet ðu ne dele noht þer i one. a 1240 *Ureusun in Coll. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wile habbe loht wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Of o side ne of other no þing deles he. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of my pylgrynage, and dele of the pardon that I shal. . . fecche over the see.

† 10. To engage with in conflict; to contend.

[Cf. ON. *deila* vñ to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.] 993 *Byrthnoth* 33 Betero . . . ðonne we swa hearde hilde dalon. c 1205 LAV. 30418 Pus hwe gunnen delen þene dæl longe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1123 Stenson stoutly deles. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11027 Wold have dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 385 How Aereobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.

† b. *trans.* To contend or fight about. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 26042 Nu wit scullen delen þen dæd of mire mæȝen.

11. *intr.* To have to do with (a person); to have intercourse or dealings with; to associate with. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 12249 (Cott.) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes þat he meles. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 404 þei delen not wiþ þes newe ordur, þat supposen hem heretikes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3265 Thou delest with angry folk, ywis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysch.* (Percy Soc.) 26 Her name was wanton Besse, Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 36 With a resolute vowe never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 6 The Noble Principle . . . of Benevolence to all I have to deal with. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 98 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1197 (Fairf.) Our lorde . . . bad he saldo wiþ his wyf dele. 1387 *Tarvisa Uigden* (Rolls) VI. 37 þey etep nouȝt, noþer delep wiþ hir wifes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 An ye loue ani other than youre husbunde, or ani other dele wiþe yon, sauf he only. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications with; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat with; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5848 (Gott.) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, wid pharaon þai went to dele. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 267 The grette clerken . . . com. . . To tret upon this lordes hel, So longe they to-gider dele [etc.]. 1597 BACON *Ess. Negotiating* (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a third then by a mans selfe. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ii, Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 CAMDEN's *Hist. Ellis* i. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his . . . Persian books. a 1775 BUNNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 283 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt . . . was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (with a person, in an article).

[1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxvii. 395 People, suche as I have dealt with all in their marchandaunse. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Negociar*, to deale in businessse, to follow a trade. 1611 COTGR., *Trafiquer*, to trafficke, trade, . . . commerce, deale in marchandise.] a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* iii. ii, I deal in dog's leather. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with him. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 82 A traveller who deals . . . with several firms in this place. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods.

† b. *trans.* To offer for sale. *Obs. rare.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 252 You would not have . . . the flints? . . . Every pebble of 'em . . . He shall deal them as new pavement.

14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Jobal. Was first loger, and fee delt [v.r. dalt] wit. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xvii. 80 Any man þat deles with sorcery or enchauntementz. 1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 111. 211, There is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lii. 2 Your hands deale with wickednesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions [etc.]. 1845-60 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* Introd. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 26/2 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with *in*: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13.) 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ix. (1887) 54 Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1597 BACON *Ess. Sutors* (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Sutes at first, is grown . . . honourable. 1724 WATTS *Logic* Ded. True Logic is not that noything that deale all in dispute and wrangling. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 200 A poor contracted understanding deals in little schemes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 Lord E. F. . . deals in vague outlines, as if afraid of being too specific.

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 He said that . . . he wold deale with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. a 1586 SIONEV (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 153 He so abated their power . . . that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. a 1859 *Ibid.* v. 33 The Long Parliament did not . . . propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 Mrs. Headley . . . swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. *Ibid.* XCII. 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Cott.) Iudas . . . be-hald and se þu vile þat þai wit him delt. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1661 He . . . dalt with hir al in daynte. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. calvii. 133 In lyke maoer as they had dalt with Burdeaux. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii[il]. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 BIALE *a Sam.* xviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with . . . Absalom. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6 521 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with *by* (= in regard to) in same sense.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 That he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 305 The Venetians . . . have . . . dealt, honourably by him. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 MISS BRADDON *Weavers & Weft* 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon. *arch.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest. . . Are they that I would have thee deale upon. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. 311. What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone! 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxi, Allured by their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another. 1888 SCOTT *P. H.* *Perth* xv. 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonthon, said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 Pay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntyȝtel, þese lordes & ladyez. *Ibid.* 1668 Per þay dronken & daltyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Yok.* i. 7 Y^t thou mayest deale wysly whether so euer thou goest. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 46, I . . . doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602-1 *Learn* iii. vi. 42 Let us deal justly. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 152 Michael Attaliates truly did ill . . . Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc.]. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) I. 446 O Lord I have . . . dealt falsely before thee. 1711 SWIFT *Fruit. to Stella* 17 Dec. They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

† 20. To take action, act, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xiii, Wel said syr Wwayne go on your waye and lete me deale. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 188 To the which the French King answered, that without the presence of the . . . peeres he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girard. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/1 No man would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

† 21. *trans.* To treat. *Obs. rare.*

1586 Lett. *Earle Leicester* i. A late and weightie cause dealt in this Parliament.

Dealable (dī'lab'l), a. [f. DEAL v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dealt with; suitable for dealing. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forrage, and not chequing it while dealable with. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 [It] did not vary much in the quotations—7 to 1 being a dealable rate.

Dealbate (dī'abāt), a. [ad. L. *dealbāt-us*, pa. pp. of *dealbāre* (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface; *esp.* in *Bot.* 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (*Tras. Bot.* 1866).

† **Dealbate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *dealbāre*, to whiten over, whitewash, f. *de- + albāre* to whiten, f. *albus* white; cf. DAUB v.] *trans.* To whiten.

1623 COKERAM, *Dealbate*, to whiten a thing. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 30 Milke is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.*, This dentifice also will dealbate the teeth.

Dealbation (dī'albā'ti-ŋ), [ad. L. *dealbation-em*, n. of action f. *dealbāre* (see prec.); cf. F. *dealbation* (Littre).] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glass* iv. i, She . . . hath forgot to whiten The natural redness of my nose, she knows not What 'tis wants dealbation! 1678 R. R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* ii. i. ii. x. 59 Therefore they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Dealbation, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1888 W. RYE *Records & Record-searching* 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanch silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Deal-board, [f. DEAL sb. 3 + BOARD.] = DEAL sb. 3 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1568-9 in Burgon *Life Gresham* II. 284 One shippe of Brydges [Bruges] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappe-borde, deel-borde. 1583 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 77 A new chest of Deal-board. 1667 PINNATT *City & C. Build.* 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nailed' over them. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* July 208/1 He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deale**, *dele*. *Obs.* Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Kumed þerof smeþ of aromaz, oðer of swote healewiþ Deale [v.r. Dele]. Ofte druie apyntles bereð wiberien! *Ibid.* 362 Crist [moste] þolien pine & 9*-2

passion, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwat he seð,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid.* 286. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 O dele, said þe kyng, þis is a fole Briton.

Dealer (dēlɛr). [f. DEAL v. + -ER 1.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 129 *Disuor*, delere. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 117 Delare, or þat delythe, *distributor*, *partitor*. Delare, or grete almyse yevere, *rogatorius*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Distributeur*, a distributor, dealer, diuider. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisism was a Pharisee.

b. *spec.* The player who distributes the cards.

1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood* iii. 58 Make him but dealer. If you do finde good dealing, take his cares. 1673 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 345 Then the dealer.. shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.

2. One who has dealings with a person; one who deals in (a thing); + an agent, negotiator. *Obs.* in general sense except as *transf.* from next.

c1000 *ELFRIC Deut.* v. 5 Ic wæs delere betwix God and eow. 1586 *St. Trials*, Q. Mary (R.), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. c1610 *SIR J. MELMEL Mem.* (1735) 396 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell. 1611 *COTGR.* *Agent*, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. a1745 *SWIFT* (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; *spec.* one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as *cattle*-, *corn*-, *horse*-, *money-dealer*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Traficqueur*, a trafficker, trader, marchand, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* i. iii. (R.), Such small money (though the people's gold with which they trade) great dealers skorne to take. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Intro. (1841) I. 2 A very great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen. 1793 *CAPT. BENTINCK in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 5. 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called). 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/5 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are euphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

† 4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. *Obs.*

1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. H ij, An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxi. 2 The treacherous dealer. 1677 *WYCHERLEY (Title)*, The Plain Dealer. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* i, What! call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

Deal-fish: see *DEAL* sb. 3.

Dealing (dēlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DEAL*.

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xix. 374 Þow bedes-byddynge and .. þow penyes delynge. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xxvii. 4 The delynge [1388 departing] of Iottis. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The delynge or part takynge of the body of the Lord. a1400-50 *Alexander* 451 In delingis of dyntis. a1533 *FURTH Disput. Purgatory* § 27 All thynge Executours dealing, and offering of masse pence, help thee not a myte. a1602 W. PERKINS *Cases of Consc.* (1619) 347 Others that.. iudge the very dealing of the cardes to be a lotte. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. i. ii. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God.

attrib. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1257/2 His feeding .. all comers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

† b. *concr.* A part, division. *Obs.*

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxv. 13 Pat delt the Rede See in delingis wele.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually *pl.*

1538 *STARKE Eng.* I. ii. 38 To loue euery man iche other, with al ryghtwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 *BIBLE John* iv. 9 The Iewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* i. viii. Hocus had dealings with John's wife. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 678 It was rumoured .. he had dealings with St. Germain's.

3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1790) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brimpton-Park. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour E vij b.* For of good delyng and of good guynynge cam neuer but worship and honour. c1500 *MELUNINE* 310 His vnknyd & abhomyable deelyng. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxvii. 154 To ryde out to se the dealing of thenglysshmen. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 1 A present redres of so wrongfull delings. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Robt Howard. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1885) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with *with*: Acting towards, treatment of.

a1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness .. in this his dealing with his children. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettellwell* vi. lvi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Sovereign as they .. would not have

allowed in any of their own .. Servants. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/3 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan.

† **Death.** *Obs.* *nonce-ud.* [f. *DEAL* v., after *wealth, growth*.] Portion dealt.

1637 N. WHITTING *Hist. Albino & B.* (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest death.

† **Deambulate, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *deambulare* to walk abroad: see *DE* I. 3.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Deambulate*, to walke abroad.

Deambulation (dēæmbiulɪʃən). [ad. L. *deambulationem*, n. of action f. *deambulare*.] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk.

a1529 *SKELTON Image Hypocr.* 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xvi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe, .. deambulations or moderate walkynges. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* iv. H ij b, In this kynges ydle deambulation. 1648 W. SCLATER Jun. in W. Sclater's *Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 *NEALE & WEBB Durandus's Symbol.* Ch. p. lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 *LIVTTON Caxtons* i. ix, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro .. In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

† **Deambulator.** *Obs.* [L. *deambulator*, agent-n. f. *deambulare* (see above).] One who walks abroad.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* iii. 76 The Od-combyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyred Traneler, Sir Tho. Coriat.

Deambulatory, a. and sb. [ad. L. *deambulatorius* fit for walking in, etc., whence -*atōrium* sb., place to walk in.]

A. *adj.* Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Eschequer*, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatory. a1633 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* ii. iii. § 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. a1659 *BR. MORTON Episc. Justified* 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their *quietus* est.

B. *sb.* A place to walk in for exercise; *esp.* a covered walk or cloister.

1430 *LVDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi, Fresche alures. That called were deambulatories, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne. 1447 *WILL. VI* in T. J. Carter King's *Coll. Chapel* 13 Of the which [cloistre square] the deambulatory xiiij fete wide. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

† **Deambulator.** *Sc. Obs.* [Suffix repr. F. -*atoire*.] = *prec.* sb.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* vii. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulator on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. a1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 292 Thair suldiours in gret compaignis .. resortit to Sanct Gellis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid thair commune deambulator thairin.

Deame, obs. form of DEEM, DIME.

De-americanize: see *DE* II. 1.

† **De-ample, v.** *Obs.* *nonce-ud.* [f. *DE* II. 2 + *AMPLE*.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

Dean (dēn). Forms: 4-5 *dene*, *deen* (e, den, 5 *dēyn* (e, dyen), 6 *Sc. dane*, 5-7 *deane*, 7-*dean*. [ME. *deen*, *dēn*, a. OF. *deien*, *dien*, mod.F. *doyen* = Sp. and It. *decano*, Pg. *deão*, Cat. *degà* = L. *decānus* = one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. *δεκανός*, explained from *δέκα*, *dec-em* ten.

Whether viewed as Gr. or L., the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign': see *DECAN*. *Salmassius De annis climactericis et antiqua Astrologia* (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to *deka*, *decem*, in Gr. and L. As a military term, the Gr. derivative *δεκανός* occurs = L. *decuria*, in the *Tactica* of Aelian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the L. *decanus* occurs in *Vegetius De Re Militari* c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome c. 400 in his translation of Exodus xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had *decurio*; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in *Cod. Theodos.* xvi. 5. 30, and *Cassian's Instit.* iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of *dean*.

† 1. Representing various uses of late L. *decānus*: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 *WYCLIF Ex.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centurions, and quinquagenaries, and deens [1382 rewlers vpon ten, Vulg. *decanos*]. c1440 *Secrees* 187 Folwe panne vche comandour floure vicaires, & vche vicaire tene ledes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men. *Ibid.*, With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen ten men. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Ordeyne of them tribunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes jure the peple.

† 2. As a translation of med.L. *decānus*, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the *teofing-ealdor*, borsholder, headborough, or tithing-man, the headman of a *frithborh* or *tennammetale*. (See *Stubbs, Const. Hist.* I. v. 87.) *Obs.*

a1300 *Laws of Eduw. Conf.* xxviii, Sic imposerunt iustitiaris super quosque x frithborgas, quos decanos possunt dicere, Anglice autem *teyneh heud vocati* sunt, hoc est caput x.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* En. i. xxvi. (1739) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief

pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Hendburrough, might determine the same. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil denes, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of Eccl. I. *decānus*, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery. In the OE. transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. cxi, rendered *teofing-ealdor* 'tithing-elder'.

[a430 *AUGUSTINE De Moribus Eccl. Cath.* i. 31 *Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.*] a1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine .. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedrall deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the *decanus* dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the *praepositus*, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c. ... the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1085, being the first English dean'. *Dict. Chr. Antig.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xiii. 65 Þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penances. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 327 Ys great deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richarde Wethershed. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. i. (1877) i. 14 Cathedral churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirituall, consisting of .. the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebendes, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 *WOOD Life* 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 *SWIFT Imil. Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days .. in every year. 1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* xxviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called *rural dean*; formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see *CHRISTIANITY* 4. (There were also *urban deans* (*decani urbani*): see *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See *DANSEV, Hovr Decanica Rurales*, 1835.

(Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited *decanus episcopi* in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xlvii; but *episcopi* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a1350 *Cursor M.* 29535 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assoyid be, þat power has to vnbind þe, þat es he þat it first furth sent, Als dene or officill by iugment. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne þei ben falsly amendis by officials & denes. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 215 The Rayvne .. Was dene rurale to cide. 1465 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 With officalyow den no favour thir ys, But if sir symon shewe them sylver rounde. 1484 *Monte of Evesham* (Arb.) 80 Of the negligens of denys of archchekons and of other officers. 1514 *FITZHERBERT Just. Peas* (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archchekons, Denes, &c., .. to weare Sarcenet in thir lynynges of thir gownes. 1697 *BR. GARDINER Advice Clergy Lincoln* 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is .. yet exercised in some Dioceses, .. but has unhappily been disused in this; (for how long time I know not). 1702 *PROBATE Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far, .. as to name Rural Deans in every Deany of the Diocese. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 382 The rural deans are very ancient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry. 1826 *POLWHELE Trad. & Recoll.* II. 610 On visiting the church at L. St. Columb as Dean-rural.

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a CONVOCATION (q.v., 3 b).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

Dean of Peculiarities: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i.e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the *Dean of the Chapels Royal* in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the *Deans of the Chapel Royal* are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scotl., who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

Dean of the Arches: the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London.

Dean of the Province of Canterbury: the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see *DECAN* 3.] 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on

his majesty, throughout that whole journey (into Scotland) which, as he was dean of the chapel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 203 The King shall present to his free chapels (in default of the Dean). 1726 *AYLMER Parergon* 129 The Judge of this Court is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. *Ibid.* 205 There are also some Deans in England without any jurisdiction; only for Honour so styled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 265 The third species of Deans are those of *peculiars*. Deans of peculiars have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanack*, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e.g. at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties; from the end of the 16th c., it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged by a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vicergerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans; hence the offices of *senior and junior dean*, or *sub-dean*, *dean of arts*, *dean of divinity*, *dean of degrees*, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll., 1267-74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenarius vel etiam decenarius,' but the title *decanus* is not used. 1382 *Stat. New Coll. Oxon.* xiv, Quinque socii... qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus conductores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant. Quos omnes sic prefectos Decanos volumus nuncupari. Permittentes quod illi ambo Decani facultatum Juris Canonici et Civiles eligi poterunt, etc.] 1577 *HARAJON England* II. iii. (1877) I. 81 There is moreover in euerie house a maister or protonot, who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behavoure and maners of the students there. 1847 *TENNISON Princ. Prol.* 161 At college... They lost their weeks: they vex the souls of deans. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iv. He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1891 RASHDALL in *Clark Coll. Oxford* 159 (*New Coll.*) The discipline was mainly in the hands of the Sub-Warden and the five deans—two Artists, a Canonist, a Civilian, and a Theologian—who presided over the disputations of their respective Faculties.

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc.

In U. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary. 1371 *Chartul. Univ. Paris* I. 488 Magistro J. de Racherolles tunc existente decano facultatis medicine. 1822 *Ibid.* I. 595 Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologie facultatis. 1413 *Juramentum Bachelariorum*, St. Andrews, Ego juro quod ero obediens facultati arcium et decano eiusdem. 1453 *Jas. II. Letter in Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 6 Facultatum decanos procuratores nacionum regentes magistros et scholares in prelibata Universitate. 1524 *Jas. V. Letter to St. Andrews* 19 Nov., Maister Mertyn Balfour vicar of Monymell, dean of faculte of art of the said universite. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Feb., Dean of faculte of Theologie of the said universite. 1578 *Contract in Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 119 Maister Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paslay and dean of faculte of the said Universite. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 438 The University of Glasgow... had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 37 The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty. 1893 tr. *Comptre's Abclard* 135 The deans... were the real administrators of their respective Faculties. They presided in the assemblies of their company, and were members of the council of the University.

b. *Dean of Faculty*: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

1664 *Minutes Faculty of Advocates* 4 June (MS. in Adv. Libr.), Motione being made anent the elections of one dean of faculty. 1856 *Scott Diary* 7 June in *Lockhart*, I went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

1849 *Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp.* 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean... it was agreed... that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School'. 1893-4 *Prospectus St. Thomas's Med. Sch.* 16 Dean of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

9. *Dean of guild*: a. in the mediæval guilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc.; b. in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the burgh.

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle þe gild breþren and sistren. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jns. III* (1597) § 29 Al. Officers pertaining to the towne: As Alderman, Bailiffs, Deane of Guild, and other officers. 1754 *ESKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal burgh, who is head of the merchant-company; he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within burgh... and the inspection of buildings. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 506 Selkirk is a royal burgh... It is governed by a bailie, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 counsellors. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* I. II. L 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him.

10. The president, chief, or senior member of any body. [= F. *doyen*.]

1687 *Fond. Gas.* No. 2215/a At the Boots of the Coach went the Pages, and by them the Dean or chief of the Footmen in black Velvet. 1837 *HARDMAN Battle of Waterloo* 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief dean? 1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 6 The Diplomatic Agents at Cairo... met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General of Spain, Señor de Ortega.

b. *Dean of the Sacred College*: see quot. 1885.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3921/1 The Cardinal de Bouillon will return hither... to exercise his Function of Dean of the College of Cardinals. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Cardinal Dean is the chief of the sacred college; he is usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops... He presides in the consistory in the absence of the Pope.

11. *Comb.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean-maker. *Ibid.*, The whole system of Dean-making needs reform.

Dean, *dene* (dñn). Forms: 1 *denu*, 1-*dene*, 2-4 *dane*, 5 *doyno*, 6 *Sc. dyne*, 8-9 *dean*. [OE. *denn*, acc. *dene*, valley: -Otent. **dant*, from the same root as OE. *den*, DEN (-Otent. *danj-om*), q.v.] A vale: a. formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE. *deap-dennu* valley of death, ME. *dene of teres*), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as the *Dean*, Edinburgh, *Taunton Dean*, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. *Dean Forest*; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellative, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England; as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e.g. *Denholm Dean* in Roxburghshire, *Jesmond Dean* or *Dene* near Newcastle, *Castle Eden Dean* or *Dene* and *Hawthorndene* in Durham, *Chellow Dene* near Bradford, *North Dene* near Halifax, *Hepworth Dene* near Huddersfield, *Deepdene* near Dorking, *East Dean*, *West Dean*, *Ovingdean*, *Rottingdean*, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling *dene* is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to *den*, as *Marden*, *Smarden*, *Biddenden*, etc. In Kent.

1845 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiii. 7 In *dene* teara [in *convallae lacrimarum*]. *Ibid.* ciii. 10 In *deanum*. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* (Z.) 56 *Uallis*, *dene*. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 *Ælc denu* [Lindisf. *dene*, *Hatton dene*] bið gelyfde. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 7 (Mätzl.), In *dene* of *teres*. a1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* a. 295 *Pou* says *pou* trawez me in þis *dene*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Ich wille maki þe helles and þe *danes*. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5421 *þan dryues* he furth... into a *deyne* entris, A vale full of vermy. 1504 *Batt. Balmriness* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 355 Now must I flic, or els be slaine... With that he ran over ane *dyne* Endlongis ane lytill burne. 1612 *DAVYTON Polybl.* iii. 418 *Tauntons* fruitful *Deane*. 1794 *W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Durham* III. i There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion [at Castle Eden]. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/a The Estate offers... deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 *SURTEES Hist. Durham* I. II. 44 The wild beauties of the *Dene* (at Castle Eden). 1873 *MURRAY Handbk. Durham* 13 The deep wooded *denes* which débouche upon the coast.

Dean 3. As a Cornish mining term: The end of a level.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

De-anathematize, v.: see DE- II. 1.

Deand, obs. north. form of DYING.

Deane, obs. form of DIN; var. of DAIN sb.

Deanery (dñnəri). Also 5 *denerye*, *deynrye*, 6 *denry*, 6-9 *deanry*. [f. DEAN + -ERY: the Afr. form *denrie* was prob. from Eng.]

1. The office or position of a dean.

[1292 *BAITON* II. xvii. § 6 *Dené* [vrr. *denee*, *denrie*], ou theorie, ou chaunterie.] c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 *Denerye*, *decanatus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A *Deynrye*, *decania*. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3* § 9 Any... Priorie, Archdeaconry, *Deanry*... or any other benefice or promotion spiritual. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, *Deanries*, and such great places. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 37/a When he could no longer keep the deanery of this chappell royal. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 25 Dec., Upon quitting his *Deanery* in the College [St. John's, Oxford]. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* vii, The *deanries* all... are in the donation of the crown. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 87 The *Deanery* of Christ-church became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* xii. 47 A Preiste... that gouerynd the Chirche of seynt Martyn... had receyuyd one hym... the *deynrye* of nygh churches for maters ecclesiastical to discusse. 1587 *HAARSON Engl.* II. I. 15 Vnto these *deanerie* churches also the cleargie in old time of the same *deanrie* were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to recelue wholesome ordinances, and to consult.

1642 *Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig.* 91 Appeals may be to the rural *Deanery*. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 338 The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Archei*, The Judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches... with which officiaity is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a *deanry*. 1835 *DANESYR Hore Dec. Ar.* I. 19 The division of dioceses at that time into deaneries or deanries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanery, and each deanery to an archdeaconry. 1890 *Ir. Westcott in Durham Dioc. Gaz.* IV. 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several *Deaneries*.

3. The official residence of a dean.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. vi. 31 And at the *Deanry*, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1727 *EARL of Oxford in Swift's Lett.* 12 Oct., I was in hopes... that you would not have gone to your deanery till the Spring. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanery.

4. *Comb.*, as *deanery church* (the church of a rural dean), *deanery house*.

1587 *HAARSON England* II. I. (1877) I. 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finally parish churches, were builded in euery jurisdiction: from whence I take our *deanerie* churches to haue their originale, now called mother churches, and their incumbents archpriests. 1790 *SWIFT Poems*, *Apollo to Dean*, That traitor Delany... sediciously came... To the deanery house.

Deanness (dñnes). [f. DEAN + -NESS.]

1. A woman who is head of a female chapter. [L. *decāna*, F. *doyenne*.]

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xxxv, The Abbess of Quedlingberg... with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter, the prioress, the deanness, the sub-chantress, and senior canoness. 1878 *SEKLEY Stein* II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa, Deanness vom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. *humorous*. The wife of a dean.

1884 *G. ALLEN Philistia* I. 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly a rural deanness!

Dea-nettle. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6-*dee*, 8-*day*, 9 *dea*, *dean*, *doye*, *dæ*. [Generally held to be a reduction of *dead-nettle* (in Trevisa *deed-nettlyll*); but the phonology is not clear.] A name given to the species of *Lamium* (DEAD-NETTLE) and other Labiatae having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetralix*, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers.

1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of, as *de-nettylles*, *dodder*, and *suche* other, that doo muche harme. 1788 *MARSHALL Kar. Econ. E. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Dea-nettle*, *galeopsis tetralix*, wild hemp. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deye-nettle. 1878 *Cambird. Gloss.*, *Dean*, *Dean*, *Dee nettle*, the dead nettle—*Lamium album*.

De-anglicize, v.: see DE- II. 1.

De-animalize, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its animal character.

1865 *Intell. Observer* XXXVIII. 96 The negative evidence... does not deanimalize it. 1887 *E. P. POWELL Heredity from God* 135 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type.

Deanship (dñnʃp). [f. DEAN + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenure of this office.

1611 *CORR., Doyenné*, a *Deanerie*, or *Deanship*. 1761 *WARTON Life Bathurst* 214 (T.) Those [chapter-acts] that were made during his deanship. 1827 *COBBETT Protestant Reform.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the *Deanships*... are in fact all in their gift. 1881 *New Eng. Tril. Educ.* XXIV. 347 Prof. P. J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2. The personality of a dean; used humorously as a title.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 May it please you... to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it. 1759 *SWIFT Poems*, *Grand Question* xxxiii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1818 *PAAE Lett.* Dec. 13 Wks. (1828) VII. 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escutoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

De-anthropomorphize, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form. So **De-anthropomorph-ization**, *-ized*, *-izing*, *-ism*.

1874 *FISKE Cosmic Philos.* I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization. 1879 *J. JACOB in 19th Cent.* Sept. 499 The deanthropomorphized Deity of Maimonides. 1884 *Fall Moll G.* 4 Jan. 4/a The 'de-anthropomorphizing' process will continue, says Mr. Spencer. 1886 *ROMANES in Contemp. Rev.* July 52 A continuous growth of 'deanthropomorphism'... passing through polytheism into monotheism... a progressive 'purification' of theism.

De-appetize, -ing: see DE- II. 1.

† **Dear**, sb. 1 *Obs.* In 3-4 *dere*. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **dlernu*, **deornu* = OHG. *tiurt*, MHG. *tiure*, OLG. *diuri* fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth. Cf. *DEAR* a.]

Deamess, dearth.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 416 Gret... dere of byng þe seune 3ee me say. c1300 *Ilavelok* 824 A strong dere Bigan to rise of korn of bred. *Ibid.* 841, I wene that we deye more For hunger, þis dere is so strong. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.*

Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failled he corn. Of þat defaute cam gret drede [et en après fu la cherté].

Dear (diar, a. and sb.). Forms: 1 diore, déore, dyre, 2-3 deore, 2 dære, 3-6 dere, (3 dure, dijere, 4 dir, diere, dyere), 4-5 der, 4-7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5-6 deyr, 5-7 deir, 6-7 deare, 6- dear; 5-6 *Sc. compar.* darrer, superlat. darrest. [OE. *dēore*, earlier *dīore*; in early WS. *diere*, late WS. *dyre* (but also *dore* as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj., = OFris. *diore*, *diure* (WFr. *djoer*, EFr. *dūr*), MDu. *diere*, *dīre* (Du. *dier* beloved, *diuer* high-priced), OS. *diuri* (MLG. *diure*, LG. *dūr*), OHG. *tiuri* glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. *tiure*, *tiur*, MG. *tiere*, Ger. *teuer*); ON. *dýrr* worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. *dýr*); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTeut. type **deur-jo-*, **diur-jo-*.]

I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. Obs.
a 1000 *Riddles* xxxiv. (Gr.) Is min domor mæzba cynnes þæs deorstan. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxvii. 20 On Dryhtnes naman deorum. c 1240 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 445 To-ward þe derrest on þe dece he dresseþ þe face. 1375 *Cant. de Creatione* 701 in Anglia I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1601 Þe dere kyngþe hyme selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghtes. To ryde with þe Romaynes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4644, I sir Dyndyn þe derrest at duells in þis Ile, þe best of þe bragmynds. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 281 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. 1595 T. EOWARD *Cephalus & P.* L'Envoy (1878) 61-2 Oh dere sonnes of statly kings. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 31 Corriuals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* iii. 27 Life every man holds deere, but the deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life.

†2. Often used absol.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1394 Dere drozen þer-to & vpon des metten. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* i. Wythe dukys, and with desperis, that with the deure dwellus.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† To have dear, hold dear: to love [= Ger. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*].

The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (= Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a 1000 *Juliana* 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst. and se deora sunu. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes beowa. .se was him dyre. c 1205 *LAV.* 4377 Þe king haueð ane dohter þe him is swiðe diure [c 1275 þat he louthet swiþe]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone. . þou ert mi derest barn. *Ibid.* 20333 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir kept & had ful dere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 590 Ther nas no man that Theuseth hath so dere. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 931, I have a dowgthyttir that ys me dere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 174 He that was his darrest sone in law. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 100/1 Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 *MAS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii, Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, Dat sum bliscig gif ðu me. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gil. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10483 (Thin.) Dere god here preyere myne. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 470 'Dere syre', said the duke Nymmes, 'lye sende vs for noughte.' 1641 *More's Edu.* v. 12 My lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1737 *POPE Hor. Ep.* i. vi. 3 Plain nuth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing Mr.; but Dear Sir (or Dear Mr. A.) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. MARGT. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 Right dere and welbelovyd. 1503-4 Q. MARGT. (of Scot.) to *Hen. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 1. 41 My most dere lorde and fader. 1516 — to *Hen. VIII*, *ibid.* i. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. a 1610 *MERIEL LITTLETON to Mrs. Barnaby*, *ibid.* ii. 111. 218 Dere Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.]. 1623 *DR. BUCKINGHAM to Jas. I.*, *ibid.* 111. 146 Dere Dad, Gosspode, and Steward. 1628 *ABP. USHER Let. to Sir R. Cotton in Lett. Emin. Lit. Men* (Camden) 138 Deare Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1656 *JER. TAYLOR Let. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) 111. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and deareness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor. 1665 *PERYS to Lady Carteret* 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1690 *HARRISON to Strype* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. IV. 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 R. SYMMER to A. Mitchell *ibid.* IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used absol. = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb., for which see B.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 98 Hwo haueð ihurt te, mi deore? 1362 *LANGEL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 286 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). *Ibid.* iv. iii. 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1712 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 6, I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here. 1813 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron.* II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' 1833 *JR. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. vii. 143 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. 1879 *MISS BRADDON Clow, Foot* xxxviii, 'I am not in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

e. Dearest friend may have suggested dearest enemy or foe; but see also DEAR a. 2.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemy. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven ere I had [etc.]. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xi. xv. O that I. could set my dearest enemy free From pain and fear!

†3. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of Love, Then that which dearest Father beares his Sonne. 1670 — *Temp.* i. ii. 179 Bonnfith Fortune (Now my deere Lady). 1853 *WALTON Angler Ep. Ded.*, Sir Henry Wotton, a dear lover of this Art.

II. Of things.

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, God word and god hilsa ælces monnes biþ betera & deorra þonne ænig wela. c 893 — *Oros.* v. ii. (Sw.) 216/5 Corinthische fatu. . . sint fæzran & djeran þonne ænig oþru. c 1200 *OMIN* 6732 Rihht all swa sumn hord off gold Mang menn is hord derest. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1792 Now is a dogge also dere pat in a dych bygges. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1683 Dubbed over with diamonds, þat were dere holdyn. 1470-85 *MALOEY Arthur* i. xvii. There may no rychesse be to dere for them. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 101 And crownit him with dyademe full deir. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxx, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

†b. Precious in import or significance; important. Obs.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605 — *Lea* iii. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare. . . commend a deere thing to you.

†c. In weakened sense of 'precious'. Obs.

1530 *PALSGA.* 539 You have erred many a deere daye. . . maynt jour. 15. . . *Tournam. Tottenham* 10 It befel in Tottenham on a deere day, Ther was mad a shurtyng be the hy-way. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted.

5. The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 34 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þis is þe furste bode here, þet we ægen to habben dere. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3483 His word 3n wuðe dijere al-so lif, ðijore or eider child or wif. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3703 Our holy faders statutes dere. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of y^e Lorde is the death of his sayntes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* li iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 *HARVEY Medit.* (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names; and property, that best of charters. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 306 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. 1866 *PR. ALICE Mem.* (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surtout dear to bourgeois taste.

†b. Affectionate, fond, loving. Obs. or rare.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare vnto the banish'd Valentine. c 1600 — *Sonn.* cxxxii, For well thou know'st to my dear dotting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee. a 1866 *KEBLE Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 35 My dear love to — and —.

c. Often as an attribute of life, heart, heart's blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.) for dear life: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf. next.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Blood. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choysce. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 261 Though that her lesses were my deere heart-strings. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* ii. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever. 1793 *BURNS 'Scots wha hae'* v, We will drain our dearest veins But. they shall be free. 1887 *FRITH Autobiogr.* I. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds. 1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her (the cutter) ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap. 1044 *O. E. Chron.*, On ðisum gere was swyðe mycel hungier ofer eall Engaland and corn swa dyre. . . swa þæt se sester hwates eode to LX pen. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 § 3 Pa was corn dære. c 1320 *Scyns Sag.* 3724 (W.) Than so biðell that corn was dere. 1375 *BAPPOUR Bruce* xviii. 283 This is the derrest beiff that I Saw eur 3eit; for sekirly it cost ene thousand pund and mar. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xix, Nothyng I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 SHAKS.

John i. i. 153 Sell your face for five pence and 'tis deere. 1668 *ROLLE Abridgment* 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxviii. 109 Our manufactures . . may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art. II.* (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

b. Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2247 Fruit and spices of dere pris. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at derrar price. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 169 And pat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weight. 1654 *tr. Martin's Cong. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 46 ¶ 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 33/4 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it. . . at far too dear a price.

c. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.

c 1290 *J. Eng. Leg.* 278/25 A deore 3er þare cam. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 44 Therefore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxii. 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 52 The dearest Chandlers in Europe. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 216 The hard fare of the deare inn. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. 1765 *MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle . . . In my life I never saw so dear a woman. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. cxiv. 640 To . . . send it . . . by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a 1330 *Ottel* 1680 Po alle four weren ifere, There nere none strokes dere. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vjb, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* iii. 1 The worde of y^e Lorde was deare at the same tyme. 1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it was evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1576 *TURBEV. Venerie* 248 The experience which hath bene deare unto me becomes that it is meete to be published generally.

†7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. Obs.

It is possible that a was influenced by DEAR a. 2

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 1 Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 36 You Sonne John. . . Towards Yorke shall send you, with your dearest speed. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* iii. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

†8. To think dear: to seem right or proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in *methinks*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1133 When þis makelese man. . . Hadde. . . lettrms. . . Endited to dindimms as him dere poute. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2391 To deme as þe dere thinke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1638 To do with Darius. . . how so me dere thinke.

B. as sb. = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A. 2 d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural dears.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9225 On suche rouenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 281 Waloway! my lefe dere, there I stand in this sted. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessea was his deare. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 227 Golden Quioifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to giue their deers. 1709 *PRIOR Epil.* to *Phaedra*, The Sponse alone, impatient for her Dear. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xv. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cox. vi, Come on, there's a dear! 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xlv, You are such a devoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. Dear bless, help, love, save us (you): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (obs. or dial.). Dear knows! goodness knows, Heaven knows (I do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that dear represents or implies a fuller dear Lord! Thus dear knows! is exactly equivalent to the Lord or God knows!; cf. also the elliptical Save us! Help us! Keep us! and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from It. *dio*, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of dear, finds no support in the history of the word.)

1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* v. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. 1719 A. RAMSAY *EA. F. Arbuckle* 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they'd been daft. 1769 *M.A.O. D'AARLAY Early Diary* (1880) i. 36 O dear! O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. *Ibid.* O dear! I shall die. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* iv, Dear me! dear me! I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. c 1813 *MRS. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Catech.* ix. 65 'O dear!', says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 — *Fairchild Fam.* xii. (1829) 98 'Dear! how tiresome it must be to be so religious!' 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* iv, Dear me! he's very small. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xlv, Hers was not a flinty heart. Oh dear! oh dear! 1839 *CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday Home* iii. 40 'Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother. . . my poor flower pot that I prized so much. 1876 *White Cross* xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall

see them back.' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Dear* bless you! . . . *Dear* help you! . . . *Dear* knows, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. *Dear* love you! God love you, an exclamation. *Mod. Sc.* He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', and after another.

† **Dear, dere, a.** *poetic. Obs. or arch.* Forms: *r* *dior*, *déor*, 3-5 *dere*, 6-7 *deere*, *deare*, 7- *dear*. [OE. *dior*; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.]

By some held to be intimately related to OE. *dior* animal (see DEER). By others thought to contain the same radical form as DEAR *a.*, and to differ only in the stem-suffix (**deur-o*). In OE., from the levelling of *o*-stems and *jo*-stems, *dior* was formally distinguishable from *dere* only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc. pl. neuter, which had *dior*, as against *dere*, *dioru* (-*o*). Hence, when the final *-e* was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE., their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of *dere*, *dear*, from *dior* was highly incongruous with those developed from *dere* (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs *strong* *streng*, *weerd* *wierde*, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 1892, 345.]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland *Genesis & Exodus*, the West-Midland *Allit. Poems*, *Gawain & Green Knight*, *Piers Plowman*, and the metrical *Destruction of Troy* (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakespeare, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of DEAR *a.*, and there are uses in Shakespeare evidently associated with both sense-groups.

† **1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy.** *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1310 (Gr.) Se halga was to hofe ledded, deor and domgeorn. — *Cædmon's Satan* 243 Dæt was se deora, Didimus was hater. — *Sal. & Sat.* 387 For hwar nele mon . . . georne gezwyrca deores dryhtscipes. — *Seamus's Lament* 41 His mon in his dædum to ðes deor. *Ibid.* 76 Deorum dædum. [c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* l. 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and dier.]

2. Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. *arch.* *Beowulf* (Th.) 4186 Dior dædruma. a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* (Gr.) 379 Deor scur. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 122 Swenga ne wýrnþ deorra dynta. *Ibid.* 361 Ne mæg man forýldan þone deoran sib. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3742 He ben smiten in sorwes dere. c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 214 Dryztyn with his dere dom hym drof to be ayme. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do bot fond. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 171 May no derth ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 920 With-droge the deire of his dere attur. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. v. 38 On him that did Pyrochles deare dismay. *Ibid.* II. xi. 34 To seize upon his foe. . . Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* l. iii. 151 The dateless limit of thy deere exile. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxxvii, I, made lame by Fortunes dearest spight. 1607 — *Timon v.* i. 231 What other meanes is left vnto vs In our deere perill. 1607 *DELONCE Strange Hist.* (1821) 14 But this their meriment did tarne to deare annoy. a 1626 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q.* v. ii, Here's na dear villany. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 6 Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 32 Now I forget them at my dearest need.

† **3. Hard, difficult.** *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derure for to adewchen feole þen fewe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Eauer se deore þing se is derure to biwiten. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1469 Now esse us a thyng, now fele we it dere.

Dear (di-*a*), *adv.* For forms see DEAR *a.* [OE. *dior*, *dior* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, *tiurwer*, G. *teuer*; in OE., through the reduction of the termination to *e*, not distinct in form from DEAR *a.* in Anglian.]

1. At a high price; at great cost; usually with snch verbs as *buy*, *cost*, *pay*, *sell*, etc. (See also *ABY v.*, *BUY v.*, *COST v.* 2, b, etc.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 37 Diore gecepte drihten Creca Troia burh. c 1000 *Alfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 130 *Care nenditid*, deore he hit bohte vel sealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loued his þing dere and seð þat it is wel wurd oðer betera. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 392 Ure laue . . . þet kostade him so deorre. c 1374 *CHAUCER Ancl. & Arc.* 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1479 Be god, he seyde, that boght me dere. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 82 b, To have solde the tenementes more deare to some other. 1600 *J. Powr tr. Led's Africa* II. 127 Each pretious . . . thing, though it costeth deere, yet if it be beautiful it . . . be good cheape. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 The people there (Holland) pay great Taxes, and eat dear. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 350 Horses . . . are sold extremely dear. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xix, That knowledge, which was to cost us both so dear. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Cinnamon* & P. vii. 124 It must do without some articles . . . or pay dear for them.

2. = DEARLY *adv.* 2. (In quotes 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR *a.*)

c 1314 *Gny Warw. (A.)* 120 Þerl him loued swiþe dere, Ouer al oþer þat þer were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 583 If destiny me demys, hit is dere welcum. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5143 All was done as scho demed & he hire dere thankis. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gl.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 66 Is Rosaline that thou dost loue so deare So some forsaken? 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. l. 196 Shall it not greeue thee dearer then thy death. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. II. 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-dread Prince descend.

1807 *BYRON Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long* 99 The dear-loved peaceful seat.

Dear (di-*a*), *v.* [f. DEAR *a.* 1]

† **1. trans.** To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 7 (Jam.) That na vittalia . . . be deyrty upon our lordis the kyngis men in any place. 14 . . . *Chalmers's Ayr in Sc. Stat.* I. 700/2 Þai derþ be kingis mercate and be cuntre of eggis bying. 1462 *Edinb. Rec.* (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na neichbour tak in hand to by the saidis vittualis or tymmer to regrait and der agane upon the neychbouris.

† **2. To endeavor.** *Obs. rare.*

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks.* (1876) 64 (D.) He is his Sire, in nature deard.

3. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to *dear* *str.* *dear* *cousin*. *nonce-use.*

1816 *SCOTT Antiq. v.* I have no leisure to be *Dear* *Sirring* myself. *Ibid.* xlii, He dears me too, you see. 1829 *MARSHALL F. Midway* xxii, Don't dear me, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of your dears. 1875 *TEMPSON O. Mary* III. iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

Dear, *obs. form of DEER, DEER.*

Dearborn (di-*ə*-bɔ:n). *U.S.* [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 8: He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn wagon. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

Dear-bought, a. [DEAR *adv.*] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost.

c 1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1807) 31 Dere bought and far fet Are deuities for Ladies. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* l. 1, 252 Englands deere bought Queen. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* (1840) l. xiv. 232 Dear-bought experience. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* III. xxii, Our dear-bought victory.

† **Dearch, derch, Sc. var. dwergh, obs. f. DWARF.** c 1500 *KENNEDIE in Flying w. Dunbar* 33 Dreid, dirtfast dearch. *Ibid.* 395 Duerch [v. r. derch] I sall ding the.

Deare, obs. f. DARE v. 2, DEAR, DEER, DEER.

Dearfe, var. of DERF Obs.

† **Deargentation.** *Obs. rare.* — [f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *argentum* silver.] 'A laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Dearing.** *Obs. ? nonce-wd.* [f. *DEARSb.* 2 + *-ING* (for the sake of the rhyme).] Darling.

1601 *J. WEEVER Mirr. Martyrs* B vii b, The seaweuth not appearing. . . Venus white dove, and Mars his onely dearing.

† **Dear joy.** *Obs.* A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* v. iii, Oh my dear Rokebeck! — And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dear Joies*, Irishmen. 1710 *Bent. Apollo II. Quarterly No. 3*, 7/2 A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. . . With Usquebaugh warm'd.

Dearding, obs. form of DARLING.

Dearly (di-*a*), *adv.* Forms: see DEAR *a.* 1 [OE. *diorlice*, = OS. *diurlic*, OHG. *tiurlihho*, f. OE. *diorlice* glorious, precious, OS. *diurlic*, OHG. *tiurlih*, f. DEAR *a.* 1: see -LY 2.]

† **1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly.** *Obs.*

a 1000 *CYNEWELF Elene* 1150 (Z.) To hwam his þa næglas [i. e. of the cross] selost and deorlicost gedon mahte. c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 994 As derely deuyt þe ilk toun. In apocalypþ þe apostol lohan. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xix. 2, I, digte me derely & dede me to cherche. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3463 And double fest þat day derely was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riote þat Reakes couthe deuise. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* H j b, The lady . . . made him [MOSES] to be nuryshed in her wardrobe more derely. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 96 Man, how derely our parted. Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath . . . but by reflection.

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.)

c 1205 *Lav.* 18806 þe aremitte gon to weopen, deorliche he hine curre. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4374 Ne to hire do heine dueste, as þou me derli louest. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyld* 14 Loth she is to forgoo her chyldre the whiche she derly louth. 1570 *T. Norton tr. Nouw's Catech.* (1853) 132 The dearlier that any man is beloued of God. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* II. iv, So derely pittifull that ere the poore Could aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe w' teares. 1650 *W. Brounch Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 42 All whom Thau hast made more nearly and dearly mine. 1789 *Mss. Pizzetti Journ. France* I. 6 Poor Dr. James . . . loved profligate conversation dearly. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bnhn) II. 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate. . . he dearly loves his house.

b. with *ppl. adj.*; often hyphenated as in 4.

1526-34 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 19 Dearly beloued, auenge not youre selues. 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* iv, His dearly-loved mate. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. xii. 200 Dearly-attached companion. 1878 *Q. VICTORIA Lett. in Lond. Gas.* 27 Dec., To call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

† **3. With reference to other feelings than love or affection: a. From the heart, heartily, earnestly.** *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god boua. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 He . . . derely hym ponkeze. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2352 A doctour, and Iomyntyne þai derely besoke To consaile þaim. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 24 Prayed hir moche derly that she shold not open it. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 28 Most deerly welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady.

† **b. Carefully.** *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 122 The Sarrazines kepten that place fully derely.

† **c. Deeply, keenly.** *Obs.* Cf. DEAR *a.* 2

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 132 How deerly would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 35 My father bated his father dearly. 1602 — *Ham. v.* iii. 43 We deerly greeue For that which thou hast done.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = DEAR *adv.* 1. Now usually *fig.* When modifying an *adj.* used attributively it is usually hyphenated, as 'a dearily-bought advantage'.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnet of Aymon* xx. 454 For suche dyde folowe, that payd derely for it. a 1533 *LD. BEAUFORT Honn* xciv, 205 He shal derely abyte it. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1294 Suche maner stones as are most dearily sold. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 264 Such hurtes and dammages . . . should be dearily reuenged. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1660 Oh dearily-bought revenge, yet glorious! 1797 *G. COLMAN Br. Grims. Lodgings for Single Gent.* I. Some [lodgings] are good and let dearily. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearily. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxiv. 237 All the dearily-earned documents of the expedition.

† **Dearily, a.** *Obs.* [OE. had *diorlice* illustrious, splendid, brave; but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from DEAR *a.* 1 + *-LY* 1.] *Dear.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3700 (Cott.) Bot head and hals es als i tru Mi dereli suns child esau [F. My derly sone hit ys esaw, G. & Tr. dere son]. 18. . . *Ballad*, 'Jamie Douglas' vi. in *Child Ballads* VII. cciv. 98/1 She was a dearily nurse to me.

† **Dearm, v.** *Obs. rare* — [ad. L. *dearmare* to disarm; see DE- I. 5.] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Dearn (e, -ful, -ly: see DERN, -FUL, -LY).

Dearn, obs. form of DARN v.

Dearness (di-*a*-nēs). [f. DEAR *a.* 1 + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being dear: a. of being held in esteem and affection; hence b. Intimacy, mutual affection; c. Affection, fondness.

c 1320 *Seyn Say.* (W.) 3144 Dame, said the erl ful sone, For grete derenes esyt done. 1440 *Sir Eglam. MS. Lincol.* A. i. 14 f. 138 (Haliw.) With the erle es he lent in derenes nyghts and daye. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. ii. 101, I think, he holds you well, and in dearennes of heart. 1624 *Bentl. Lett.* I. 40 Neither soothing vntruth for the dearennes of your person, nor breaking charite. 1656 *J. TAYLOR in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72, I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection your . . . most affectionate friend. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 183 The dearness that was between me, was now turned . . . to a most violent enmity. 1842 *TEMPSON Locksley Hall* 91 The child too clothes the father with a dearness not his due. 1871 *T. EAGKIN Spirit. Order* (1876) 20 The nearness and dearness of my relation to Him.

† **b. concr.** An expression or token of affection.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 131 All the duties and dearenesses which ye owe to God. 1721 *STRYKE Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 26 The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dearenesses there had appeared, was but short.

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensive-ness, costliness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 213/1 Derennesse, *chierde*. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 269 (R.) The want of wood and deerenesse thereof in England. 1633 *GOUGE God's Arrows* II. § 26, 171 Scarcity and dearennes of corne. 1699 *BENNETT's Anal. Pref.* 63 The deareness of Paper, and the want of good Types. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 258 The impracticability of success, arising from scarcity of hands, and deareness of labour. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills . . . was due solely to the temporary deareness of money.

† **De-arrest, v.** *Obs. rare* — [DE- II. 1.]

To release from arrest; = DISARREST.

1791 *J. BREE Cursory Sketch* 231 A ship dearested or released by order of Council.

De-arsenicize see DE- II. 1.

Dearth (dē-*a*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *derþe*, (4 *dierþe*), 4-5 *derthe*, 4-6 (7 *Sc.*) *derth*, 6 *darth*, *deerth*, 6- *dearth*. [ME. *derþe*, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be *dierþu*, *dierþ*, *dyrþ*: cf. 14th c. *dierþe* in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. *dyrþ* with sense 'glory', OS. *diurida*, OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, MG. *thirde* glory, honour, value, costliness; abstr. sb. f. WGer. *diuri*, OE. *diere*, *dior*, DEAR *a.* 1: see -TH.]

The form *derke* in *Gen. & Exod.* (b) and *Promp. Parv.* seems to be a scribal error for *derþe*, *derþe*; but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

† **1. Glory, splendour.** *Obs. rare.* [= ON. *dyrþ*.] c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 99 þe derþe þerof for to deuyse Nis no wryþ worþe that tonge berez.

† **2. Dearness, costliness, high price.** *Obs.*

(This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent. In some of the following instances it is doubtful.)

1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cii. 8a Ther fell grete derth and scarcity of corne and other vittayles in that land. 1596 *Br. BARLOW Three Serms.* I. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man . . . are rated at

a high price.] 1632 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 67 Completing of. the dearthe of the pryce thairof. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 175, I cannot help the extraordinary dearth: they say the great soume the author puts on his copie, is the cause of it. 1793 BENTHAM *Emanc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as in time of dearth.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2237 Wex derke [derpel], dis coren is gon. *Ibid.* 2345. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4900 (Cott.) Sua bican be derth to grete. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If any derth com in be cuntree [quant il fait chier temps]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Dertbe (P. or derke), carisco. 1526 *Tindale Luke* xv. 14 There rose a greete derth thorow out all that same londre. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, In the tyme of dearth and famine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 22 They know. If dearth Or Foizon follow. 1625 *Bacon Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motives of Seditions are. Dearth: Disbanded Souldiers. a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. li. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is.* I. 361 Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (1857) II. iv. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. of (f)or corn, victuals, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Per falles oft sithes grete derth of come [chier temps]. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. i. 174 The darth of al such thyngys as for fode ys necessary. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. *Ibid.* 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1730 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. 1731 *SWIFT Let. fr. Lady conc. Bank Wks.* (1841) I. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. fig. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Pe meste derbe bet is abonte ham is of zophness an of trewepe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7340 Precious clothing is cowpable for the derthe of it. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 42 b, There is no grete derthe ne scarcelte of women. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends* iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happe Wits. 1667 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poess* Wks. 1725 I. 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays. 1671 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 60 The absence of y^e Court occasions a great dirth of newes here. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xvii. 130 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men. 1815 *WORDSW. White Doe* II. 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† **Dearth, v. Obs.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Dertyn or make dere, carisco, carioro. 1594 *Zepharia* II. in Arb. *Garner V.* 66 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork.

Hence † **Dearting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 404 To susteane thousandis of strangeris. to the dearthing of all viweris [=vivers]. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthing taske.

† **Dearther, Obs.** [f. DEARTH *v.* + -ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 *MALVINE Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victuals. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† **Deartful, Obs. nonce-wd.** [f. DEARTH *sb.* + -FUL.] Costly, expensive.

1786 *BURNS Sc. Drink* xvi, It sets you ill, W' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

† **De-articulate, a. Obs.** [Cf. next, and ARTICULATE *a.*] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also **De-articulated a.**

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman. hath bin dearticulated.

De-articulation, Anat. [ad. med.L. *de-articulatio*, used to translate διαρθρωσις in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; = DIARTHROSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 333 A dearticulation of the parts. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurge.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 98 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

† **Deartuate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *deartuare*, f. *artus* joint, member; see DE- I. 6.] *trans.* To dismember. So † **Deartuation, dismemberment.**

1623 *COCKERAM, Deartuate.* 1653 *GATAKER Vind. Annot.* fr. 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismemberment and deartuation. of it.

† **Dearworth, derworth, a. Obs. Forms:** 1 *dēorwurpe*, *dyrwurpe*, 2 *derwurde*, *derwurde*, *dierwurde*, 2-3 *deor*, *deore*, *derewurde*, 3 *durewurde*, 3-5 *dere*, *derworpe*, *derworpe*, -worth, 4 *derwurp*, *dierwurpe*, 4-5 *darworth*, 5 *derwurthe*, *dierworthe*, *dierworth*, *derwarde*, 4-6 *dererworth*, 6 *dearworth*. [OE. *dēor*, *dyrwurpe*, app. f. *dieru*, *dēoru* DEAR *sb.* + *wyrpe* worthy.]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c 888 K. *ALFRED Boeth.* x. 28 Dæt is zit deorwyrpe ðonne monnes lif. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 ze on gold ze on deorwyrpum hræglum. c 1000 *Ag. Gossp.* Matt. xiii. 46 He funde þæt an deorwyrde [c 1160 *Hafton derwurde*] meregrot. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He. a. lede. s. mid his derewurde fesse and mid his blode. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 He nam ane box. and hine fulde mid derewurde meries. a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 1 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Þi derwurp blode þat þou schaddist for manky. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. iv. 41 Þat þei ne ben more derworpe to be þen þine owen lif. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Þat þat is wyþyne be arterye is ful derwarde & nedþi gret keypyng. c 1423 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 448 Of satisfaccoun the leeste deede Right dererworthe were it in this deede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þet he alithe. from derewurð wuninge. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Se hlafof into þar halle come mid his dierewurð geferede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 243 Whan dereworpe dindimus þe enditinge hurde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2679 Now dose him fra Darius, a dereworþ [v.r. darworth] prince. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxii. Bidus ne Sir Gauan, Is derwurthe on dese!

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Lonerd! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurðe Spus. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* vii. 1 Most dere-worthe britheren. c 1400 *Soudene Lab.* 1512 My fader so dereworþ and der. c 1423 *HOCCEVE Learn to Die* 498 Of alle freendes thow, the dererworthe. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 A dearworth dame.

† **Dearworthily, adv. Obs.** [f. DEARWORTHY + -LY.] Worthily, honourably; precious, richly; affectionately.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13669 (Gött.) Ful derworthili his lauerd he gret. 7 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duchess dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1470 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* iv. (Gibbs MS.), [Sche] roos uppe and clyped hire derworthily [ed. 1530 worthily] and tenderly. *Ibid.* xiv. Sche. clyppynge hym derworthily [v.r. derworthily; ed. 1530 lounyngly] in hyre armes.

† **Dearworthiness, Obs.** [f. as prec. + -NESS. OE. had *dēorwyrpnes*.] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; *pl.* (in OE.), valuables, treasures.

c 888 K. *ALFRED Boeth.* vii. § 4 Mid golde, ze mid seolfre, ze mid eallum deorwyrpnessum. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers winites. *Ibid.* 73 Wit lovely worde and dereworthines.

† **Dearworthly, adv. Obs.** In 3-4 -liche, 4 -lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f. DEARWORTHY *a.* + -liche, -LY 2.] = DEARWORTHLY.

c 1205 *LAV.* 15151 Iwa hundred nihten. þe sculen biwiten þene king, dūrewurðliche þurh alle þing. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Þeos beon deorwurðliche i-wust. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5322 (Cott.) He. mensked him derworthli [v.r. dereworthly, -worþly]. c 1320 R. BAUME *Medit.* 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurþ syfte he wulde with þe lete. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 84 Wel þris us blis the derworthelye. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* II. lxiii. (1859) 59 Thou. keptest me ful derworthly, that I went nought from the.

† **Dearworthy, derworthy, a. Obs.** [A ME. formation from DEARWORTHY, with assimilation of the second element to WORTHY.] = DEARWORTHY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthi þar til es he. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworþe to þe. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* vii. Helde noȝt thi wretche on my frealness, Thi derworthi childerny than thou schalt blesse. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Þe derworþist oile þat enere was. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1086 O, þou dere worthy emperowere!

Deary, -rie (dē'ri), *sb. and a.* Also 7-8 *dearee*. [f. DEAR *a.* + -IE, -Y 4.] Diminutive of dear.

A. sb. A little dear; a darling; a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* III. i. Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confid.* v. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1739 R. BULL *It. Dele-kindus* *Grobians* 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1795 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* I. Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 188 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. adj. dial. See QUOTS.

1691 *RAY N. C. Words, Deary*, little. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Deary, an adjunct to little and equivalent to 'very'; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss. s.v.*, 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my life'. 1888 *EL. WORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. s.v.*, 'There is a deary little gibby lamb'.

C. interj. *Deary me!* an extension of *Dear me!* usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1785 *HUTTON Bran New Wark* 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. 'I'll steal naa maar. My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my auld neam. O deary me! 1815 *JANE TAYLOR Display* xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she. 1833 *MARVAT P. Simple* I, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of DAIS.

|| **Deasil, deiseal** (dye'sel, de'sel), *adv., sb.* [Gaelic *deiseil* (*deiseal*, *deasal*) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, *dextrorsum*, f. *deas* right hand, south, in OIr. *dess*, *des*, Welsh *dehau*, cognate with Lat. *dex-ter*, Gr. *deξ-ίος*. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]

Right-handwise, towards the right; motion with continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).

1771 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 309 (Jam. s.v. *Widdersinnis*) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasail, i.e., sunways. 1774-5 — *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil thrice round a neighbouring cairn. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthshire* XI. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to. . . come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheil! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxiv. The surgeon. . . perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun. . . which was called making the deasil. 1875 *LUBBOCK Orig. Civili.* vi. 300 There was a sacred stone in Jura round which the people used to move 'deasil', i.e. sunwise.

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator. see DE- II. 1.

Death (dep). Forms: a. 1-4 *déap*, 2 *dap*, *diep*, 2-3 *dæp*, 2-4 *dep*, 3 *death*, *diap*, *diath*, *dip*, 4 *deep*, *dyap*, *dyeap*, 4-5 *deythe*, 4-6 *deth*, *dethe*, 5 *deeth*, 6 *Sc. deith*, 6- *death*. Also *β*, 3 *dead*, *dæd*, 3-6 *ded*, *dede*, (4) *dedd*, *did*, 4-5 (6-8 *Sc.*) *deed*, 5-6 *deyd*, 6-9 (chiefly *Sc.*) *dead*, 4-9 *Sc. deid*. [A Common Tent. sb.: OE. *dēap* = OFris. *dēth*, *dād* (WFr. *dead*), OS. *dōð*, *dōd* (MDu. and MLG. *dōt* (d-), Du. *dood*), OHG. *īd*, MHG. *īdt* (Ger. *tot*), ON. orig. *dauf*, usually *daufi* (Sw., Da. *död*), Goth. *daufus*, an OTeut. deriv. in -*pu*- (= L. -*tu*-s) of the verbal stem *dauf*- (pre-Teut. type *dau-*, **dhar-tu*-s), whence ON. *deyja* to DIE. (Cf. also DEAD.) Of the ME. form *dead*, *dede*, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), *Sc.* 4- *deid* (*did*), also spelt 6- *dead*, the history is quite clear; the final *d* agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. *ea*: cf. *Sc. breid*, *heid*, *steid* (*brīd*, etc.).]

I. 1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant. a. of an individual.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswipde, and mid his deape urne deap. c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 36 Non ne wot þane dai of his diabe. a 1300 *K. Horn* 58 So fele mihten þe Bringe hem þre to diþe. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 376 The women. . . whiche after hir husbandis deethis wolden. . . lyue chaast. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. 293 The death of a deare friend. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 832 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life. 1887 J. A. HAMILTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 370/2 He bore the scar to his death.

B. c 1205 *LAV.* 8424-6 Herigal. . . sweor, þat Euelin i ðon dæi Dæd sculde þolien. Euelin was swiðe of-dred, For he him dead bi-hæbte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 905 (Cott.) Þou sal be slan wit dedde dæd. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) Pref. I He wald. . . suffer hard passion and dede. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2577 Sho saw hir deed semed nere at haunde. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder god gif the ane ewil dede. 1570 *BUCHANAN Anc. Admonitionis* Wks. 23 To revenge his faderis dede. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of dede.

b. in the abstract.

c 888 K. *ALFRED Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deap hit huru afirreþ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* xcvi. in E. E. P. (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde dedes ondes. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 835 (Trin.) Fro þat tyme first com deþ to man. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 Deth is callid mours for it is bitter. 1583 *HAMMETT Serm.* *Ezek.* (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World. 1769 *COWPER Lett.* 21 Jan., Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1859 *SLEEVE Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20811 (Gött.) Þat lif, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai nener turn mi bert þe fra. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1666 Ded es þe mast dred thing þat es. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* 1. 260 Thyrdome is weil wer than deid. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 152 Then com deyd. . . And partid my dere husband and me. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais, . . Deid is swolth throw wictore.

c. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also DEATH'S-HEAD.)

971 [see 7]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es þi stang?' 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynd w' an image of deth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. vii. 63. O hell! what have we here? A carrion death, within whose empty eye There is a written scroule. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. 1839 *LONGER Reaper & Flowers* i, There is a Reaper, whose name is Death. 1874 J. FOWLER in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity. a 1000 *Andreas* 583 (Gr.) He. . . men of deaðe worde awehte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 265 Quan al man-kinde. . . Sal ben fro dede

to line brogt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Oure thord aros uram dyabe to lyue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 871 Rays bis bryd to lyfe fra deed. 1847 *Pollouk Course T.* III. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. 1864 *Tennyson En. Ard.* 501 One . . . lying on a five-years' death-in-life. *Mod.* His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses the death was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; *To die the death*: see *DIE*.

c 888 *K. Alfréd Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deap ne cymd to nanum oðrum þingum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Pe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. c 1225 *Ancre. R.* 52 þu eode siððe biuoren . . . & com þe deað þer efter. 1340 *HANFORD Pr. Cons.* 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundryde oure bodies and oure saules. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. i. 54 Quidhik hed the deid eschapiit. c 1555 *LUTIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 3 He . . . rose again from the death. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly begge the death. 1599—*Hen. V.* iv. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away.

3. *transf.* The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.

1800 *Med. Frul.* III. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. 1869 *HUXLEY Physiol.* I. 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

† 4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DEAD* a. 2.)

1596 *Sta. J.* SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre.

5. *fig.* The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. *The second death*: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

c 1000 *Æg. Gosp.* John v. 24 Ic scege eow þæt se þe min word gebyrð . . . færd fram deaðe to life. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þenne buregeþ þu here saule . . . from þan usele deaðe. 1200 *ORMIN* 19054 Þiss lif niss noht riht nemmedd lif Acc deap it mazz ben nemmedd. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 651 [He] delyuered vs of þe deð seconðe. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* xxi. 8 The pool brennyng with fyre and bruston. Pref. 1 To by and delyuer vs fra deað withouten end. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Dv.* The perille of the deð of helie. 1534 *TINDALE Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deð. 1885 *S. Cox Expositions* I. xi. The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually *civil death*.)

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. i. This banishment is a kind of civil death. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ii. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1767 *Ibid.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. 1772 *FLETCHER Appeal Wks.* 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution . . . inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1871 *MARSH Elem. Law* § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* III. x. (1483) 56 And oure deð is withouten deð for it hath none ende. 1718 *WATTS Hymns* III. xxiij. Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death. 1821 *SHELLEY Boat on Serchio* 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

6. Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

c 1626 *BACON (J.).* Not to suffer a man of death to live. 1822 *SHALL Hellas* 431 The dew is foul with death. 1883 *CHURCH & BROOKMAN Tr. Livy* xxvii. li. 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

7. Cause or occasion of death, as in *to be the death of*; something that kills, or renders liable to death; poet. a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 He cwæp, 'Eala deap, ic beo þin deap'. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* iv. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deð in the pott! deð in the pott! 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* II. i. 14 Poore fellow neuer ioýd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him. 1599—*Much Ado* II. ii. 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? 16—*DRYDEN (J.).* Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 132 The clam'rous lapwings fell the leaden death. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* I. A school would be his death. 1822 *MILL Nonconf.* II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* vi. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

b. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 365 Þou art mi lif, mi ded y-wis. . . y dye for þe loue of þe. c 1500 *Melusine* 26 He theenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the swerd, and knew that it was hys dede. 1725 *RANSAY Gent. Sheph.* II. ii. Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my deað. 1792 *BURNS Auld Rob Morris* iii. The wounds I must hide that will soon be my deað. *Mod. Sc.* You haue been the deid of him.

† 8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

c 1258 *Edw. III. Let. to Pope Innocent VI. in Hist. Lett. N. Registers* (Rolls) 45 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus. c 1400 *KNIGHTON Chron.* iv. an. 1348, Scoti . . . supermper in juramentum, sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, *Per fedam moriem Anglorum, anglice be the soul deðe of Engeland.* 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 35 This was moche ysed to-for yð grete deð [TAEVISA be furste moeyn]. 1480-90 *Chron.*

Scots in Pinkerton Hist. Scot. I. App. 502 (an. 1482) Thar was ane gret hungry and deid in Scotland. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deð at the Menerys. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 961-2 In this yere a gret deð of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. **Black Death**, the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app. introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl. of Hecker's *Der schwarze Tod* in 1833. In earlier writers we find the pestilence, the plague, great pestilence, great death, or in distinction from later visitations the furste moeyn, the first pestilence; Latin chroniclers have *pestis*, *pestilentia*, *epidemia*, *mortalitas*. The distinctive magna mortalitas, 'great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. *das grosse sterben*, LGer. *de grote dot*, Flem. *de groete doot*, Da. *den store død* or *manddøth*, Swed. (1402) *store döddhin*, later *stordöden*, *digerdöden* (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg. (14th c.) *mannadöden him mihli*; cf. It. *mortalega grande*, F. *la grande peste*, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish 16th c. chroniclers (*swarta döden*, *den sorte dödd*). Hence, in German, Schlozer in 1773 used *der schwarze Tod* in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (*de ewaarte dood*) and English, and has influenced French (*la peste noire*). The quots. 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in 1402-3, known at the time as *playgan mihli* (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 17th c., *swarti dödd* (black death).

[c 1440 *WALSINGHAM Chron.* Title of chap. De magna mortalitate in anglia, quæ a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia. 1758 *Tr. Horrebou's Nat. Hist. Iceland in Gentl. Mag.* XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the *Sorte död*, or black death, destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland]. 1780 *Tr. Lett. from Ithre* (1776) in *Von Troll's Lett. Iceland* 305 Schlozer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods. . . the golden period, from the introduction of christianity to the close of the thirteenth [sic—should be fourteenth] century, when the black death or the great plague . . . checked the progress of poetry. 1800 *Med. Frul.* IV. 365 He [Cit. Papon] speaks of the plague. . . in 1347, otherwise called the black plague.]

1823 *Mrs. MARKHAM* (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng.* xviii. Edward's successes in France were interrupted during the next six years by a most terrible pestilence—so terrible as to be called the black death. 1833 *B. G. BABINGTON* (title) *The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century*. From the German of J. F. E. HECKER, M.D. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 4. an. 1349, The Black Death fell on the village almost as fiercely as on the town. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 164/3 s.v. *Plague*. The mortality of the black death was . . . enormous. It is estimated in various parts of Europe at two-thirds or three-fourths of the population in the first pestilence, in England even higher. 1893 *F. A. GASQUET* (title) *The Great Pestilence* (A. O. 1348-9), now commonly known as the Black Death.

† 9. **Hunting**. A blast sounded at the death of the game; = *MORT. Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 293 He that first gets in cries *Hoo-up*. . . and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'SDEATH.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 1668 *DEVEN Evening's Love* II. ii. Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. Death! to be seen by ladies. . . in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases.

† 11. In ME, the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so *lives* (gen. of *life*) = alive. *Obs.* c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1630 Ah thu nevre mot to gode Lives ne deaðes, stal ne stode. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 549 Nigt no day swiken y nille LIVES or deþes that ich him se.

12. *To death* (Sc. *to deid*, occas. in Eng. *to dead*): a. *lit.* following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as to *slay*, *beat*, *stone*, etc. *to death*; hence *to do to (the) death* (arch.), to kill, *slay*; to *put to death*, to kill, *esp.* in the execution of justice, to execute.

c 1000 *Æg. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 13 Hiz ge-nyperiað hyne to deaðe. c 1225 *Gulianus* 62 He sloh him wið a stan to deaðe. c 1300 *Curior M.* 6711 (Cott.) To ded [v.r. deþe] þat beist man sal stan. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 127 Pe deat. . . þat Steuen to dede was dight. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9532 The Troiens . . . dong hom to dede. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardin* v. (1890) 27 So wounded to dede. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 2 For sounde. the Civill swearde aught to punishe to dede. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. 1611—*Cymb.* v. v. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me To death with mortality. 1724 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 189 Shot to death with darts. 1822 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xix. The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3581 So mani to dedd ther he dede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11922 The knights. . . The pepull with pyne puttyn to dede. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 930 Ther he was done to the dede. 1503-4 *Ald 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 *PERAMB.* Dyvers [were] put to dede. 1570-6 *LAMARDE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 391 Iack Cade. . . did to death the Lord Say, and others. 1591 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 60. 295 Ministers of Justice in potting capitall malefactors to

death. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxiv. 225 They were all put to death. 1858 *GEM. P. THOMPSON Auld All.* II. lxxx. 36 Hlaunted by pictures of some he had done to death.

b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as *hate*, *resent*, or *adjs.*, as *sick*, *wearied*: to the last extremity, to the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance.

c 1300 *Curior M.* 13070 (Cott.) Herodias him hated to ded. 1313 *HOLLYBRO Campo di Fior* 241 Clodius is in-amoured to ded of a certayne yong woman. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 1 Grif. How do's your Grace? Kath. O Griffith, sick to death. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* I. ii. 58 The Hereticks abhor me to death. 1670 *DAVENN Cong. Granada* Pt. II. iii. iii, I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe. 1773 *Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 220 Some almost laugh'd themselves to ded. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxii, My stars, Simmun! U. You frighten me to death! 1850 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants.

c. *To the death* formerly interchanged with *to death* in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as *to pursue*, *persecute*, *wage war to the death*.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deð. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* iv. 12 Errechias was syke to be deðe. c 1450 *Morlin* 122 These shall the [=thee] love and serve euer to the deð. 1563 *WYNET Four Scoir Tre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 95 To banis Christianis . . . and conderne thame to the deðe. 1668 *GASTON Chron.* II. 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 261 With such speeches he fought unto the death. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. iii. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? *Comr.* To the death my Lord. 1673 *DAVENN Marr. à la Mode* v. i. And she takes it to the death. 1822 *S. LOVRA Handy Andy* ii, When he [an attorney] was obliged . . . to hunt his man to the death. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 207 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. † *To have or take the death*: to meet one's death, to die. *Obs.* So *To catch one's death*: see *CATCH* v. 30. *To be the death of*: see sense 7. *To be (or make it) death (for)*: i.e. to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1220 The kyng had wend he had the dede. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 837 Through cowatice, gud Ector tuk the ded. 1652 *H. BELL Luther's Collog.* (Caswell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any other to have . . . a copy thereof. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* ProL 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. *Death's door*, the gates or jaws of death: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps. cvij.* 18 And they neþheden to the 3atis of deð. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xviii. To bring unto deathis door, that he may restore unto life again. 1646 *F. BULKLEY Gospel Cont.* To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deathis-door. 1746 *BERKELEY 2d Lett. Tar-water* § 12 Many patients might there be rescued from the jaws of death. 1855 *TENNYSON Charge Lt. Brigade*, Into the jaws of Death, Into the month of Hell, Ride the six hundred. 1860 *YOLLOFF Franley P.* xliii, Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. *To be in at the death* (in *fox-hunting*): to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. *Also fig.*

1800 *WINHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. 1841 *LINTON Nt. & Morn.* v. ix, A skilful huntsman. . . who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. *To be death on* (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 *HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 225 (Bartlett) Women. . . are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s.v.* To be death on a thing, is to be . . . a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. 1884 *E. FAWCETT Gentl. of Leisure* i. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you . . . she was always death on you English chaps. 1892 *LENTNER Australian Trav. Bk.* 19 Death on, good at . . . Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions; as *as pale as death* (see *PALE*); and *collog.* as *sure as death*, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., *like death*, or *like grim death*.

1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death, At every chaup. 1893 *Tit Bits* 23 Dec. 211/3 The baby. . . holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. Combinations.

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use *of*, or *death-* in combination, as in *death's evil*, *sorrow*, *sting*; *death's bed*, *day*, *wound* (see *DEATH-BED*, etc.). See also *DEATH'S-FACE*, *HEAD*, *HERB*, *BEING*.

c 1000 *Guthlac* 350 (Gr.) Nis me þæs deaðes soðr. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1374 *Per Cristes* menissence Dranne deaðes drinnich. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þat dreori dede . . . ninc þat deaðes dunt. c 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to Die* 58 Thogh thou seeke in thy bed how lye, Be nat agast, no deðes euel haast thou. 1847 *LYTT Hymn*, 'Abide with me' vi, Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning. These may be formed at will, and to any extent: examples are here given. The use of the byphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on *death*, as in *death-grasp*, *death-sickness*, *death-polluted*.

a. attributive. [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive *death's*. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in *deap-blam*, *-bedd*, *-cwealm*, *-dag*, *-denn*, *-spere*, *-stede*, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death; as *death-agony*, *-angel*, *-chamber*, *-chime*, *-cry*, *-dew*, *-dirge*, *† -door*, *† -fall*, *-fever*, *-grapple*, *-groan*, *-hour*, *-knell*, *-fang*, *-sentence*, *-shot*, *-shriek*, *-sleep*, *-song*, *-stab*, *-stiffening*, *-token*, *-vacancy*, *-wraith*, etc., etc.

c1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1751 So so deynly on-to deeth for to falle. Som men were that deeth-fal were myserye. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 39 Many Death-dore-knocking Soules complaine. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recovery. **1635** COWLEY *David's* iv. 972 One would have thought. That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. **a1780** J. CARVER *Trav.* 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. *Ibid.* 337 They are then bound to a stake... and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. **1792** R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary Poems* 1803 II. 67 Christ's death-hour. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Azrael, And that his hour was come. **1798** SOTHEBY *tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. **1799** NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller. **1811** W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 96 And our death-sentence ends the book. **1813** BYRON *Ghonor* xxiii. The deathshot hissing from afar. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed. *Ibid.* ix. 104 The melancholy winds a death-dirge sung. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xviii. I must not Moray's death-knell hear! **1820** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 55 He gave the death-stab to modern Superstition. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 128 The animal was not to be restrained... till the long death-grapple was over. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* i. v. The death-shriek of his agonised father. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 100 From this deathsleep... Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 221 The *Rigor Mortis*, or death-stiffening of the muscles. **188a** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened. **1883** A. I. MENKEN *Infancia* 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony. **1884** GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

b. objective, with pres. pples. [already in OE., as *deap-berende*], as *death-bearing*, *-boding*, *-braving*, *-bringing*, *-counterfeiting*, *-darting*, *-dealing*, *-subduing*, *-threatening*, etc., adjs.

1850 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 269 The... summons of the death-threatening trumpet. **1581** — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinners. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 364 Death-counterfeiting sleep. **1592** — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. **1593** — *Lucr.* 165 No noise but Owles & wolues death-boding cries. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* i. ii. Death-braving Ithacles. **a1711** KEN *Hymns* *Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 171 Their Death-subduing King. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 This death-dealing creature. **1821** SHELLEY *Fugitives* iv. 7 As a death-boding spirit. **1860** SAT. *Rev. X.* 574/1 When these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

c. instrumental, with pa. pples., and *parasynthetic*, as *death-begirt*, *-dewed*, *-divided*, *-laden*, *-marked*, *-polluted*, *-shadowed*, *-sheeted*, *-slain*, *-winged*, *-wounded*, etc., adjs.

159a SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love. **1600** *Distacted Emp.* n. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 192 Having his deathe-slayne mistres in his armes. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii. Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. xxi. Through the death-shadowed wood. **1877** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Wks.* (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. **1809** EVRON *To Florence* viii. The death-wing'd tempest's blast. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xiii. The death-polluted land. **183a** MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. **a1839** MILMAN *Good Friday* Wks. II. 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Songs Winter Days* iii. iv. Death-sheeted figures, long and white. **1879** BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov*, 30 Each village death-begirt.

d. adverbial relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as *deap-fæge*, *-sryldig*, *-wërig*.] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as *death-black*, *-cold*, *-deaf*, *-deep*, *-devoted*, *-doomed*, *-due*, *-great*, *-pale*, *-weary*, *-worthy*, etc., adjs.; *death-doom* vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 SILVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to life by his Death-due Behaviour. **1742** FRANCIS *Horace* iv. xiv. (Jod.), The death-devoted breast. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 75 This Death-deep Silence, and incumbent Shade. **1776** MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 350 Death-doom'd man. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 596 The death-pale face. **1796** T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear. **1829** E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* Pref. With only one star... in the death-black firmament. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1848) 11 Like Asshur's death-great monarch. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 259, I can death-doom him as I please. **1864** LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 242 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 34 All the floors... are death-cold in winter.

19. Special combs.: *death-adder*, a name for the genus *Acanthophis* of venomous serpents, esp. *A. antarctica* of Australia; also *erron. f. deaf-adder*, *deaf* adder: see DEAF *a. v. 7*; *death-baby* (*U.S.*), see quot.; *death-bill* (*Ecl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); *death-blast*, (*a*) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or

presaging death; (*b*) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; *death-cord*, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; *death-dance*, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; *death-doing a.*, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING); *death-drake* (*Angling*), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); *death-duty*, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; *† death-evil* (*dede*, *dead*), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); *death-feud*, a feud prosecuted to the death; *death-flame* = DEATH-FIRE I; *death-flurry* (*Whale-fishery*), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see FLURRY); also *fig.*; *† death-head* = DEATH'S-HEAD; *† death-ill* (*Sc. † dede-ill*), mortal illness; *death-mask*, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death; *death-moss* (see quot.); *death-moth*, the Death's-head Moth; *death-penalty*, the penalty of death, capital punishment; *death-penny*, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; *death-pile*, a funeral pile; *death-rate*, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; *death-rattle*, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; *death-ring*, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (*W. Jones, Finger-rings* 1877, 435); *death-rope*, a gallows-rope; *death-ruckle*, *-ruttle* (*Sc.*) = *death-rattle*; *death-sough* (*Sc.*), 'the last inspiration of a dying person' (*Jam.*); *death-tick* = DEATH-WATCH I; *death-trance*, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882); *death-trap*, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; *death-wave* (see quots.); *death-weight*, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1860 Chambers' *Encycl.* s.v. *Adder*. A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (*Acanthophis*) is sometimes called the 'death-adder'. **1615** SIA E. HONY *Curry-combe* 59 The graceless people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. **1881** A. Chequered *Career* 221 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. **189a** N. Y. *Nation* 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called 'death-baby'... fabled to foretell death in the family. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 383 note, Abp. Lanfranc... allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these 'death-bills' to the precentor. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the "death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty," said Ambrosius. **1875** tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast. **1820** St. Kathleen IV. 23 (*Jam.*) She had for three nights successively seen a 'death-cold flitting... along the cliffs. **a1851** JOANNA BAILLIE (*Ogilvie*). Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran

To the 'death-cord, unheard? **1865-8** F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 275 The ghostly 'death-dance of the breakers. **a1652** BROME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 Here's the 'death-dog point. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 362 That death-dog foe. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 258 (*Angling*) 'Death-drake... taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone. **1881** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Apr. 2/6 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of 'death duties. **c1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Siben at Gloucester 'dede enelle him toke. **1559** MORWYN *Evangel.* 256 Angry bysses, such as in some mens legges the late wrytars call the deed evil. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xi. They have threatened a 'death-feud if any one touches us. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 65 That fays and spectres... spread the 'death-flame on the wold. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. ci. a The convulsive effort... 'death-flurry' as the whalers call it,—which is taking place in America on the subject of slavery. **1771** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 287 They are mere 'death-heads; they kill innocent mirth. **1851** LONGE *Gold. Leg. iv. Reflector*. None of your death-heads carved in wood. **c1425** WYRTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 230 In-mid hys Dede-ill quhen he lay. **1675** DURHAM *Exp. Com-mund.* To Rdr. 12 b *h.* The death-ill of a natural unrevived man. **182a** GALT *Steam-boat* 292 (*Jam.*) Na, na There's nae dead-ill about Loui. **1877** DOWNING *Shaks. Primer* ii. 29 There exists a 'death-mask... which bears the date 1616 and which may be the original cast from the dead poet's face. **1838** MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 247 On many... venerable pines hung wreaths of the greyish-coloured, silken parasite which is called in 'woodcraft' the 'death-moss. **a18a1** KEATS *Ode to Melancholy* 6 Nor let the beetle, nor the 'death-moth be Your mournful Psyche. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 The 'death-penalty of the law of Moses. **1863** WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 258 Scatter a handful of dust over my forehead, and lay the 'death-penny on my tongue. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Winoush* ii. 76 Had all the 'death-piles of the ancient years Flared up in vain before me? **1864** Soc. Sc. Rev. 63 The 'death rates in the army had been reduced... by sanitary measures. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Forces* i. 1 The death rate... varies with the temperature. **1820** LYTTON *Deveraux* vi. iv. His lips quivered wildly—I heard the 'death-rattle. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. That was the 'death-ruckle—he's dead. **1820** Blackw. *Mag.* Sept. 65a (*Jam.*) Heard nae ye

the lang drawn 'death-sough? **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the 'death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 128 This murky, loathsome 'Death-trap, this slaughter-house. **1889** *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 If... the Board schools are death-traps. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous... than the rest: this the fishermen call 'the 'death wave'. **1886** J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 177 Phenomena... on the Wexford coast... popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* v. iv-v. They laid the 'death-weights on mine eyes.

Death a., var. of DEAF *a.* in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also *death-adder* in DEATH 19.

a1500 Metr. *Life St. Kath.* 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. **1574** HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out none in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching. **1875** *Sussex Gloss.* *Death*, *deaf*, 'afflicted with deafness'.

So *Death v.* = DEAF *v.* to deafen.

c1440 York *Myst.* xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

Death-bed (de'pbed). Also 5-6 *ded*, *dead*; 6 *death's bed*. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

Beowulf 5795 Nu is... dryhten Geata, deað-bedde fæst. **c1400** Gamelyn 24 On his deap bed to abide Goddes wille. **a1500** Childre of Bristowe 100 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 115 On his ded bed he lay. **1550** COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. By him that lieth on his dead-bed. **1567** MARLET *Gr. Forest* 29 When as he... lay upon his deathea bed. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 51 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury, Thou art on thy death-bed. **173a** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) i. vii. 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

b. attrib.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 185 Such a Death-bed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued. **1816** SCOTT *Tales of Landlord* Introd. To answer funeral and deathbed expenses.

Death-bell (de'pbel). Also *dead-bell* (*Sc. deid-bell*).

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

1781 C. J. FIELDING *Brothers*, The Village death-bell's distant sound. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. **1889** E. PEACOCK in *Cath. Household* 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

β. **a1740** Barbara Allan viii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. **181.** WHITTIER *Cry of Lost Soul* iv. The guide, as if he heard a death-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 17 (*Jam.*) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.

Death-bird. A bird that feeds on dead bodies; a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American owl, *Nyctala Richardsoni*.

18a1 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 340. **1822** — *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. **1864** T. TAYLOR *Ballads of Brittany* (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

Death-blow. A blow that causes death.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 135 For the death-blow prepared. **c1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 30a Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.

fig. **1811** BYRON *Lines written beneath Picture*, The death-blow of my Hope. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 103 That event... was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

Death-day. Forms: see DEATH; also 7 *death's*.

1. The day on which a person dies.

735 BÆDA *Death-song*, Huæt his gastae, godæas æththa yfæas, æfter deaðthæge doemid uneorhtæ. **1362** LANGI. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 104 Hennes to bi deþ day do so no more. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* 121 At þe ded day of a broþer, eueri couple to 3enyn þij. penys. **c1450** St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. **a1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. **1882** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* 1. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* Unl. xviii. §66 Keeping a death's-day as well as a birth-day. **1817** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniversary by Lorenzo dei Medici... as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 332 The death-day of the founder. 'It still kept.

Death-fire.

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc.: = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, Mightry armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xi. xii. From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

1857 T. FLANAGAN *Hist. R. C. Church Eng.* II. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought... to make the death-fire.

Deathful (de'pful), *a.* [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal; fatal, destructive, deadly.

a1240 Lofsong in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his deaðfulle grure and bi his blodde swote. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104

Manie deathfull torments. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending claws. 1748 COLLINS *Ode to Mercy* 7 Amidst the deathfull field. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* i. 154 The man, that dealt the deathfull blow. 1878 BAYNE *Puril. Rev.* viii. 340 Man under sinful and deathfull conditions.

2. Subject to death, mortal. *arch. rare.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Ilynn to Venus* (N.). That with a deathless goddess lay A deathfull man. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* iii. 3 Unto deathfull men on the corn-kind earth that dwell.

3. Having the appearance of death, deathly.

1656 [see DEATHFULNESS]. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 74 The deathfull hue of his countenance. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* xcii. Deathfull their faces were. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 97 Her white body spotted o'er With deathfull green.

Hence **Deathfully adv.**, **Deathfulness.**

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* i. xvi. Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxv. She was bleeding deathfully. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 70 To adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 116 There is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene.

Death-hunter. *slang.* One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (*obs.*); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (*obs.*); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

1728 (*title in Farmer*). Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars. Death Hunters (*etc.*). 1776 FOOTE *Cafuchin* ii. Wks. 1799 ii. 301 When you were the door of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 377/a *Death Hunters*, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* i. 228 (*Farmer*) The 'running patters', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

Deathify (de'pifl), *v. nonce-ud.* (See quot.)

1834 COLERIDGE in *Remains* (1836) ii. 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me'!

Deathiness (de'pinēs), *rare.* [*f.* DEATHY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being 'deathy'.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba v.* (D.). It burns clear; but with the air around its dead ingredients mingle deathiness. 1843 SARA COLERIDGE in *Memo.* (1873) i. 275 The recumbent figure looks deathy with too real and actual a deathiness.

Deathless (de'plēs), *a.* [*see* -LESS.]

1. Not subject to death; immortal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. Eden 741 Should (like our death-less Soule) have never dy'd. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 19 Though Angels and humane Soules be Deathless. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* iv. 582 The deathless tenants of the skies. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 425 The faith that animals have immaterial and deathless souls.

2. *fig.* Of things.

1645 CRASHAW *Sonet. d'Her.* iii. The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost deflow'rs. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* x. 775 Deathless pain. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. vi. 408 The deathless name of Godwine.

Hence **Deathlessly adv.**, **Deathlessness.**

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 94 The deathlessness of the Soul. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xvi. (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* cxi. His brown bees hummed deathlessly.

Death-light.

1. = DEATH-LIGHT 3, DEATH-FIRE 1.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 105 A death-light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave.

2. A light burning in a death-chamber.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* i. 146 The two candles... reserved... to be her own death-lights.

Deathlike (de'plōik), *a.* [*f.* DEATH + -LIKE; formed after the OE. *dēaplic* had become *deathly*.]

† 1. Deadly, fatal, mortal; = DEATHLY 2. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par.* *Joh.* 77 b. The sickness was not deathlike. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 29 Death-like dragons here affright thee hard. 1621 LADY MARY WATTS *Urania* 418 Most cruel, and the death-like kind of ill.

2. Resembling death.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation* 616 A deep and death-like Lethargy. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 435 A death-like paleness. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 14 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall of waters... is unknown.

Deathliness. [*f.* DEATHLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 349 The utter, total Deathliness in Life of Simon. 1862 MRS. STOWE *Agnes of Sorrento* xviii. 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

Deathling (de'plin), *rare.* [*see* -LING.]

1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also *attrib.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Imposture* 374 Alas fond death-ling! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! 1886 WAY *Tr. Hlad* xii. Zeus... Who over the deathling race and the deathless beareth sway.

2. *pl.* Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified. (*nonce-use.*)

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Death & Daphne*. His realm had need That Death should get a numerous breed; Young deathlings.

† 3. *Gogs deathlings*: 'by God's death', an oath. 1611 CORN., *Mordienne*, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath in Rabelais.

Deathly (de'pli), *a.* Forms: 1-2 *dēaplic*, 3 *deālich*, *deplich*, 6 *deathlie*, -lye, 6- *deathly*.

[OE. *dēaplic* = OHG. *totlth*: *f.* DEATH + -LY 1; *cf.* DEADLY.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Bið þonne undeaplic, þeah he ær deaplic wære. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þu wæst deaplic, þef þu þes trowes westm 360st. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Mid ure deapliclie liue.

2. Causing death, deadly.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Depliche atter. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. ii. (R.), Vnholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. 1555 *Cohabitation of Faithfull* 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Neue Sonnets* (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to quail. 1862 TROLLOPE *North Amer.* i. 263 That deathly flow of hot air coming up... from the neighbouring infernal regions. 1885 W. DE GRAY *Birch Life K. Harold* v. 135 His wounds, many and deathly.

3. Of the nature of or resembling death, deathlike; gloomy, pale, etc. as death.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe. 1822 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* ii. 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly. 1865-8 F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 57 A deathly stillness.

4. Of or pertaining to death. *poetical.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 176 That deathly odour which the clay leaves on its deathlessness alway. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

Deathly, adv. In 2 *deāliche*. [*See* prec. and -LY 2. *Cf.* DEADLY *adv.* 1, 3, 4.]

† 1. In a way causing or tending to death. *Obs.* 1240 *Lofung in Cott. Hom.* 211 Herþurh ich deie þet spec er of swuche þinge and deāliche suegi.

2. To a degree resembling death.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) i. 185 Here and thus I lay, my face... deathly pale. 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1897 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'.

† **Death's-face.** *Obs.* = DEATH'S-HEAD 1. 1623 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 616 A death's face in a ring.

Death's-head (de'pshead). [*See* DEATH 1 c.]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton; a human skull; a figure or representation of a skull, *esp.* as an emblem of mortality.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 55, I had rather to be married to a death's head with a bone in my mouth. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 255 Doe not speake like a Death's-head: doe not bid me remember mine end. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1987/4 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Death's-head. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) ii. 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and groaning at their being men and not angels. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xi. The old black flag, with the death's head and hour-glass. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Dival* ii. His appearance... was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast. 1641 MAY *Old Couple* iii. ii. (1810), As the two old death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be joind together.

† 2. A ring with the figure of a skull. *Obs.* (About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.)

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtizan* i. ii. Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a death's-head most commonly on their middle finger. 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 111. 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's head. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend?

2. A name given to a South American species of squirrel-monkey, *Chrysothrix sciureus*, from the appearance of its face and features.

3. *attrib.* **Death's-head Moth**, a large species of hawk-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), having markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

1781 BARBUT *Genera Insect.* 179 *Death's-head moth*. It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) ii. 414 The bees... protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth... by closing the entrance of the hive. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato.

† **Death's-herb.** *Obs.* Deadly Nightshade.

1607 TOSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Dwall or Nightshade, which is also called Deaths-herb.

Death-sick, a. [DEATH 18 d.] Sick unto death, mortally sick or ill. So **Death-sickness**, mortal illness.

1628 Bp. HALL *Qno Vadis?* § 19 Apparitions... wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen... haue bio frighted into catholikes. 1661 PETIT. *E. Chaloner in 7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commission* 147 During his imprisonment... he took his death sickness. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) ii. ii. 33 After the partial cure of a death-sickness.

Deathsman (de'psmān), *arch.* A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his deuoyce. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 263, I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. vii. (1642) 104 Loath to have any other deaths-man but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owne hand. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxxii. The very deaths-men paused to hear.

† **Death's-ring.** *Obs.* A death's-head ring. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. vii. (1654) 360 The old poise of the death's-ring.

Death-struck, a. Also **Death-stricken**, **†-strucken**. Smitten with death, *i.e.* with a mortal wound or disease.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* ii. vii. 83 They see her death-strucken with that Plannet, and therefore adudge

their skill but vaine. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ii. (*heading*). A strange Example of one Death-strucken as he walked the Streets. 1688 MORRIS *Love* i. iii. 25 When all his Rational Faculties are as 'twere benum'd and death-struck. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxvii. 'Tho' death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Death-strucken*, smitten with death. 1882 A. JESSOP in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ix. 402/a It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken... that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: *a.* 4 *dep* *prowe*, 6 *Sc. deith* *thrau*, 7-9 *death-throe*; *B. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4 *ded* *thrau*, *dede prawe*, 6 *dede*, *deld-thraw*, 7 *dead-throe*, 9 *dead-thraw*, -*throw*. [*f.* DEATH + THROE; most frequent in the northern form *dede-thrau*, mod. *Sc. deid-thrau*.] The agony of death, the death-struggle; also *fig.*

c. 1305 St. Christopher 192 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 64 Pat hire *dep* *prowes* were stronge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Darius was in the agonya and deith *thrau*. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xii. (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26659 (Cott.) Quen ded *thrau* smites smert. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 119 Sum in the deid-thrau la walterand in swoun. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thraw vndeceit. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* Faith (1845) 279 In the death-throe. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix. Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the death-thraw. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* i. ii. 144 While it is the death-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast.

b. fig. (Sc.) 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Meat is said to be in the death-thraw, when it is neither cold nor hot. 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* iii. 116 (Jam.) One of those... winter days... when the weather is what the shepherds call in the death-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de'pward), *adv.* Forms: *see* DEATH. [*see* -WARD.] In the direction of death, towards death. *a. orig.* To (one's) *deathward* = towards one's death.

c. 1430 LYNG *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 18 b, Kind [= Nature] to his deathward... doth him dispose. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 202 (Harl. MS.). I sawe him go to depeward. c. 1530 Ln. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 129 Ye shall not go to your deathward. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom.

B. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 807 When he drawes to dedward. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxi. 96 When paire frendre drawez to be ded ward.

b. without *to*. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. ix. So... Would my heart and life flow on ward, deathward. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lucrine* iv. i. 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward.

Deathwards, adv. (adj.). [*See* -WARDS.] = prec.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 121 All mortal natures fall Deathwards. 1880 R. H. HUTTON in *Fraser's Mag.* May 665 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our actions.

Death-warrant. Also 7-8 *dead-*. A warrant for the execution of the sentence of death.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) ii. 644 The dead warrant is come to the sheriff of London for the execution of 13 of the late condemned criminally. 1757 SYMMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. IV. 398 The Lords of the Admiralty... signed the Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot. 1886 C. BULLOCK *Queen's Resolve* 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment.

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Life of Swift* Swift's Wks. (1824) i. 250 It was her death-warrant. She sunk at once under the disappointment. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 232 An institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing.

Death-watch (de'pwtʃ). Also 8 *dead-*.

1. The popular name of various insects which make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death; *esp.* the small beetles of the genus *Anobium*, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect *Atropos pulsatorius*, known as destructive to botanical and entomological collections.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed Winged Insects... That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch... Death Watch. 1700 ASTRY *Tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* ii. 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc. I listened for death-watches in the wainscot. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* ii. 274 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood... This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned... the vulgar name of *Death-watch*. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. 204 Last night I heard the death-watch. *comb.* 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like.

2. A watch or vigil by the dead or dying.

Death-worm.

† 1. = DEATH-WATCH 1. *Obs.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 195 No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom.

2. *poet.* A 'worm of death'.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i. 16 How like death-worms the wingless moments crawl! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Roman of Margret* xxiv. Behold, the death-worm to his heart is a nearer thing than thou.

Death-worthy, a. Also 4 *ded-*. Worthy or deserving of death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don þis bodi, ded worþe to be! 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 780/a He was death worthy y^e wythdrew from god the mony which himself had giuen to god. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 635 This guilt would seem death-worthy in thy brother.

1882 H. ST. CLAIR FEILDEN *Short Const. Hist. Eng.* iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy.

Death-wound. Forms: see DEATH; formerly also *B. dedes-, death's-*. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

c 1314 *Gny Warw.* (A.) 3490 Smithe wip swerdes & sperses . . . and 3if hem deþ wounde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 He made him a gte wounde but no dede wounde. 1793 Ld. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 122 Jacobinism is . . . more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France than in Flanders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Death-wound*, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

β. 13. *Cursor M.* 7592 (Gott.) Mani fledd wid dedes wound [v. 7. deþes wounde]. 1489 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxliii. 90 There he caught dedes wounde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 252 Death his deaths wound shall then receive. 1763 SCRATON *Indostan* (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun. . . received his death's wound from an arrow.

Death (deþi), *a.* and *adv.* [f. DEATH + -Y.] *A. adj.* Of the nature or character of death; = DEATHLY *a.* 3, 4.

1801 [cf. DEATHNESS]. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx. A mimic day within that deathly nook. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragay* iv. 38 A deathly paleness settled in its stead. 1826 BLACKIE *Mag.* XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathly smack.

B. as *adv.* To a degree resembling death; = DEATHLY *adv.* 2.

1796 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Donica* xx, Her cheeks were deathly white and wan. 1811 SHELLEY *Moonbeam* ii. 1 Now all is deathly still.

† **Deaurate**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *deaurat-us*, pa. pp. of *deaurare* (late L.) to gild over, f. DE- I. 3 + *aurare* to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] Gilded, golden. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxxvi. And while the twylyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurat a lyte. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iij, The tree of this science with branches deaurate. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 BULLOCK *Deaurate*, gilded, glittering like gold.

Deaurate (dī'ōrēt), *v.* ? Obs. [f. L. *deaurat-*, ppl. stem of *deaurare* to gild: see prec.] *trans.* To gild over. Hence *Deaurated* *ppl. a.*

1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 95 a, Golde is holsome to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 54 To . . . deaurate and gild over his spots and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deaurate*, to gild or lay over with gold [also in BAILEY (folio) and JOHNSON]. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 62 She . . . to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneously retires.

Hence **Deauration**, the action of gilding. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Deauration*, a gilding over. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Deauration*, a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Tastes. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts.

Deave (div), *v.* Now Sc. and north. dial. In 4-6 (9) *deve*, (4-5) *dewe*, 6 Sc. *deiv(e)*, 9 *deewe*. [OE. *deafian* in *adafian* f. between vowels = *v*) to wax deaf. The trans. type **dlefan*, **dysfan* to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (ga) *daufjan*, OHG., MHG. *touben*, *touben*, Ger. (be) *tauben*, does not appear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. DEAD *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To become deaf. Obs. rare. [c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wölcker 179/25 *Obsurdut* adaeafede.] 13. . . in *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen, And his eyen shullen dymmen.

2. *trans.* To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1286 þe deute þat schulde hym deue. a 1400 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttys ben revid, Erys ben deuid. c 1420 *Antours* of Arth. xxii, Alle the Duseperis of Fraunce [are] with your dyn deuyt. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 285 Dewyt with speris dynt. 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flying* v. *Dunbar* 360 Thow deuis the deuill, thynne eme, wyth dyn. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 671 He greuis vs and deues vs With sophistries and schiftis. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* ii, She has . . . A clapper tongue wed deave a miller. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1845 in BROCKETT, *Deave*. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 SHEPHERD *Gloss.*, *Deave*, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse. Also in Glossaries of Northumb., Cumbrid., Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whitley.

Hence **Deaving** *ppl. a.* 1820 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 45 The deavin' dingsome tune. 1883 READ *Tit for Tat* i, in *Harper's* Mag. Jan. 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting . . . from a muffin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

Deave, obs. inflex. of DEAD *a.*

Deavely, deafly, a. dial. [The form suggests derivation from DEAF (like *goodly*, *sickly*, *weakly*), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'] Lonely, solitary and silent.

1611 COTGR., *Desolt*, desolate, deavlie, desart. *Lienx destournez* . . . deavlie habitations, solitarie lodgings. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitley Gloss.*, *Deafly* or *Deafly*, lonely. 'They live in a far off deafly spot, retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., *Davely*, *Deavely*, *Deafly*, lonely. 'It's a davelly road.'

Hence **Deavelliness**.

1611 COTGR., *Solitude*, lonelinesse . . . want of companie, deavelliness. *Silence*, a deavelliness, or solitariness.

Deavour, var. of DEVEIR, DEVOIR.

Deaw, -y, obs. forms of DEW, DEWY.

† **De-awarren**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. WARREN: cf. *de-aforest*.] = DISWARREN.

1727 W. NELSON *Leavis conc. Game* (1736) 32 Deawarred, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

† **Debachchate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēbachchāri*, f. *Bacchus*: see DE- I. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † **Debachchation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Debachchate*, to reuile one after the manner of drunkards. 1633 PAYNE *Histrio-M.* i. vi. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with . . . most wicked debachchations, and sacrilegious execrations. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Debachchation*, a raging or madness. a 1751 in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debachchation.

Debate, obs. form of DEBATE.

Debacle (dēbāk'k'l). Also *débacle*. [a. F. *débacle*, vbl. sb. from *débâcle* to unbar, remove a bar, f. *dē = des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bâcle* to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Geol.* a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a débacle. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Ditt.* 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or débacle of water. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. The débacle in the United States . . . Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, The Brunswickers were routed and had fled. It was a general débacle. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly débacle [he] is often content to stand aside.

† **Debaid**, *Sc. Obs.* [Arising from mixture of *abaid*, *ABODE* with *debate*.] Delay.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok . . . Went on hys way, but mar debaid [Camb. MS. *abaid*].

Debait, obs. Sc. form of DEBATE.

Debar (dēbār'), *v.* In 6-7 *debarre*. [a. F. *dēbarrer*, in OF. *desbarer*, to unbar, f. *des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *barer*, *barrier*, to BAR.]

1. *trans.* a. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything).

c 1430 LYDG. *Flour of Curtisie* (R.) Man alone . . . Constrained is and by statute bound and debarred from all such pleasure. a 1557 Mas. M. BASSETT *More's Treat. Passion Wks.* 1394/1 Vtuerlye to debarre from heauen all mankynde for euer. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Pogrte* (Arb.) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 195 To debarre true men from coming to them for trade. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* iii. (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

b. const. of. (Cf. *deprive* of.) arch.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Eueri other person . . . be vtterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599 Bp. HALL *Sat. v.* iii. 49 The three bare clients poeuerie Debarres th' attorney of his wonted fee. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxii. 41 Tho' now debarred of each domestic tear. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. with double object.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. I. That am debarred the benefit of rest. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 83 My Pension . . . was debarred me. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413 He was afterwards debarred the Library. 1754 J. HILDROP *Miscell. Wks.* II. 209 To debar him the prayers and Sacraments. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. iii. 619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

† d. with *infin.* Obs.

1600 HOLLAND *Living* xlii. xxv. 1129 He was . . . debarred to leuie warre upon any confederate allies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. § 3 Bishops are . . . debarred by their Canons to be Judges of Lay-Peers in like cases.

† e. with simple object: To shut out, exclude.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xlix. (Arb.) 203 If shee debarre it whither shall it go. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 That vitall spirit which giueth life vnto all things is debarred, stopped and choaked. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii, Venus ord' debars Not Mars, nor enters he with knocks and jars.

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 SHELTON *Magyn.* 61 Somewhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 34 note, All superfluous othes are vtterly debarred. 1597 DRAVTON *Mortimeriados* 115 Seldome advantage is in wrongs debarred. 1628 T. STENCER *Logick* 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 165 Its Egress [would have been] vtterly debarred. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debarres all Christian fellowship. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes*

(1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage.

Hence **Debarred** *ppl. a.*, **Debarring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Counsell* 184 It is of singular good . . . to a debarred person. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministry. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil. 1709 W. STEUART *Collect. & Observ. Ch. Scott.* ii. iv. § 14 (1802) 89 The minister and Session having . . . debarred persons from the Lord's Table . . . this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

† **Debarrb**, *v.* Obs. — [f. DE- II. 2 + L. *barba* beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (J.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Debarbed*, having his beard cut or pulled off.

Debarbarize, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence **Debarbarization**.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Education* v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they *debarbarize* (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous. 1857 — *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 242 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iii. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized. 1848 WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 427 To bring . . . the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

Debarcation, var. of DEBARKATION.

† **Debare**, *v.* Obs. [DE- II. 3.] *trans.* To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Debare'd** *ppl. a.* So † **Debare**, *a.*, intensive of BARE *a.*

1567 DRAHT *Horae's Arte of Poetrie* A ij, As wooddes are made debare of leaues by turning of the yeare. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 223 Next her debared breasts bewitch mine eyes.

Debare(e): see next.

Debark (dēbār'k), *v.* 1 Also 7 *debarque*, *debarge* [e]. [a. F. *dēbarquer*, f. *dē = des-* (see DE- pref. I. 6) + *barque* BARK sb. 2, ship. Cf. DISBARK. For *debarging* (quot. 1692) cf. BARGE.] = DISENBARK. *a. trans.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 Untill he had debarqued all his Horse. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 4 The Dutch debarqued 700 Europeans. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Long. Geog.* 91 A refuge at which the slaves captured . . . were debarqued.

b. *intr.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debarque.

Hence **Debarking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 483 To row the new debarging vessels to Portsmouth. *Ibid.* 505 Well boates . . . for debarging soldiers. 1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more.

Debark (dēbār'k), *v.* 2 *rare*. [f. DE- II. 2 + BARK sb. 1: cf. DISBARK.] *trans.* To strip of its bark, decorticate. Also *fig.*

1744-50 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 58 They de-bark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 114 To debark oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 46 Let us exemplify the matter De-bark'd of scientific chatter.

Debarkation (dēbarkē'jōn). Also *debarca-tion*. [f. DEBARK *v.* 1 + -ATION.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarkation. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Caesar's] debarkation.

Debarkment, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *dēbarquement*.] = prec.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* i. iv. xii. (D.), Our troops ought to . . . have met the enemy . . . at the place of debarkment.

Debarment, *rare*. [f. DEBAR *v.* + -MENT.] The act of debarring or fact of being debarrd.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 231 It may be a cause . . . of his debarment. 1709 KENNET *Erasmus on Polly* 95 Add to this . . . their debarment from all pleasures. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

Debarrance (dēbār'rans), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The action of debarring; *spec.* the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see DEBARRATION.

1861 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* u. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

Debarrass (dēbār'rās), *v.* [a. F. *dēbarrasser*, f. *dē = des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *barrasser* in *embarrasser* to EMBARRASS.] *trans.* To disembarass; to disencumber from anything that embarrasses.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* (1794) I. 390 To debarrass its motions, and to display its attractions. 1796 Ld. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all their enemies. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x, I was debarrassed of interruption. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 165 Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers.

Debarra-tion, *rare*. [f. DEBAR *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of debarring; = DEBARRANCE. 1882 G. W. SPOTT *Warship Ch. Scot.* iii. 109 This

address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table... its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarmentings beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

Debarment. rare⁻¹. [f. DEBAR v., after debarment, etc.] Anything that debars.

1884 *Times* 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great debarment being the cost when delivered from Europe.

Debase (dɪˈbeɪs), v. Also 6 debase. [formed in 16th c. from DE- I. 1, 3 + BASE v.: cf. ABASE.]

†1. *trans.* To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. *Obs.*

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. *Ibid.* II. 75 Debasing himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinales. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* III. iii. 199 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knece. To make the base Earth proud with kissing it. 1602 *Healey St. Aug. Cille of God* III. xvi. (1602) 101 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 *Wilkins Math. Magick* I. i. 4 The ancient Philosophers... refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession into Mechanical experiments. 1671 *Milton Samson* 999 God sent her to debase me. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1847 *Folklore Course* T. v. Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

†2. To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. *Obs.*

1565 *T. Stapleton Forth. Faith* 62 The Manichee... would so extol grace, and debase the nature of man. 1600 *Holland Livy* IX. xxxvii. 341 Praising highly... the Samnites warres, debasing the Tuscans. 1704 *J. Blair in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprobrious names of Rogue, Rascal [etc.]. 1746 *Hervy Medit.* (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. *b. spec.* To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1591 *Spenser Tears of Muses, Urania* iii. Ignorance... That mindes of men borne heavenly doth debase. 1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parvill* 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li. 1666 *State Trials, Gt. case of Impositions* (R.), That these staple commodities might not be debased. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity... are in time debased. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xiii. 177 Laws against debasing the coin.

Debaised (dɪˈbeɪst), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Lowered in estimation (*obs.*), in quality, or character: see the verb.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despised and debaised authority of man. a 1859 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. V.* 3 A debased currency. 1863 *Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia* 9 One of a debased and degraded race.

2. *Her.* Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hence **Debaedness**, debased character.

a 1720 *W. Dunlop in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 *L. Oliphant Symphonietta* xii. 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings.

Debasement (dɪˈbeɪsmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; *concr.* anything wherein this is involved.

1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parvill* 54 If the debasement were before the day of payment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1641 *Milton Reform.* II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church... avoiding all worldly matters as clogs... and debasements to their high calling. 1776 *Adam Smith W. M.* I. xi. (1868) I. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 *Lytton Rienzi* I. viii. I weep for the debasement of my country.

†2. Abasement. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 32 It is abasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. a 1711 *Ken Mar. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 388 With what abasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1855 *Milman Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 102 The history of Henry's abasement.

Debaser (dɪˈbeɪsə). One who debases.

1611 *Cotgr. Abbaisseur*, an abaser, debaser... humbler, bringer downe of. 1621-31 *Laurel Sermon* (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 *Sir W. Jones Laws of Menu* ix. 258 Debasers of metals. 1805 *J. Cartwright State of Nation* x. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 *R. E. Tyrwhitt Sermon* II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

†**Debash**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BASH v.] To abash.

1610 *Nicolls England's Elisa* Induct. (N.), But sillie I.. Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

Debash, var. of DUBASH *Anglo-Ind.*, interpreter.

Debasing (dɪˈbeɪsɪŋ), ppl. sb. [f. INO 1.] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1891 *Athenaeum* 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the coinage.

Debasings, ppl. a. [f. INO 2.] That debases. 1775 in *ASH*. 1837 *H. T. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 192 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 *J. H. Newman Hist. Sk.* I. i. 198 Mahometanism... is as debasing... as it is false.

Hence **Debasingly** adv.

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

†**Debasure**. *Obs. rare* -1. [See -URE.] Debasement.

1683 *Cave Ecclesiastic* 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him.

Debatable (dɪˈbeɪtəbəl), a. Also 7-9 debatable. [a. OF. *debatable* (Cotgr.), *debatteable*, f. *debat* (t)-re + -ABLE; med. (Anglo)-L. *debatibilis*.]

1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute; questionable.

1581 *Mulcaster Positions* iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2031/2 A Committee for considering the debatable Elections. 1817 *J. Scott Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debatable points. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debatable opinions.

2. *esp.* Said of land or territory, e.g. on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, *esp.* a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests.

[1453, 1531-2 See BATABLE.] 1492 in *Rymer Federa* XII. 467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 *Belenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 162 Gert contentioun betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debatabill landis, that lay betwix their realmes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 Neutral men, lyk to the ridars that duellis on the debatable landis. 1604 (title) A Booke of the survaie of the debatable and border landis. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 11 Quither the defender has any other land in the towne, quhere the debatable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 *Nicolson & Burn Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. p. lxvii, The Debateable Land... became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. c 1800 *K. White Lett.* (1837) 338 The debatable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1820 *Scott Abbot* II. The Gremes who then inhabited the Debateable Land. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* III. 129 Guarding a debatable frontier.

b. *fig.* Of regions of thought, etc.

1814 *Chalmers Eccl. Chr. Reviv.* I. 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debatable ground. 1870 *Farrar Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 118 The... debatable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

†**B.** as sb. The Debateable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also pl. the residents on this land (sometimes *debatables*).

1551 *Edw. VI. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell did upon malice to the English debatables overrun them. *Ibid.* 390 Then shal the Scottis was their debatable, and we ours. *Ibid.* 407 The commissioners for the Debateable. 1568 in *H. Campbell Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 15 The controversy yerly arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debateable'.

Debate (dɪˈbeɪt), sb. 1. Also 4-5 debaat, 4-6 debat, 5-6 *Sc. debat*. [ME. *debat*, a. F. *debat* (13th c. in *Littre*) = Pr. *debat*, It. *dibatto*, Romanic deriv. of the verb: see DEBATE v. 1.]

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. *At debate*: at strife, at variance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9684 (Cott.) Bituix mi sisters es a debat. 1340 *Hamfoll Pr. Cons.* 3473 To acorde þam þat er at debate. c 1386 *Chaucer Priar's T.* ProL 44 Ye schold been heende and curteis. In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* clxxx. 263 When... alle the debates (had) ben appeased that were among them. 1535 *Coverdale Luke* xii. 51 Thyneke ye that I am cometo brynge pence upon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 *Belenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 61 Thus rais an schameful debat betwix their two brethir. 1612 *Rowlans Kneve of Harb* 24 To... set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 *Popz Hiad* iii. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1884 *J. Parker Apost. Life* I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love.

comb. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, incitor.

†**B.** Physical strife, fight, conflict. *Obs.*

15... *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in *R. Bell Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurvl.* (1546) R v b. Their debate was so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that strange knight for him sustained had.

†**c.** To make debate: to make opposition or resistance. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4380 Þe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche. And made mo debate in no maner wice. 1500-20 *Dunbar Freris of Berwick* 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debat. c 1565 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; *esp.* the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 148 This was betwix me and prest and me Debate and great perplexite. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 He is of highe wordes... wherfor y prae you... that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 188 b. Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* IV. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1727 *Swift Gulliver* II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 *J. Bryant Mythol.* II. 431 Sor-Apis had another meaning: and this

was the term in debate. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 155 An account... which gives a very high notion of his talents for debate. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xvii. 207 Difficulties... welcomed rather as subjects for debate.

b. (with a and pl.) A controversy or discussion; *spec.* a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 *Three Kings Song* 95 These debates that were made, of good wylle, and by noon hute. 1648 *Dk. Hamilton in H. Papers* (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble your Lo. now with the debate. 1709 *Sturges Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1860 *McCarthy Own Times* IV. lxiii. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

†3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. *Sc. Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEBATE v. 3.)

1581 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xliiii. 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortuoe's] freindschip of fauour hea aneuch... How far may Darius bragge of her debat!

†**Debate**, sb. 2. *Obs.* [f. DEBATE v. 2] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

c 1460 *Sir R. R. La Belle Dame* 456 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 67 Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

Debate (dɪˈbeɪt), v. 1. Also 4 debat, 6-7 *Sc. debat*. [a. OF. *debat-re*, in Pr. *desbatre*, *debatre*, *Sp. debarir*, Pg. *debarir*, It. *dibattere*, f. Romanic *ball-ère* to fight (see ABATE, COMBAT), with L. *de-*, occasionally replaced in Rom. by *des-*; the sense is rather from L. *dis-*: cf. *discuss*, *dispute*.]

†1. *intr.* To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5913 (Trin.) For be wol þus debate on me I shal him drenchen in þe see. c 1386 *Chaucer Sir Thopas* 157 His cote-armour... In which he wold debate. 1490 *Caxton How to Die* 9, I will not debate ne stryue ayenst the. 1530 *Palser* 508/1, I debate, I stryue... I will nat debate with you so small a mater. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. i. 6 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. 1665 *Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres* 592 The Spanish General... together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

fig. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 300 What shame it is to be unkinde, Ayein the which rexon debatheth. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xv. Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. *trans.* To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxiii. 79, I baue debated þe quarell ayenst the god of love. 1597 *T. Beza Theatre Gods Judg.* (1612) 486 As though they would debate a privat quarrell before his presence. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain. 1813 *Scott Rokeby* I. xvi. In many a well debated field. 1838 *Prescott Ferd.* 4 Is. (1846) I. Intro. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

†3. To fight for, defend, protect; also *absol.* (for *refl.*) to defend oneself. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxi. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait That can fra trouble him debat. 1536 *Belenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 The residew... fled to the montanis; and debaitit their miserabil lifis... with scars and hard fude. *Ibid.* 1. 60 Exerit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debat his realme. a 1605 *Montgomerie Devotional Poems* vi. 64 Then prayers, almesdeids, and tearis... Sall marie than jak and spearis, For to debat thee. a 1605 *Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

4. To dispute about; argue, discuss; *esp.* to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

c 1340 [see 5]. a 1439 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debatet... grawntyt and assenyt to the forseyd premisses. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxviii. 103 This matere... they sore debatyd among them self by many & dyuerse oppynions. 1550 *Crowley Inform. & Petiti.* 2 Most weyghty matters... to be debated... in this present Parliament. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* III. I. 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 *Walton Angler* II. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks. 1782 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* VIII. § 7. 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

b. *intr.* To engage in discussion or argument; *esp.* in a public assembly. *Const. upon, on, & of.*

1530 *Palser* 508/1 They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes. 1548 [see DEBATING vbl. sb.]. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 35 Your seuerall suites Haue bin considered & debated on. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] commi. to debate of Religion. 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* I. xi. 307 The Commons... debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches. 1835 *W. Irving Tour Prairies* 183 Beattie... came up while we were debating.

5. *trans.* To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2179 Debatende with hym-self, quat hit be myzt. 1530 *Palser* 508/1, I will debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsaile of my pylowe. c 1530 *H. Rhodys Bk. Nurture* 570 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 98 Be not hasty, answer to giue before thou it debate. 1623 *Conway in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 155 These tender considerations... his Majestie debated some dayes. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 1215 Enid... Debating his command of silence given... Held commune with herself.

b. *intr.* To deliberate, consider (with oneself). 1593 [see DEBATING vbl. sb.]. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* IV. i. 31, I and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 *Swift Poems*,

On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that.

† *quasi-passive const.*: debating stands for *a-debating* = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by prep. *a-* = on, in.

168a D'URFAY *Butler's Ghost* 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isaac* I. 86 This subject was still earnestly debating.

† **Debate**, *v.* ² *Obs.* [app. f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BATE, aphetic f. ABATE.]

1. *trans.* To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4727 *Pat.*.. prayed for pardoun of pat attaynt, pair mysyde to debate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. iii. 35 *Thir Rutilianys*.. Gan at command debat thar voce and ceis. c 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 414, I will debate anon... thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. RASSELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 56 That body, which was... with fast debate.

b. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. viii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his souldiers in mind of... the renowned nobility of the Arsacides; and... debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (*absol.* in quot.)

1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. *intr.* To abate, fall off, grow less.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2506 (Dubl. MS.) *pe* more 1 meng our maiste *be* more it debates. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2548 *pe* werkenes of hir sekens with in Degan to debate and blyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 94 Artes... when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see DEBATABLE.

† **Debateful**, *a.* *Obs.* [See -FUL]

1. Of persons: Full of strife, contentions.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 279 b/i Men full of noyse & debateful. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Fugurith* Biiij, Sowers of dyscord and debatable. 1611 COTGR., *Littigens*.. litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2. Of things: a. Pertaining to strife or contention; b. Controversial, contentious.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 412 Her conscience... still nourishing this debateful fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debatefull question.

Hence † **Debatefully** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Contentiementem*, contentiously.. debatefully, with much wrangling.

† **Debatement**¹, *Obs.* [a. OF. *debatement* (later *debattement*), f. *debat-re* + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1536 *Articles about Relig.* Pref. 26 Our bishops... assembled... for the full debatement and quiet determination of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) xi The matter requirith long debatement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 45 Without debatement further. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1551) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. *rare* -1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

† **Debatement**², *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. DEBATE *v.* 2 + -MENT.] = ABATEMENT.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes.. From thys heavye yoke delyveryng yow.

Debater (*dēbāt-er*), *In* 5 -our. [a. AF. *debator* = OF. *debator*, -eur, agent-n. f. *debat-re* to DEBATE *v.* 1: see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* I. 30 Detractouris, hateful to God, debateris, proude. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxv. (1433) 83 Fyghters and debators. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1519 A fals traytoure.. debator and rebourer.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. a 1773 CHESTERFIELD (T.), It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xx, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 611 Their debates lasted three days.. Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

Debating (*dēbāt-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of DEBATE *vbl.* 1; discussion; deliberation.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110 After long debating, the Commons concluded to graunte iijs. of the pound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 274 Then childish feare auaunt, debating die. 173a BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. *attrib.*, as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 18, I find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. n. 146 Proceedings.. with respect to a debating-society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliza.* I. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be.. weak in debating power.

Debating, *pph.* *a.* [-ING 2] That debates: see DEBATE *v.* 1

170a ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 *Deity, A Poem* 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all—debating man!

Hence **Debatingly** *adv.* *rare* -o.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Debative**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DEBATE *v.* 1 + -IVE. Cf. OF. *debatif* (14th c. in Godef.)] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Iustine* 25 b, They were driuen into a debative meditation. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 14 If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

† **Debatous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *debat*, DEBATE *sb.* + -OUS. (Possibly in AF.)] Quarrelsome, contentious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 *Debatouse, contensiosus.* c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 14 *Aduenture and angr ben aye* so debatus.

Debauch (*dēbōtʃ*), *v.* Forms: 6- debauch; 6-7 (9 *Sc.*) debosh, 7 debauch, debausch, debosche, 7-8 deboash, 9 *Sc.* debush. [a. (c 1600) F. *debauch-er*, in OF. *desbaucher* (13-14th c.) to

entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation after modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings *debosh*, *debaush*, *deboach*, *debauch* riming in 1682 with *approach*: see the *sb.* See also DEBOISE.

F. *debaucher* is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a *sb.* *bauche*, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop', so that *debaucher* would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty': so Diez. Cotgr. has *bauche*, 'course of stones or bricks in building', *baucher* 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.; also to ranke, order, array, lay evenly'; hence *debaucher* might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, from one to whom service or allegiance is due; e.g. soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'. Rarely with *against*. *Obs.*

a 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low C.* (1618) 5 (T.) That Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish instruments. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G. HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. iv. 42 To debauch the military and gentry.. from their duty to his Majesty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. 1, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess. Taste Wks.* (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

† b. To entice, seduce, or gain over to a party or course of action, or to do a thing. *Obs.*

1667 PEYRS *Diary* 3 July. Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1694 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 459 The five Indian nations were now debauched to the french interest. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess. Taste Wks.* (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles.

† c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. iv. 25 To debosh and corrupt the subjects. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 285 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyrcornells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. I, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 126 His army.. debauched by his factious officers. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 The Spaniards were made great extortions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 84 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 536 (T.) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debauched and corrupted by ill examples. 1611 COTGR., *Desbaucher*, to debosh.. seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodness. a 1665 J. GOSWIND *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner.. yet he had not debauched his conscience. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 47 The young men.. had been lately so generally debauched with Rum. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. ii, Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

(Closely related to 1: see quot. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 p. 1 A young lewd Fellow.. who would.. debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lav Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. iii, Debauching a country girl.

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc.).

(In first quot. perhaps=mislead, *fig.* of 1-c.)

1635 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 700 Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men.. till their luxurious palats were debauched. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 151 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1770 BENKLEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* 8 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Having never been debauched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

† 4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slave, With all the spots a' th' world tax and debosh'd. 1632 HEYWOOD 2d *Pt. Iron Age* iv. Wks. 1874 III. 396 Whilst Cethus like a forlorn shadowe walks Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosh't. a 1659 OSBOEN *Misc.*, Pref. (1673) Qq ij b, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twenty.

† b. To damage or spoil in quality. *Obs.* (Cf. DEBOIST 2.)

1633 *True Trojans* iv. iii, in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 [see DEBOISE *v.*] 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 419 To.. give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LD. FOORO in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 399 Since her husband had debauched all, and left nothing to her.

6. *intr.* (formerly *refl.*) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* A iv, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 *Minutes Kirk Session* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 10 Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* cvii. 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) I. 355 We, to grow hot, debosh ourselves in Beef. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON, To debosh, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 557 Hatred her brother has, as well as love, Where horrid epicsures debauch in blood.

Hence **Debauching** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* *a.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* I. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debauching tutor. 1660 — *Free Commu.* 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentrie both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib.* 48 If we should think it hard to give good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

Debauch (*dēbōtʃ*), *sb.* (Also 7 *deboach*.) [a. F. *debauche*, f. *debaucher* to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

1. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, esp. those of eating and drinking.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much. 1661 PEYRS *Diary* 3 Apr. My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1688 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* III. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. xii. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 126 The fever.. was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i, Masquerade is Vizard-mask in debauch. 1699 — *Ep. to J. Dryden* 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 41 He flies out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFTEST. *Advice to Author* II. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 148 The gentle Damon.. inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assurances.

† II. 4. = DEBAUCHERY. *Obs.* [perh. for F. *debauché*, through the pl. in -és.]

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 JAS. CARLISLE *Fortune-Hunters* 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

† **Debauch**, *debaush*, *a.* *Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *debauché*, with -e mute, or 'corruption of debauché'] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1758 Mock them as despise And debauch creatures.

Debauchable (dɪbɔːʃəbəl), *a.* [-ABLE.] That can be debauched.

1665 *MILL in Morn. Star* 6 July. To spend 10,000, in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible.

Debauched (dɪbɔːʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DEBAUCH *v.*, or immed. after *F. débâché*, with native ending -ED.] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious.

1598 *FLORIO Suiato*. Also an unthrifte, careles, debauch or mislead man. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 167 To rectifie a common-wealth with debauched people is impossible. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 18 Whose debaucher face and miene disclose His mind's diseases. 1653 HOCROFT *Procerpius* 1.4 He... made love to other mens wives, and was extremely debauched. 1790 FENNANT *London* (1813) 259 Bartholomew-fair... becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 11. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations.

Debauchedly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a debauched manner.

1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 233 If I see a man live debauchedly in drunkenness [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Of Liberty*. To live... desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

Debauchedness. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being debauched.

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 29 By being given to drunkenness or whoring... or by any other debauchedness. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iii. xi. 79 *Cybele, mater Deorum*, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness.

Debauchee (debɔːʃi). Also 7 deboichee, 8 deboshée; also debauché(e). [a. *F. débâché* debauched (person), sb. use of pa. ppl. of *débâcher* to DEBAUCH. In 17th and 18th c. also *deboichee, deboshée*: cf. DEBOISE, DEBOSHED.]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 81 Cicero, describing the debauchees (*printed* -oes) of his time, says they were *vino languidi*. 1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 23 July. If he knew his son to be a debauchee (as many and most are now-a-days about the Court). 1677 B. RIVELY *Finn. Sermon*. *Ep. of Norwich* 14 Agreeat Deboichee. 1741 tr. *D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xxxiii. Perhaps if the People could be Deboishes and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶9. I never betrayed an heir to gamblers, or a girl to debauchees. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee.

b. attrib.
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 1. 262 A debauchee physician. 1868 *Sal. Rev.* 15 Mar. 305 A debauchee peer.

Debaucher (dɪbɔːʃə), *v.* [f. DEBAUCH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who debauches; a corrupter or seducer.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi. Thou strong debaucher and seducer of youth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 47 A continual Swearer and Debaucher. 1727 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* 1. 399 (T.) Insidious underminers of chastity, and debauchers of sound principles. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx. Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women.

Debauchery (dɪbɔːʃəri). Also 7 debauchery, deboshery, deboichery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 309 What with truanting and debauchery. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 146 Those that excuse youth's deboichery. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (R.). The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their deboicheries. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 13 Noah himself... fell into the debaucheries of wine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 109 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 155 He was... fond of coarse debauchery and low society.

2. Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 The republic of Paris will endeavour to compel the debauchery of the army. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 99 In no case was an election questioned on account of treating, or, as it was then called, debauchery at elections.

Debauchment (dɪbɔːʃmənt), *? Obs.* Also 7 -baush-, -bosh-. [a. *F. débâchement* (in Cotgr. des-), f. *débâcher* to DEBAUCH: see -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1666 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* i. iv. These strange debauchments of our nymphs. 1612 COTGR., *Desbauchement*, a deboshment. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councillors and subiects. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) 11. xvii. 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners.

2. Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauch.

1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 10 They are growne to that height of debauchment as to hold learning a shame to nobility. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Honest Fellow* (Arb.) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complies well with

the deboshments of the time. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampland* Wks. (1687) 506 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debouchments.

† **Debauchness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEBAUCH *a.* + -NESS, or corruption of *debauchedness*.] Debauchedness.

1640 QUARLES *Euchirid.* iv. xcix. Let him avoyd Debauchness. 1650 ARNWAY *Alarim* 115 (T.) Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness. 1753 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchness and distempers.

† **Debaurd**. *Obs.* [properly *debord*, a. *F. débord*, Cf. DEBORD *v.*] Departure from the right way; excess.

1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 118 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds.

Debayre, Debefe: see DEBARE *a.*, LANGDEBEFE.

† **Debe'l, -ell, v.** *Obs.* [a. *F. débeller* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. *L. débeller* to subdue in fight, f. *dē-* down + *bēllare* to war.] *trans.* To put down in fight, subdue, vanquish; to expel by force of arms. Hence † **Debelling** *vbl. sb.*

1555 ARP. PARKER *Ps. cviii.* 320 He our foes shall some debell. a 1564 BECON *Pleas. New Neseay* Early Wks. (1843) 201 Humility... debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. viii. Spanish Cacus... Whom Hercules from out his Realme debelled at the length. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 42 This... made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 604 Him long of old Thou didst debell, and down from Heav'n cast. 1825 HOGG *Queens Hynde* 202.

† **Debellate, v.** *Obs.* [f. *L. débeller*, ppl. stem of *débeller*: see DEBEL and -ATE.] = DEBEL. Hence † **Debelling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 138 Though in two or three battles inferior, yet not to have beene clearly debellated. a 1626 BACON *Holy War* (J.). The extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

† **Debellation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. débeller*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation.

1526 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* I. 180 The debellation of the Thurkes, enemies of Christes feith. 1533 MORE (title), *The Debellation of Salem and Bizance*. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. ixvii. 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the audacity and courage of a Debellation. 1653 T. ADAMS *Serm. Ps. xciv.* 19 Wks. (1861) III. 281 An insurrection and a debellation; a tumult and its appeasement. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* 1. 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with... Sir James Scarlett.

† **Debellative, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot. '(mutually) destructive'.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶199 Warres of debellative contraries.

† **Debellator**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. *L. débeller*, agent-n. f. *débeller*.] A subduer, vanquisher.

1713 SWIFT *Char. of Steele* Wks. 1814 VI. 216 (Stanf.) Behold... the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers!

† **Debellish, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 6 + -bellish in *EMBELLISH*: cf. BELLISH *v.*] *trans.* To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellish?

De bene esse: see DE I.

Debenture (dɛbɛntʃər). Also 5-7 debentur, 6-7 debenter. [In early use *debentur*, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c. to be the *L.* word *debentur* 'there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness. This is, from the early use of the term, probable; though no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found.]

1. A certificate or voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness.

a. A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores.

c 1455 in *Paston Lett.* No. 264 I. 364 Owyng to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he bare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], as yte shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf with hym remaynyng... Cxxxiiij. vj. vij. d. 1466 Mann. & House. *Exp.* 527 Item, my master hath delivered ij. debentures in the name of Norres, one of vij. marces fore fyshe, and nodere of vij. marces. a 1482 *Liber Niger in House. Ord.* 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self office, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certainly knowne to them that pay in the countynghouse. 1526 *Ibid.* 236 The clerke of the office [Acatric] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made... which he shall present into the Compting-house within two dayes after. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Doddley* IV. 78 Let us rife him so... And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. 1666 W. FIELING *Petit.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner

for what creation-money fell due unto your petitioner's said father. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1639/4 Two Debenters were lost... One for Nine Months... for the Sum of 37l. 10s. The other for Six Months... for 27l. 1697 Act 8-9 Will. III. c. 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller... shall Trust or Depart With such Money... without an Order or Debenture for the same. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3698/4 Lost... an Irish Transport Debenture, No. 191, made out the 20th of August, 1695, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. xii. (1743) 101 The chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Debenture* [in the Exchequer and King's House], a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, etc. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 340/2 Debentures... are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household.

† *b. spec.* A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. *Obs.*

This was a regular feature of 17th c. army organization; such certificates, issued 'upon the public faith of the kingdom', were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp. in Ireland.

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iv. I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to... take in your Accounts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom. 1647 *Thomason Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCXIV. No. 26. 2 Very sensible... how tedious... it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accounts audited, and debenters for arrears. 1674 *Petty Pol. Anal.* (1691) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,800,000l. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Debentur* (the third person plural of *debet* to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Soldier-creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* i. l. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful Com, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 391 In Limerick, a county, of which the greater part was... in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell.

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a drawback is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is entitled to the amount therein stated.

See M. POSTLETHWAITE, *Dict. Trade & Commerce* 1751 -66, s. v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

1662 Act 14 Chas. II. c. 11 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such foreign Goods exported by Certificate. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Debenture*... as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. 1711 Act 9 Anne, c. 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duties. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 185 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rotterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanac* s. v. *Excise, Stamps, & Taxes*, *Debenture* or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc., not exceeding £100. 15.

† *d. transf.* An acknowledgment of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc. *Obs. exc. as in 3.*

1583 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 The said stipend paid at Halton is iiij^l xvij^s v^d Deducted viz. first for a Debentur xij^l Postage iiij^l x^d [etc.]. 1615 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 85, I cleared all accounts with Justice Gosnold and took in his debentur. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. 94 An Accessory... in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores.

† *e. fig.* Acknowledgment of indebtedness; obligation; debt. *Obs.*

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xvi. ix, His Throne he filks Twenty foure years, then pays his last Debentur [prime aduenter] To Nature. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debentur's, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylors, Shoemakers and perhaps Painters. 1694 STEELE *Poet. Misc.* (1714) 40 You modern Wits... Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

† 2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest. *Obs.*

The first quot. connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French.

1710 Act 9 Anne, c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations... and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. 1810 'PROCTOR' *Opinions on Public Funds* 8 If legal paper such as state debentures or bills had, in 1790, been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude. *Ibid.* 9 Give me a state debenture or an exchequer bill. 1811 *Wetenhall's Course of Exchanger* 22 Oct., Irish Funds,

Government Debentures, 3½ per cent. 1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.* c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3. A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

Mortgage debenture: a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 *East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement* 9 Apr. Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Debenture*. The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1861 *Larceny, &c. Act 24-25 Vict.* c. 96 § 1 The term... valuable Security shall include... any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. xv. 1865 *Mortgage Debenture Act 28-29 Vict.* c. 78 An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. *Ibid.* § 26 Every Mortgage Debenture... issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped. 1889 *CHITTY in Law Rep.* 36 *Chanc. Div.* 215 The term *debenture* has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. *Ibid.* 215 In my opinion a debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term 'of art'.

4. attrib. and Comb., as †*debenture goods*, †*lands, debenture-holders*; *debenture-bond*, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = DEBENTURE 3; *debenture-stock*, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 *Br. Wilson in Keble Lf. xxvii.* (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wheries. 1742 *FRANCIS Horace* ii. vii. (R.), Yet, prithee, where are Caesar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 *Act 26-7 Vict.* c. 118 § 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1331 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins... in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles... decided that... the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12½ It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 *Midd. Rail. Circular* Dec. 30 They all benefited... by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Debentured (dēbēntiūd), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. *Debentured goods*: goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 *J. STEPHEN War in Disgrace* 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

Deberry, dial. var. of DAYBERRY, gooseberry.

Debet, (obs. f. DEBIT; var. DEBITE Obs.

†*Debeth*, v. 3rd pers. sing. Obs. App. an adaptation of Latin *debet* owes, oweth.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym style xxli. 1532 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc.) 40 John Boile for pewter vessells debeth 1s4. *Ibid.* 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rentte for the lamp viii.

Debile (de'bīl), a. Obs. or arch. [a. F. *débile* (14-15th c.), ad. L. *dēbilis* weak, orig. wanting in ability or aptitude, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 6) + *habilis*, ABLE, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhous's Bk. Physike* 110/5 So debile, and feeble of stomacke. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. ix. 48 For that I have not... foyld some debile Wretch. 1659 *BAXTER Key Calh.* xliii. 308 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1788 *MAY in Pettigrew Life of Lettson* (1817) III. 278 She... was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1802 *Med. Fral.* VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1890 *E. JOHNSON Rise of Christendom* 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b. Bot. 'Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Debilitant, a. and sb. [a. F. *débilitant* or ad. L. *dēbilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēbilitāre*: see DEBILITATE v.]

A. adj. Debilitating. B. sb. Med. (See quot.) 1857 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. &c.* *Debilitant*, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Debilitant*, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

†*Debilitate*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dēbilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēbilitāre*.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 *HULOET, Debilitate*, or feble, or without synownes, enervis. 1737 *H. BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate.

Debilitate (dēbīlītāt), v. [f. L. *dēbilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēbilitāre* to weaken, f. *dēbilis* weak.] trans. To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 46a, Immoderate watch... doth debilitate the powers animall. 1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xlv. 71 To debilitate and cutte asunder theyr endevour and hope. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends* v. ii, If you think His youth or judgment... Debilitate his person... call him home. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman a Riddle* i. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 57 The Sun shining... would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1829 *I. TAYLOR Enthous.* ix. 233 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. l. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

†b. *Astrol.* Cf. DEBILITY 4 b. Obs.

a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, Venus... clear debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

Debilitated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Enfeebled; reduced to debility.

1611 *COTGR.* *Debilitē*, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. l. 3 Their debilitated posterity. 1803 *T. BEDDOES Hygiea* ix. 175 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart.* Sc. vi. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

Debilitating, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] Enfeeblement, debilitation.

1539 *ELVOT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. II. 17, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. 1795 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237½ The debilitating of the affected part.

Debilitating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 *R. GODFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic Pref.*, Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 500 A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* vi. 143 The... debilitating effects of the climate.

Debilitation (dēbīlītā'jən), a. [a. F. *débilitation*, -ation (13th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitānt-em*, n. of action f. *dēbilitāre* to DEBILITATE.] The action of debilitating; debilitated condition; weakening.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 247 a/2 Some sykens or debyltacyon of his bodye. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. 93 For... the debilitation and discomfort of thenemye. 1645 *BP. HALL Rem. Discont.* 25 How often doth sickness prevent the debilitations of age. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. i. ix. 168 The debilitation of the subterranean forces. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

Debilitative (dēbīlītātīv), a. [f. L. *dēbilitāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 37 The deteriorating change in the Body... is understood of a debilitative... deterioration. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 153 The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 *Lond. Med. Record* 15 Mar. 131½ The debilitative effect of these preparations.

†*Debite*, v. Obs. [a. F. *dēbite-r*, ad. L. *dēbitāre*.] = DEBILITATE.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* B viij, [Drinking] debylitheth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 - *Fayles of A.* iv. xvii. 279 A man debylithed and nyghe dede. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 52 Quer much heate debylitheth, weakenith, and faynthith both the woman and the chylid.

†*Debilitude*, Obs. rare. [f. L. *dēbilis* weak + -TUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in *Astrol.*

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 125 From a debilitude of the womb. 1886 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* ii. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilities.

Debility (dēbīlītī), Also 5-6 debylith, debilyte, -te, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. *débilité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitās*, f. *dēbilis* weak.]

1. The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness, infirmity; want of strength; esp. that condition of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 *CAXTON Esop* v. xii, The grete feblenesse and debylite of thy lene body. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 556 For his feblenesse or debylite of age. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* H viij, To help the debilitye of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idleness* (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* iii. lvi. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour... the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

†b. Weakness of a material structure. Obs.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1595) 247½ Either by the debility of the bridge, or subtiltie of the soldiers... 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xi. 107 After the debylite of fragylite humayne. 1758 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* ii. iv. 176 This debility of

purpose. 1829 *I. TAYLOR Enthous.* ii. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

3. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.

1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii [ccxxxvii] 738 The debylite of the realm of Engleterre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subiectes in their said necessities and debilitye. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) l. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 182 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

†4. (with pl.) An instance of weakness. Obs.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, The open honestie supplyeth many fautes and debylites. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61 They to garde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1825 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

b. *Astrol.* Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.

1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 2, I would have him... well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.

†*Debind*, v. nonce-wd. [DE- I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in *ergastulo*.

Debit (de'bīt), sb. Forms: (5) *dubete*, 6 *debitte*, *debette*, 6-7 *debet*, 8- *debit*. [ad. L. *dēbit-um* owed, due, sb. a debt. Cf. F. *débit* (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of *debitte*, from earlier *dette*, det: see DEBT.]

†1. gen. Something that is owed, a debt. Obs.

c 1450 *Fauston Lett.* xlix. l. 6x Of certain dubete that I owe unto you. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxi, Be yearly wouth over all charges or debittes. 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 32 Parcell of the debet that the churche restede in his dett. 1598 *R. QUINEY Lett. to Shaks.* in *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 105 In helping me out of all the debettes I owe in London. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 108 The Deuill tyeth his Customers in the bond of Debets.

2. *Book-keeping*. An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. b. The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to CREDIT sb. 12.)

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15½ There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1868, 1889 [see CREDIT sb. 12]. 1872 *BAGEHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 189 There is a most heavy debit of evil. *Mod.* This has been placed to your debit.

b. attrib., as *debit-entry*, -side (of an account).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 8½ The debit side of my master's account. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12½ The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

Debit (de'bīt), v. [f. DEBIT sb. Cf. F. *débiter* (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

1. trans. To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austrache. 1892 *Lancet Times* XCIV. 105½ The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 *MISS BRADDON H. Dunbar* i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. *Mod.* To whom is it to be debited?

†*Debite*, sb. Obs. Also 5 *debet*, -ete, 5-6 *debyte*. [A corruption of DEPUTE: cf. DEBITY.] A deputy, lieutenant.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 312 The Master... every þursday to be at the common halle, or els a debet for hym. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* ii. 15 Archo debet then the Kynges debyte. 1549 *ALLEN Jude's Par.* Rev. 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

†*Debite*, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed, due: cf. DEBT.] That is owed or due.

1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is... a privation of debite perfection.

†*Debitor*, Obs. Also 5 *debytour*. [a. OF. *dēbitor* (14th c.), *dēbiteur*, ad. L. *dēbitor*, agent-n. f. *dēbere* to owe. *Debitor*, -eur, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being *dettor*, -ur, -eur: see DEBTOR. In English, *debitor* no doubt owed its 16-17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of DEBTOR, current from 15th to 17th c., esp. in Book-keeping.

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 (title), A profitable Treatise... to learne... the keepynge of the famous reconyng, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1588, 1660 [see CREDITOR 2]. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 171 Oh the charity of a penny Cord, it summes up thousands in a trice: you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. 1650 *WILLS-FORNO Scales Comm.* 209 By Debitor or Debtors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and... so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 *G. HARVEY Curing Dis.* by

Expect. 1. 2 The Physician .. doth commonly .. Insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 15 A debtor who oweth money on several accounts. *Attrib.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C.v. This Debitor side of your Leager.

† **Debitory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *debitus* owed, *debitor* debtor: see -ORY.] A statement or item of debt.

1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons .. Summa, vij^h. The debitorie. William Wormley for tithes xv^d-x^d Dame Wormley, xx^d. 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 432 The Resydewe of all my goodes .. as well as all debitorie to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† **Debitrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *debitrice* (16th c.), fem. of *debitur*, ad. L. *debitrix*, -icem, fem. of *debitor*.] A female debtor.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F.v b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

Debitumize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† **Debitry.** *Obs.* In 5 -te, 5-6 -tee, 6 -tie, -tey, -tyto, -ty. Corruption of DEPUTY: cf. DEBITE.

1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 170, I was my lordes debyte at is desseyre. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris. 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* 1. 3 The Debities and rulers of his countres. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. 38 The Lieftenaunt of the citie, who was the debyte of King Aretas. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xxiii, Lieutenante or debities in realmes.

† **Deblai** (de-blé). *Portif.* [Fr., vbl. sb. f. *déblayer* for *déblair*, in OF. *desblair*, f. *des*—L. *dis*— + *blé* (=blad, blat) wheat: orig. to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See quot.)

1553 *STOCQUELME Milit. Encycl.*, *Deblai*, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *deblai*.

Deblat, var. of DABLET *Obs.*, little devil.

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* 1. 68 Item to thare ij deblatiss .. 24 s. 1494 *Ibid.* 239.

† **Deblaterate, v. rare.** [f. L. *déblaterare* trans., to prate of, blab out, f. DE- I. 3 + *blaterare* to prate.] *intr.* To prate. (affected).

1623 COCKERAM, *Deblaterate*, to babble much. 1893 R. L. STEVENSON in *Brit. Weekly* 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

Hence **Deblateration.**

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations.

† **Deblaze, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. DE- + BLAZE v.] = next.**

1640 *York's Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, Who weare gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze.

† **Deblazon, v. Obs.** [f. DE- + BLAZON: cf. *depict, describe*.] = BLAZON v. (in various senses).

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embass.* (1877) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vnatural maisters. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts. 1631 — *Whimnies, Traveller* 94 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald.

Hence † **Deblazoning ppl. a.**

1640 *York's Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, Those Cont-deblazing Windows.

† **Deblerie.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *deablerie*, now *diablerie*, f. *diable* devil.] *prop.* Demoniacal possession: but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning 'demon'.

a 1235 *Prose Psalter* cv[i]. 134 Hij sacrificiden her sones and her douters to debleries [demoniis].

Deblet: see DABLET.

† **Deblockade, v. rare.** [DE- II. 2.] The removal of a blockade.

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., General Trochu .. having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

Deboach, -boash, obs. forms of DEBAUCH.

Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness: see DEBAUCHEE, -ERY, DEBOIST, -NESS.

† **Deboise, v. Obs.** Also 7 deboyst, -boish, -boysh. [A by-form of *debosh* DEBAUCH, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see DEBOIST *ppl. a.* The phonetic history is not clear.]

1. *refl.* To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [= F. *se débaucher*, Littré.]

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 44 Worke-men .. whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no means.

2. *trans.* To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality: = DEBAUCH v. 2. Also *fig.*

1654 CAYTON *Plates. Notes* ii. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe. 1654 Z. COXE *Logick* (1657) A iij b, Corruption of manners .. doth deboish a people. 1655 in *Burn Poor Laws* (1764) 47 They do make if their trade .. to cheat, deboyst (deboysed), cozen, and deceive the young gentry. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle .. not deboysing himself.

3. To spend prodigally; to squander; = DEBAUCH v. 5.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iii. lxxv. (1664), One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joys.

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† **Deboise, a. Obs.** [Corruption of DEBOIST: cf. DEBAUCH a.] = next.

1624 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* ii. ii. The deboist Rotters in the citie. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 24 One Polemon a deboysed young man. 1667-9 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 205 (A clown) All the worst names that are given to Men .. as Villain, Deboys, Peasant, &c.

† **Deboist, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs.** Forms: 7 deboist, -oyst; -oyeed; -oet(e); -olshed, -oisht, -oyshed, -oyisht, -olecht. [By-form of DEBAUCHED: cf. DEBOISE vb.]

1. = DEBAUCHED.

1604 [see DEBOISTLY]. 1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate Pref.* Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. viii. 31 Froathy, base and deboysed Creatures. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigmatised* 259 (T.) Our deboysht drunkards, and deboysht swearers. 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ii. (1856) 240 This wicked and deboist crew. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iii. 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) iii. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (Cf. DEBAUCH v. 4.)

1621 HEYWOOD *Priest Judge & Patente*, The price of French and Spanish wines are raised How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a sb. = DEBAUCHEE.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboyshts.

Hence **Deboistly adv., Deboistness.**

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. iii. § 3. 74 A multitude of Passions .. break out deboistly. 1628 PAYNE *Love-locks* 24 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 148 Nero's cruelty and deboichtnesse. 1671 *Westm. Drillery* 78 Tell me no more that long hair can argue deboistness in a man.

† **Deboilish, v. Obs.** [Cf. DE-ABOLISH and DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To demolish, sweep away.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 214 The passage was soon after deboilished by assailing seas.

† **Debonair, -bonnaire** (de-bōncē·r), a. (sb.)

Forms: 3-4 debonere, 4 -eir(e, -ure, 4-5 -ar, 4-6 -er, -ayr(e, 6 Sc. -are, 4- debonaire, 5- debonair, (7-9 debonnaire, 8-9 debonnaire). [a. OF. *debonaire*, prop. a phrase de *bonne aire* (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsolescent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod.F. *débonnaire*.]

A. adj. † a. Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (*obs.*); b. Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. quot. connoting gaiety of heart.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Auh þet debonere child hwon hit is ibenten, 3if þe ueder hat hit, cussede þe 3erd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 170 So large he was & so hendre, & al so de bonere. *Ibid.* 374 To hem, þat wolde his wyll de, debonere he was & mylde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 22 Zepherus þe debonere wynde. c 1385 — L. G. W. 276 So good, so faire, so debonaire. 1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* 1. 362 Wyss, curtais, and deboner. 1382 WYCLIF *Eclous.* v. 133 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. c 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byorne*, Patient wyfys debonaire, Whiche to her husbondes he nat contrayre. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ProL (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 23 Was never Prince so meeke and debonaire. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, easy of access. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 379 He has too debonaire and free a Deportment with the Women. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonaire, and brisk. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* ii. In spite of his gay and debonaire manner, he looked old. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. vi. She became so vivacious, so debonnaire, so charming. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi. A carriage a degree too debonaire for his years.

B. sb. † 1. [the adj. used *absol.*] Gracious being or person. *Obs.*

c 1306 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releene thou mihti debonaire. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

† 2. Graciousness of manner; = DERONAIRTY.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 A serious Majesty tempered with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonnaire, and my assurance.

† **Debonairly, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY².] In a debonaire manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2387a (Edin.) He þat can mar þan anoper, debonerlik [v.rr. de-bonerli, debonerly] .. teche his broþer. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chaste, Aad here me debonureli. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 98 When dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret patience, hadde herd al that hir housbond liked for to seie. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi. (1866) 37, I am .. tillike that debonaireliche suffreth al pacientlich. 1483 CAYTON *Cato* G viij b, Thou oughtest to bere and suffre debonairely the wordes of thy wyf. 1597 TOLTE *Alba Introd.* (1880) p. xxvii, Hoping your Honour will .. debonairely accept of these trifles. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i. Your apparell sits about my most debonairely. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Cress Osmoy* II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairely. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairely.

† **Debonairness.** [L as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being debonaire: see the adj.

1382 WYCLIF *Psa.* xlv. [xlv.] 5 For treuthe, and deboner-nesse, and ríghwínesse. 1664 II. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 548 That there should be all Kindes, Condensing, Benignity and Debonairness in them. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonnaireness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 SYRANE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 42 With all the gaiety and debonaire in the world.

† **Debonairship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] = next.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 275 Penne þi deboneir-shippe mai make þe eiher luvod.

† **Debonairty, debonairty.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 debonerte, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4-5 -airete, 5 -erte, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arete, 6 debonnairetie, 6-7 debonairetie, 7 -airitie, -ty, -aroty, -erity, -arity. [ME., a. OF. *debonairete*, *erelid* (13th c.), f. *debonaire*: see -TY. Debonairty is a later assimilation to the type of *similarity*, etc.]

Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 390 Puruh his debonerte, lune heffe ouerkumen hine. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Debonairte of herte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* p. 466 This Ire is with deboneirete and it is wroþ withoute bitterne. c 1390 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. liii. (1866) 163 This cometh .. of youre debonairety. 1491 CAYTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 209 a Paçyence, humylyte, debonarte, & wyllfull obedyence. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. xlv. 1089 The goodnature and debonairetie [facilities] of the two Censors. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. vii. 95 The cheerfull debonairety expressed therein. 1688 BR. S. PARKER *Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test* a He quickly repents him of that Debonairty.

† **Debonairous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. DEBONAIR after words in -airous, f. L. *ārius*, F. *aire*.] = DEBONAIR; cf. next.**

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 447 Your debonarius obedyans ravyssyt me to trankquelyte!

† **Debonary, a. Obs.** [f. DEBONAIR after words in -ARY, an alteration of F. *aire*, e.g. *ordinaire*, *ordinaire*.] = DEBONAIR.

1402 HOCCLIVE *Letter of Cupid* 317 They [women] ben .. ful of humylyte, Shamefaste, debonaire and amiable. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) n. v. 8 To her declaring with reasouns debonary [prime tary]. 1630 *Tinker of Turrey* 46 Of n comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

† **Debord, v. ? Obs.** Also 7 debord, *Sc. deboid.* [a. F. *déborder*, in 15-16th c. *desborder*, f. *des*—L. *dis*— (DE- I. 6) + *bord* border.]

1. *intr.* Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

1624 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it debording. *Ibid.* 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 194 A wide expanse .. over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

† 2. *fig.* To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 77 That hence I from my duty not debord. a 1658 DURHAM *Ten Commandm.* (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to debord in their clothing. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 401 Debording from common methods. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 113 Least .. your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

Hence **Debording vbl. sb.** = next.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 Great debording of waters. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like debordings and youthful emancipations.

† **Debordment.** *Obs.* [a. F. *débordement*, f. *déborder*: see prec. and -MENT.] Going beyond bounds, excess.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements fain upon Christian Religion.

† **Debosh, -bosche, obs. or arch. f. DEBAUCH.**

† **Deboshed, ppl. a.** Also 7 deboisht. An early variant of DEBAUCHED, representing the pronunciation of F. *débauché*; connected with the main form by *debaushed*, *debauscht*. *Obs.* in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than *debauched*.

1599 JAMES I *Basil. Δαρον* (1603) 110 Ouer superfluos like a deboshed waister. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 76 One Herostratus, a wicked and debosh't fellow. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosh't ministers are tolerated. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 109 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of .. good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

† **Deboshee, -ery, -ment, obs. ff. DEBAUCHEE, etc.** Debost(e): see DEBOIST.

Debouch (dēbūʃ, debūʃ), *v.* Also **debouche**. [mod. a. F. *débouche-r*, in 17th c. *desboucher*, OF. *desbouchie* (13th c.), f. *dē-* = *des-*, *l. dīs-* (see DE-I. 6) + *bouche* mouth. Cf. It. *sboccare* 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. *Milit.* (*intr.*) To issue from a narrow or confined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence *gen.* to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space.

[1665 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *ennui*, *bizarre*, *débouche*. Let us therefore make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.] 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the cavalry time to debouche. 1813 *Ibid.* 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand appearing to intend debouching from Jasseltz upon the enemy's right. 1840 *BABHAM Inqul. Leg.* *Leach of Folkestone* (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. 1839 *Times* 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet.

2. *transf.* Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. viii. 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3. *trans.* (*causal*). To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

1745 *DUNCAN FORBES* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have been debouched. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which *débouche* the waters.

Debouch, *sb.* *var.* Also **debouche**. [f. *prec.* vb.] = next (sense 1).

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree. *Ibid.* 3 May 274/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 666 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Mungia.

† **Débouché** (dēbūʃe). [Fr.: f. *déboucher* (see above).]

1. *Milit.* An opening where troops debouch or may debouch; *gen.* a place of exit, outlet, opening.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine *Débouchés*, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd.

2. *fig.* An opening, outlet, or market for goods.

1846 *WORCESTER* cites *RAWSON*.

Debouchment. Also **debouchement**. [a. F. *débouchement*, f. *déboucher* (see DEBOUCH v.) + -MENT.]

1. *Milit.* The action or fact of debouching.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. iii. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a debouchment from the cover. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept. The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc.

1859 *BURTON Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 42 The coast presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

Debouchure (dēbūʃūr). [In form, French, f. *déboucher* to DEBOUCH + -URE; but this sense is not Fr.] = DEBOUCHMENT 2. EMOUCHURE 1.

1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xii. (1878) 168 Towards the debouchure of the river. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

Debourse, *var.* of **DEBURSE**.

† **Debout**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *débouter*, in OF. *debouter* (10th c.), f. *dē-* (DE-I. 2) + *bouter*, OF. *boter* to push.] *trans.* To thrust out, expel, oust.

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 208 (L.) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions. 1644 *HUME Hist. Ho. Douglas* 264 (Jam.) His fraud was detected, and he debouted, and put from that authority.

† **Deboutement**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *debotement*, *déboutement*, f. *débouter*: see *prec.* and -MENT.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 Deboutements and brekyng out of wyndes that mete about the cloudes.

† **Debowel**, *v.* *Obs.* [DE-II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, disembowel.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 285 He debowalit was clenly, And bawmyt syne full rychly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IV. ii. 25 The beistis costis, as thai debowalit wer. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled.

Deboyse, **deboyst**, *var.* **DEBOISE Obs.**

† **Debraid**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 debreyd. [f. DE-I. 1 + BRAID v. 3 to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering *L. decerpere*).

1388 [see DEBREAK].

† **Debranch**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *desbrancher* (Palsgr. & Cotgr.), or *desbranche-r* (15-16th c. Godef.). f. *dē-*, *des-* (DE-I. 6) + *branche* branch.] *trans.* To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **Debranching** *vbl. sb.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 538 After such pruning and debranching.

† **Debrea'k**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 1 + BREAK v.] *trans.* To break down (transl. *L. decerpere*).

1382 *WYCLIF Mark* i. 26 The onclene goost debreyunge [to-braydyng, 1388 debreydyng, to-breydyng] hym, and cryyng with grette vois.

† **Debris**, **débris** (dēbrī, dēbrī, dēbrī). [F. *debris*, *vbl. sb.* from obs. *débriser* (Cotgr.), OF. *debriser*: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: a. orig. (in Eng.) *fig.*; b. in *Geol.* applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, c. any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 *COLLIER Eccl. Hist.* I. A.D. 685 To retire with the debris of the army. 1735 *SWIFT Lett. to Dk. of Dorset*, Your Grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishoprics. 1778 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Mason* 18 July The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the debris of an empire. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* Th. 363 A temporary receptacle for the debris of the Alps. 1849 *MUNCHISON St. Lucia* xiv. 356 The debris of the ancient rocks. 1851 D. WILSON *Fr. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* ix. 176 The sandstone cliffs, are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, debris, and other materials.

Debruisse (dēbrīʒ), *v.* Forms: 3-8 **debruse**, 4 **debrise**, 7- **debruisse**. [a. ONF. *debruisier*, *debruiser* = OF. *debriser*, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. *dē-* (DE-I. 1) + *brisier* to BREAK.]

† 1. *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 298 Hii..stenede hym wyb stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede sy bones. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 178 Thoo our Louerd..debrusede helle gates. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xxiv. 27 When I shal debrise the chaynes of her soc. 1618 M. DALTON *Country Justice* 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent].

† b. *intr.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 288 Pe flor to brac vnder hem.. And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to depe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

2. *Her.* (*trans.*) To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in *pa. pple.* Debrused; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. *Counter-debrused*: see quot. 1830.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 114 His fiedle is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* II. i. 10 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid cross each other; but then one must debruse and bear down the other. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-debrused*, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Engl.* I. 252 He..exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debrused in token of his illegitimate birth.

De-brutalize: see DE-II. 1.

Debt (det), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **dete**, 3-6 **dette**, 4-6 **dett**, **det**, **dett**, **dett**, 5-7 **debte**, 7- **debt**. [ME. *det*, *dette*, a. OF. *dete*, *dette*: -pop. *L. *debita* for *L. debitum* (pa. *ppl.* of *dēbere* to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc. in OF. after *debitum*, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt *debte*, after which *debt* has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: a. a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7642 David..wighli wan o bam his dete [vrr. dete, dett]. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 293 3if a trewe man teche his pore man to paie his dettis. 14.. *Merchant & Son* in *Halliwell Nugb. Poet.* 28 Then Wylliam payde hys fadur dettys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Gloucester* xxiii. To paye large vsury besides the due det. 1566 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. 24 Having com to Padua To gather in some debts. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 23 Aug., To pay his small debts. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 *STEPHEN Law* Eng. II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

b. a thing immaterial.

c 13.. *Cursor M.* 27808 (Cotton Galha) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 130 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 534 This curtyse he claymes as for clere det. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. xxxv. 343 Look upon what is done for you..as your debt to.. Providence. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Daw.* 217 Love the gift is love the debt.

† c. That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 135 The trewe Turtur has..Done dewlie his det. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. iii. 184 So donchtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 319, I have lang forget, Quhairfor indeid I have not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render something; the condition of being under such obligation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 250/345 He with-sok þe gives [= Jews] dette and was idon to ane oþe. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 18 And he..forgaf thaim thair dette bathe. 1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* iv. 4 And to hym that worthith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette. 1513 *MORE* in *Crafton Chron.* II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shal discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 He hath for ever bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of special remembrance and thankfulness. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 513 Debts contracted..as far back as 1795. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b. *In debt*: under obligation to pay something; owing something, esp. money. (See also c.) *In any one's debt*: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. *So out of debt, out of any one's debt; to fall or run into (or in debt; out of debt out of danger*: see DANGER, and cf. quot. 1551.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 462 'Pat dint', he seyd, 'was iuel sett. Wele schal y com out of bi dett.' c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 280 Ther wiss no man that he [the Marchant] was in dette. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 10 Ne neuere shal falle in dette. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xxix in hys dette. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 770 Now unthrifts riot and runne in debt. 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. Moré's Uttop.* II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose dette and daunger they he not. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1615 *Sin E.* *Hoby Curry-combe* 215, I see you meane not to die in labals debt for an Epigram. a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Serm.* (1632) 5 Being our head and eares in debt. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) 1. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1777 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* xiv, Lord Clonbrogh, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 *DISABILI Sybil* (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

† c. Obligation to do something; duty. *In debt*: under obligation, in duty bound. *Of or with debt*: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. *Obs.* (Cf. I. c.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23888 (Edin.) A hesand he me taht to sette þat ik him ah to yeld wit dette. c 1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron.* (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help be kyng. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Chron.* III. Prolog. 23 Our Eldrys we sulde folowe of det. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* *Fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 Prelates and persons..þat ere haldene by dett for to lere þame. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 10, I..cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 35 This fatal stone..Quhair it was brocht in ony land or erd..Of verrie dett the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. *fig.* Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin.

a 1225 *ANON. R.* 126 We sigged forþif us pre dettes, al so ase we uocourid to nre detturs. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 20 Forþif us oure dettes; as we forþif us oure detours. 1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 242 Welche be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 12 And forgene vs our debtes [WYCLIF dettis, CRANM., *Rhemish* dettes, 1611 debts] suen as we forgue our debters. 1858 *TANCRICH Parables* xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. *Phrases.* a. *Debt of honour*: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* 37 He is become a voluntary debtor..in a debt of honour. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphon.* I. 98 He..is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 *CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House* xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

b. *Debt of (or to) nature*: the necessity of dying, death; to pay the debt of (or one's debt to) nature: to die. [Lat. *debitum nature*.]

[c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 And his deythes dette yelde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the dett That no man for till pay may leth.] 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* II. xliii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 747/1 One of them has..paid the debt of nature.

c. *Action of debt*: an action at law for recovering a debt.

1554 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. iii. 152 The gouernours..to haue an action of dett[er] for the same. 1603 *OWEN Pendrobbshire* (1891) 192 A plaintiff in an action of dette. 1800 *ADAMSON Amer. Law. Rep.* 111 The ground of an action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by the debtor to the debtor.

† d. *Bill of debt*: a promissory note, I.O.U., or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 198/1 Byll of dette, *cadule*. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 The most usual buying and selling of

commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Traffick, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant giueth unto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Adventurers at Amsterdam, Middleburgh, Hamborough, and other places. 1690 *Childs Disc. Trade* (ed.) 16 ff. a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. *Ibid.* 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad . . . transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

Debt. *National Debt:* a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs; esp. that main part of the *public debt*, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the *floating debt*, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

1653 CHIDLEY (title), Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Soldier's Arrears, and other Public Debts. 1721 A. HUTCHESON (title), Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds. 1752 HUME *Ess. Public Credit* (1875) I. 364. National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital. 1822 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure . . . was to fund . . . the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1860 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. iii. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxix. 275 The South Sea Company . . . for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged . . . to buy up certain annuities. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world. Public debt, funded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £78,372,372.

Small debt: a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the *County Court*, in Scotland in the *Small Debt Court* held by the sheriff. Also *attrib.*

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s. 8d., and in 1853 £12.)

1693 *4 Act. 1. c. 14 (title)*, An Act for Recouerie of Small Debts. 1795 *Act. 35 Geo. III. c. 23 (title)*, An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 762 The Statute 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 46, commonly called the *Small-Debt Act*. *Ibid.* 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV. c. 24. *Ibid.* 766 The sheriff's must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. *Ibid.* 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

5. attrib. and Comb.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monies, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor . . . for payment of his Debt. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rites* (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 19th Cent. May 84 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

Debt, ppl. a. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *debt*, 6-*debt*. [*ad. L. debitus* owed (cf. *DEBITE a.*), conformed to *debt* sb.] Owed, due, owing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 5 Jeldand til þe[c] dett [*pr. duwe*] honur. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xl. That it is nedeuole to the & dette for to traueley soo. c 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1576 J. KNEWSTON *Confut.* (1579) *Q. vja.* That which is det and due on their behalf. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 203 To pay our selues, what to ourselves is debt.

Debt-able, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f. DEBT + -ABLE*] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 That your mastership shold be debt-able to the King for the lordship of Plumpton.

Debt-bind, v. Obs. nonce-rod. trans. To bind by obligation, render indebted.

1608 SACKVILLE *De. Buckingham* xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

Debt-book. An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often *fig.*

1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Wks. 1845 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Forgiveness of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-book. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* xxiii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

Debt-bound, ppl. a. Obs. Also -bounden.

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. iv. 62 This mysfourtun is myne of ald thirge, As tharto debund in my wrachit age. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* Pref. A iv, All true subiectes were dettbounden to defende . . . and upholde, the supreme autoritie of the crowne. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28, I will . . . acknowledge myself debt bound to him. 1603 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 73 note, I shall acknowledge myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things: Obligatory, due, bounden. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 32 And daylie giwe debt-bound thanks to the for sua grate benefices.

Debt-ed, ppl. a. Obs. [*after OF. dett (DETT)*; see *-ED*; or apthetic form of *au-, en-, in-*debted (13th c.).]

1. Of things: Owed, due.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 171, & gyf he 3ald dettyt honoure Til god þat al thinge has in cure. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 2 To whom any thing is dettid, *ethir ovid.* c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii. The payne detted for the synne. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9

Obediens dettit til our natural fateris. 1599-16. MAS-SINGEN, etc. *Old Law* I. i. In my detted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obligation; indebted. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 267 In sic affynite Ilkano dettit we til thirre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to their childrin. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 31 Thre oddo Duckets more Then I staod detted to this Gentleman.

Debt-ee (det'tē). [*f. DEBT-OR + -EE*] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxi. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and judgement of Conscience. to the debt-ee then to the debtor. c 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debt-ee his executor. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debt-ee to the debtor.

Debtful, a. Obs. Chiefly Sc. Also 5 *dettefull*, 5-7 *detful*. [*f. DEBT sb. + -FUL*]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be deful Allegeawns. c 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettfull to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 176 And do 3ow homage and reuerence. With all detfull Obedience. 1621 *Bk. Disclp. Ch. Scot.* Pref. The obligation, whereby they are bounde for dettfull obedience.

2. Indebted.

1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I. 434 That . . . Patrick Keir . . . was dettful to him in greater sums. Hence **Debtfully adv. Sc.**, duly, dutifully.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 104 Thare charge thair dyd nobit dettfully. 1478 *Sc. Acts* *Vol. III* (1814) 123 (Jam.) That ourre souverain lord . . . sal . . . execut dettfully the panys of proscriptioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis.

Debtless (det'less), a. [*See -LESS*] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour dettelles, but if he were wood. 1570 R. ROBINSON in *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtless goods. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

Debtor (det'tor). Forms: a. 3 *dettor*, 3-5 *det(t)ur*, 4-6 *det(t)our*, -or, 5 *dettere*, 6-7 *detter*; β. 6-7 *debtor*, 7-our, 6--or. See also *DEBITOR*. [*ME. det(t)ur, -our, a. OF. det(t)or, -ur, -our* (later *detteur, débiteur*): *-L. debitor-em*, acc. of *débitor* (whence *OF. det(t)re*). In later *OF.* often artificially spelt with *b*, after *L.*; in *Eng.* the *b* was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form *DEBITOR*. (The Bible of 1611 has *dettor, debter*, each thrice: *debtor* twice, *debtour* once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a. One who owes money to one or more persons: correlative to *creditor*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/117 An vsurer . . . þat hadde dettours tweyne. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* III. 189 (Mätz.) Þe dettours myste nouyt pay here money at here day. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 102 Thomas Hoo is become detor to my sayd maystare. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 1 Now cometh the man that he was dettor vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 The Admirall became debtor to them all . . . Suche summes of money as he was become dettor for. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xvi. 5 So he called every one of his lord's detters vnto him [so all 16th c. *pr.*; WYCLIF dettours]. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. F.* III. i. Pusey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor.

b. One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Louerd, we sigged forȝif us ure dettes, al so ase we nouȝtied to ure detturs. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 12 Forȝeue to vs oure dettes as we forȝeue to oure dettours [1388 -ours, COVERD., CRANMER, *Rhem.*, detters, Geneva, 1611, debtors]. — *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbarians. to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettoure. c 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debtor. 1763 WALTON *Angler* i. 38, I must be your Debtor. — for the rest of my promised discourse. c 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1715) II. 140 He being . . . master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 334 Debtors for our lives to you.

c. *Poor debtor* (U.S.): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1831 W. L. GARRISON in *Liberator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. *Book-keeping.* *Debtor* (or *Dr.*) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see *DEBITOR*.] 1714 (title), The Gentleman Accountant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accounts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see *CREDITOR* 2].

1826 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 Exacting . . . equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

attrib. [1588: see *DEBITOR*.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ When I look upon the Debtor-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with . . . the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. HOBKYN *Occas. Ess.* 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *debtor law*, *country*; *debtor side*, etc. (see 2); *debtor-like* adj.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant. Love* v. 1, Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 MINCHIN (title), A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 II. II. Gibbs *Double Stand*. 68 The debtor country . . . will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence **Debtorship.**

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1859 G. MERRITT *R. Fevers* I. ix. 173 Without incurring further debtorship.

Debu'ccinate, v. Obs.-° [*f. L. debuccināre* to trumpet forth (Tertull.), prop. *debūcināre*, f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *būcināre* to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

Debu'lliate, v. Obs.-° [Improperly f. *de-* (DE- I. 1) + *bullire* to boil. Cf. *F. débouillir*.] 'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

Debullition. *Obs.* [*n.* of action f. *L. *dēbullire*: see *prec.*] A bubbling or boiling over. 1727 in BAILEY *vol. II.* 1730-6—(solilo). Whence in JOHNSON, ASH and mod. Dicts.

Deburse, v. Obs. Sc. Also 6 *deburs*, -bureo, 7 *debourse*. [*a. F. débourse-r*, in *OF. desboursier*, f. *des-* = *L. dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bourse* = late pop. *L. bursa* purse.] To pay out, DISBURSE.

1529 W. FRANKLEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 167 Your grace shuld not deburse out of your coffers very myche monye. 1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 286 Suche . . . somes as they shall deburse. c 1610 SIN J. MELVIL *Mem.* 318. 1705 *Kirk-Session Rec.* in *Sc. Leader* 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 3s. 4d.

Hence **Debur'sing vbl. sb.** = next.

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar debursingis in thair hienes . . . maist honorabil effairis.

Debursement. *Obs. Sc.* [*a. F. déboursement*, f. *déboursier*: see *prec.*] = DISBURSEMENT.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Provoyding always his debursments exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1883) 205/1 Accompt of debursments for my son Jhon.

Debusscope (de'bōskōp). [*f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -SCOPE*, after *kaleidoscope*.] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

1862 *Times Year-Bk. of Facts* 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. c 1865 J. WYLOK in *Circ. Sc.* I. 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

Debut (debū). [*F. vbl. sb., f. débiter* to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off: see *Littre* and *Hatzfeld*.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxxviii. (1792) III. 88, I find that your *debut* at Paris has been a good one. 1806 BYRON *Occas. Prolog.* 15 To-night you throng to witness the *debut* Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 78, I state at once that my *debut* (in House of Comm.) was a failure.

So **Debut(e v. [cf. F. débiter]**, to make one's debut; to 'come out'.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed . . . in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. ARTHUR COPPINCERS v. 69 The moment . . . is a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'debuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

Débutant (debū'tān). [*F. pr. pp. of débiter*: see *prec.*] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So **Débütante** (-tānt) [*F. fem. of the same*], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 282 The character was favourable to a debutant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey iv. 1, Under different circumstances from those which usually attend most political debutants. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 343/1 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young debutante.

Debylite, -yte: see *DEBILITE*.

Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.

Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour: see *DEBITE*, etc.

Dec. Abbrev. of *DECEMBER*; in *Music* of *DECRESCENDO*; in *Med.* of *L. decoctum* (= decoction).

Deca-, dec-, Gr. deka- ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also

1. **Decacanthous a.** [*Gr. δέκαθα* (thorn), having ten spines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).] **Decacarbon a. Chem.** in *decacarbon series*, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C₁₀, as *decane, decene, decine, decyl*, q.v. **Decacera sb. pl. Zool.** [*Gr. δέκα, κεραι* -horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called *Decapoda*. **Decacerate** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882), **Decacerous a.**, ten-horned, pertaining to the *Decacera*. **Decadactylous a. Zool.**, having ten rays or fingers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decad'anome Math.** [*Gr.*

διανομή distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **Decafid** *a.* [L. *fidus* -cleft] = DECEMFID (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decalet** *nonce-wd.* [after *triple*], a stanza of ten lines. **Decalobate** *a.* [Gr. *λοβός* lobe], ten-lobed. **Decamerous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decameter** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet. **Decangular** *a.* [L. *angulus*, corner], having ten angles = DECAGONAL. **Decantherous** *a. Bot.* [ANTHER], having ten anthers. **Decapartite** *a.* = decempartite: see DECEM-. **Decapetalous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having ten petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decaphyllous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], ten-leaved. **Decapterygious** *a. Ichth.* [πτερύγιον fin], having ten fins; so **Decapterygian** *a. and sb.* **Decasemic** (-sēmik) *a.* [cf. the Gr. comp. *τεσσαρεσκαιδέκα-σμος*, f. *σημα* mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. **Decaspalous** *a. Bot.* [SEPAL], having ten sepals. **Decaspermia**, -*spermous* *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having ten seeds.

1874 SALMON *Analyst. Geom. Three Dim.* (ed. 3) 507 Decadionome. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* iv. § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous... or pentamerous and decamerous. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag. X.* 387 They might have appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. 18. LEE (cited by Webster 1828), *Decangular*. 1879 SIN G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided... making in all a decapartite vault. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot. s.v.*, *Decaphyllus calyx*, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in *Hibiscus*. 1847 CRAIG, *Decapterygians*, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. *Ibid.*, *Decaspermia*, *Decaspermous*, containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Psidium decaspermum*.

2. *esp.* in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. DECI-.) Hence, **Decagramme**, -gram (F. *décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154.32349 troy grains, or .353 oz. avoird.). **Decaltre** (de'kāl'trē), [F. *déca-*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (= 61.028 cubic inches, or a little over 2½ gallons). **Decametre** (de'kāmī'trē), [F. *déca-*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (de'kās'tērē), [F. *décastère*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † **Decare** (*obs.*), a measure of 10 ares = 1000 square metres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301-2. [Has *decagram*, *decaltre*, *decameter*, *decar*.] 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 417 Decacorde signifies ten metres. *Ibid.* 419 Kiliare = Decare. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A decalitre would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one.

† **Decachinnate**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. L. *dēcachinnāre* (Tertull.) to deride (DE- I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram, 1623).

Decachord (de'kāk'ord), *a. and sb.* Also 6 -corde. [ad. L. *decachord-us*, -um, a Gr. *δεκά-χορδ-ος*, -ον, ten-stringed, f. *δέκα* + -χορδή string.]

A. adj. Ten-stringed (cf. Ps. xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτῆ-ρίῳ δεκάχορδῳ). **B. sb.** A musical instrument with ten strings.

c. 1525 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 340 David, our poete, harped... melodiously... in his decacorde psautry. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* (1556) Aij. In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde. 1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Micro.* 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as... a Decachord which hath tenne. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV. 1. 91 Decachord or instrument of ten strings. *Ibid.*, On a decachord Psalter. 1838 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 Whose everlasting music is the glorious decachord.

† **Decachordon**, *Obs.* (In 7 -cordon.) [a. Gr. *δεκάχορδον*: see prec.] = prec. B. Also fig.

1602 W. WATSON (*title*), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions concerning Religion and State. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Decacordon*, an instrument with tenne strings. † **Decacuminate**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. L. *dēcacūmināre* to deprive of the top (DE- I. 6).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decacuminate*, to take off the top of any thing. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Decacuminate*, having the Tops lopped off. (So in J. and mod. Dicts.)

Decad (de'kād), [ad. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδ-*, collective sb. from *δέκα* ten.]

1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

1616 in BULLOKAR. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. xi The Dekad, the full and perfect number. 1881 tr. Zeller's *Presocratic Phil.* I. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad.

2. *Mus.* A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad.

3. An earlier spelling of DECADE, *q. v.*

Decadactylous: see DECA- prefix 1.

Decadal (de'kādāl), *a.* [f. L. *decas*, *decad-em*, a. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδ-* a DECADE + -AL.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Arithmetic*, *Decadal Arithmetic*, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher. 1881 M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

Decadarch, *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *δεκάραρχ-ος*, f. *δεκάδ-* a DECADE + *ἀρχός* chief.] A commander of ten, a decurion.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

Decadarchy, *deka-*, *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *δεκάραρχία*: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among his partisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy. 1852 *Ibid.* II. lxxvii. X. 137 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harmosts and the dekadarchies.

Decadary (de'kādēri), *a.* [f. L. *decad-em* DECADE + -ARY, after F. *décadère*.] Relating to a decade or period of ten days in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 *Décadère*.. A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fêtes. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 454 The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals.

Decadation, *Mus.* [f. DECAD 2 + -ATION.]

The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called *decadation*.

Decade (de'kād), Also 7-9 *decad*. [a. F. *décade* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *decas*, *decad-em*, a. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδ-*, a group of ten, f. *δέκα* ten. Cf. DECAD.]

1. An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.

1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 81 Your subiectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdom Decades of thousands. 1679 T. PIERCE (*title*), A decad of Cavats to the people of England. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvi. 265 Can we engage, not decads, but an host? 1830 GOODWIN *Cloudesley* III. xv. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xiv. 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decad of propositions. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Beads* 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.

2. *spec.* Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 121 So many tens or decads of years. 1709 J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 296 The war... might still have continued for another decade of years.

c. 1655 T. DUGARD in S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* (1655) 71 His smoother brow... made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 82 Since Averill was a decad and a half His Elder. 1878 DOWNES *Stud. Lit.* 1 The last decade of that century.

b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin in Spirit Publick Frls.* (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. 1555 EDEN (*title*), The Decades of the newe worlde or West India. 1594 (*title*), Diana: or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Constable... Deuised into viij Decads. 1651 WALTON *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads. 1789 Mrs. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke Ess.* 1851 II. 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 726/1 (*Livy*), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

4. *Comb.* † decade-day = DECADI; decade-ring, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin in Spirit Publick Frls.* (1799) II. 134 When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work). 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Genis* (1866) 296 The decade rings of medieval times... are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many Aves, whilst the round head, engraved with I.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

† **Decadee**, *decadid*, *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcadēre* DECADE.] To fall down, fail.

15. Aberdeen Reg. (Jamieson).

Decadence (de'kādēns, dēkādēns), In 6-7 *Sc. decadens*. [a. F. *décadence* (1413 in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *decadentia*, Sp. Pg. *decadencia*, It. *decadenza* 'a decaying, a decaying' (Florio), f. *decadere* to decay, f. *de-* down + *cadere* to fall (the

Comm. Romanic repr. of L. *cadere* to fall; cf. Sp. *caer*, F. *cheoir*). The prevalent accentuation has been *décadence*, perh. after *decay* (see the dictionaries); *decadence* is now considered more scholarly.]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. c. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good he had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xl. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. c. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* II. The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. 1847 L. O. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 414 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art. 1871 J. B. MAYOR in *Frnl. Philol.* III. 348 'Decadence' seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when... it came into fashion, apparently to denote decline, and connote a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

b. *spec.* Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

e.g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in *Art*, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

c. *lit.* Falling down, falling off. *nonce-use*.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 136, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence. 1884 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

Decadency (de'kādēnsi, dēkādēnsi). Also 7 *decadency*. [cf. as prec. with suffix -ENCY.] Decaying condition; also = prec.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 The infirmities and decadency of the King. 1685 F. SENECA *House of Medici* 239 During the decadency and restauration of the Roman empire. 1777 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire. 1790 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlv. (T.), Burgos... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible. 1844 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIX. 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

Decadent (de'kādēnt, dēkādēnt), *a.* [f. DECADENCE: see -ENT. So mod. F. *décadent* (Hatzf.).]

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

1837 CARLIVE *Fr. Rev.* I. 1. ii. Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. 1885 MME. DARMESTETER in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 477/2 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

2. Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence *sb.* A member of this fraternity.

1885 *Figaro* 22 Sept., Le *décadent* n'a pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots. C'est au lecteur à s'y prendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du *décadent* pour le lecteur. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 417/2 M. Darmesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. 1890 *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France... naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence **Decadently** *adv.*

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

Decadescēt (dekādē'sēt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. assumed L. type *decadescere*, inceptive from med. L. or Romanic *decadere*: see DECADENCE and -ESCENT.] Beginning or tending to decay.

1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescēt virgins sigh so affectingly.

3. **Decadi**. [Fr.: f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + -di day in *Lundi*, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

1795 BURKE *Lett. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistic sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. 1801 H. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rev.* I. xlii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

Decadianome: see DECA- prefix.

Decadic (dēkād'ik), *a.* [a. Gr. *δεκαδικός*, f. Gr. *δεκάδ-* (see DECADE) + -ic.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 293 The decadic system of numbers. 1883 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

Decadist (de'kād'ist), *rare*, -° [f. Gr. *δεκάδ-* DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decadist*, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

Decadrachm, deka- (de-kädræm). *Nimis.* [f. Gr. *dekádrachmos* of the value of ten drachmas, f. *deka* ten + *drachm* DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse.

Decasari, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Decafid: see DECA- prefix 1.

Decagon (de-kägga). *Geom.* [ad. med. L. *decagonum* sb., -us adj., a. Gr. *dekágonon*, -os, f. Gr. *deka* ten, and *gônia* corner or angle, *gōnos* angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. *decagone*, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also *altrid*.

1571 *Digges Pantom.* iv. xxv. H iiij b, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germ. 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1881 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

Decagonal (dēkægōnāl), a. [f. med. L. *decagonum* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 *Digges Pantom.* iv. ix. Y j b, The decagonal corde of that circle whereon Icosaedron is framed. 1717 *Berkley Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 526 What remains is a decagonal building. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

Decagram: see DECA- prefix 2.

Decagynous (dēkædzīnəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *decagynus*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *gynē* woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagynia**, a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus *Phytolacca*: see Linnæus *Spec. Plant.* ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne *Bot. Dict.* 1770.

Decahedral (dekāhēdrāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1811 *Pinkerton Petral.* I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

Decahedron (dekāhēdrōn). *Geom.* [Representing a Gr. **dekáedron*, neuter of **dekáedros*, on the model of *ekáedros*, f. *deka* ten + *edra* seat, base. Cf. F. *decadre*, Haüy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Decaid: see DECADE v. (Sc.).

Decairt, var. of DECART Sc. Obs., to discard.

Decalcation (dēkælkē'fōn). [f. L. *dē-* down (DE- I. 1) + *calcāre* to tread, to trample: see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1827 *Stewart Planter's G.* (1828) 204 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface.

Decalcify (dēkælsīfī), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + CALCIFY.] *trans.* To deprive (e.g. bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence **Decalcified** *ppl. a.*; **Decalcifying** *vbl. sb.*; **Decalcification**, the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 *Toon Cycl Anal.* IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 207 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 *Darwin Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

Decalcomania. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod. F. *décalcomanie*, f. *décalquer* to transfer a tracing + *manie* mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also *altrid*.

1864 *The Queen* 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie. 1865 *Morn. Star* 25 Aug., The potichomania . . assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the decalcomanie process.

Decalcomaniac, one who practises this process. 1866 *Miss Braddon Lady's Mile* 126 The most timid of the decalcomaniacs.

Decalet, -litre, -lobato: see DECA- I. 2.

Decalogist (dēkældōgīst). *rare.* [f. L. *decalogus* DECALOGUE + -IST.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 *Gregory's Posthuma* Life 3 M^d Dod the Decalogist. 1738 *Neal Hist. Purit.* IV. 452. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. II. v. 241 John Dod (surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

Decalogue (de-kälpg). [a. F. *decalogue* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decalogus* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *dekálogos* (orig. adj. ἡ δεκάλογος, sc. βίβλος), in Clemens Alexand., etc., from the phrase of *deka λόγοι* the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563.

The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus *adv. Hæres.*; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

138a *Wyclif Rom. Prol.* 299 The nombre of the firste mandementus of the decaloge. 1563 *MAN Musculus' Com. monpl.* 344, The preceptes of the Decalogus bee called, the tenne wordes. 1644 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 84 They believe the Decalog of Moses. 1670 J. GOODWIN *Pled with the Spirit* To Rdr. A iij a, The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments. 1755 *Young Centauri* Wks. 1757 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decaloge are broken. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decaloge of old, on tables of stone. *transf.* a 1649 *Drumm. or Hawth. Shiamackla* Wks. (1711) 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! a 1861 *Clough Poems* (title), The Latest Decalogue.

Decalvation. *Obs.* [b. of action f. L. *dē-* *calcāre* to make bald, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 3) + *calvus* bald.] A making bald by removal of hair.

1650 *Bulwer Antitropomet.* 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARK *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. vi. For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

Decalvinize: see DE- II. 1.

Decamalee = DIKAMALI, an Indian gum.

Decameron (dēkæmērōn). [a. It. *Decamerone*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *hēmera* day, after *Hexāmeron*, mediæval corruption of *Hexahemeron* or *Hexāmeron*, Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*. The Greek form would be *δεκάμερον* or *δεκαήμερον*.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decameronio** a., characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* t. iii. *Cler.* When were you there? *Daup.* Last night: and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccaccio never thought of the like.

Decamorous, Decametre: see DECA- I. 2.

Decamp (dēkæmp), v. [a. F. *décamper*, earlier *déscamper* (Cotgr. 1611); f. *dē-*, *dē-* (see DE- I. 6) + *camp*. Cf. It. *scampare* = *discampare*, DISCAMP.]

1. *intr.* (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 *Phillips, To Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1692 *Siege Lymrick* 2 Here we decamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1725 *De For Vey. round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again. 1803 *Wellington in Owen Desp.* 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

b. *Const. from, etc.*

1676 *Row Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 *Blackmore Pr. Arth.* vi. 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain, the fertile Plain. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 111. 97 They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* civ. He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation. 1764 *Sterne in Traill Life* 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 Probably the fiasco is decamped; and where is your remedy? 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* I. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

1867-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. iii. Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 *Rossetti Poems, Jenny* 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

3. *trans.* To cause to break up a camp. *rare.* 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 120 The next day decamp't his whole Army and followed them. 1733 *Millner Compend. Frnl.* 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelles.

4. *calchr.* To camp. *Obs.*

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 42 They . . being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St. Thomas. 1745 *Pococke Deser. East II.* II. 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were decamping.

Hence **Decamp'd** *ppl. a.*, **Decamping** *vbl. sb.*

1689 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) II. 780/1 Caesar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt . . and his associates.

Decampment, sb. [a. F. *décampement* (16th c.), f. *décamper*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Decampment*, a Decamping, or Marching off. 1733 *Millner Compend. Frnl.* 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward. 1736 *Eliza Stanley Tr. Hist. Pr. Titi* 122 Having by some few Decampments . . drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xc. 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbo.* (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

Decan (de-kān). Also 5-6 decano. [ad. L. *decānus*, Gr. *dekánōs*; cf. DEAN.]

1. A chief or ruler of ten. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 130a, Moses did then appoint them . . Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans.

2. *Astrol.* The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 103 The great Conjunction of Saturne and Jupiter in the last Decane of Pisces. 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinquaries, degrees and stars. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 317 (transl. Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets . . their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 *Buchan in Singer Hist. Cards* 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

3. = DEAN 1. *Obs.*

1438-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon . . decan [1387 TREVISAN deen] in the same church. 1496 *Will. Hawarden* (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Archde. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 40 Walsingham . . There is also a Collegiate Chapel . . There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

Decanal (dēkænāl), a. [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1707 *Land. Gas.* No. 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz. General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xi. 271 The decanal and prebendal estates.

2. Applied to the south side of the choir of a cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The Pall-bearers and exco- cutors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worshp.* 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Hence **Decanally**, also **Decanically**, *advbs.* (*nonce-wds.*), as a dean.

1882 *Plumtree in Spectator* 8 Apr. 465/1 The twin-brother Deans, born decanally on the same day. 1892 A. K. H. BOYD *25 Years of St. Andrew's* I. 286 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanically, a very young dean.

† **Decanate** 1. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. DECAN + -ATE.] = FACE sb. 11 c.: see quot. 1606.

1647 *Lilly Chr. Astrol.* viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1663 *GATACER Wind. Annot.* Jer. 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries. 1696 *Phillips, Decanate*, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

Decanate 2. [ad. med. L. *decānātus*, f. *decānus* DEAN.] = DEANEY 2.

1835 *DANSEY Horz. Dec. Rur.* I. xxxiv. (*Contents*), Deans rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

† **Decandria**. *Bot. Obs.* [See next.] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.

1828 in WEBSTER.

|| **Decandria**. *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L. (Linnæus) f. Gr. *deka* ten + *andros* man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linnæus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in ASH. 1794 *MARTYIN Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens.

Hence **Decandrian** a. = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Decandrous (dēkændrəs), a. *Bot.* [f. AS prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by ten stamens.

1808 J. E. SMITH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IX. 244 (title) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 148 In some exotic allies the stamens are decandrous.

Decane (de-kēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon C₁₀H₂₂; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar.

1875 in *Watts Dict. Chem.* VII. 422.

Decane, obs. form of DECAN, DEACON.

† **Decanery**, -ary. *Obs.* [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -ERY.] = DEANERY.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 29 The Church . . is inappropriate onto the Decanerie of Saresbyri. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferior Precincts, called Deaneries or Decaneries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

Decangular: see DECA- prefix 1.

|| **Decani** (dēkæni). [L., genitive of *decānus* DEAN.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases *decani side, stall* (of a choir): = DECANAL 2. In *Music* used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in antiphonal singing.

1760 *BOYCE Cathedral Music* I. 8. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* 353 *Decani Stall*, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1894 J. T. FOWLER (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

Decanonize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

Decant (dēkænt), v. 1 [a. F. *décanter*, ad. med. L. *decānthāre* (a word of the alchemists), f. *dē-* down + *canthus* the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. *kānchos* corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

trans. To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)

by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; *esp.* in *Chem.* as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 WOTTON *Let. in Rem.* 154 (T.) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently sized Retort. 1779 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that... none of the copper be carried along with it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem. s.v. Decantation*, It is only... from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (fig.) 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. iv. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks.

b. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, *loosely*, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Market-hill* 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1789 Mrs. Plozzi *Journ. France* II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mrs. ALEXANDER *The Wooting* of ix, Claret... ah, you decant; that is a good sign.

c. *transf.* To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 586 He... used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence **Decanted** *ppl. a.*

1788 CAYENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 169 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† **Decant**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantā-re*: see next.] = DECANTATE *v.* Hence **Decanted** *ppl. a.*

[1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. ii. 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 41) *Decant*, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1711 FORBES in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Dec.* (1824) V. 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† **Decantate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *dēcantāre*: see next.] Decanted.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horne Subs.* 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decantate villifies and praises of History. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 10 Augustine saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† **Decantate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *dēcantāre* to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. DE- I. 3 + *cantāre* to sing.]

1. *trans.* To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 99 The very Elysian fields, so much decanted and celebrated by the Verses of Poets. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Usurped Powers* 14 That late so much decanted Aphorisms, All Power... is from the People.

2. *intr.* To sing or speak often.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 99 These men... imperitently decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

Decantation (dēk'antē'fōn). [ad. med. L. *dēcantatio*, in Fr. *décantation*, n. of action f. DE-CANT *v.* 1.] The action of decanting; *esp.* of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setting, by inclination. 1657 C. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 196 This [sediment] to be severed from the other juice by decantation, and dried. 1758 *Elaboratory* 377 The earth... will... form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. ii. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

Decanter (dēk'antēr). [f. DE-CANT *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One who decants.

1758 DVICHE, *Decanter*, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled.

[The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:

1715 KERSEY, *Decanter*, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass. 1755 JOHNSON, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees. 1775 ASH, *Decanter*, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted. 1818 TODD, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 162 ¶ 5 The Barmecide... then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 We had... water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber. 1823 J. BACOCK *Don. Amusem.* 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopp'd. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II. A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence **Decanter** *v. nonce-wd.*, to put wine in a decanter.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 117 While the wine was decanting. 1885 PUNCH 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-canting.

Decantherous, **Decapartite**, **-petalous**, **-phyllous**: see DECA- 1.

Decapillated, *ppl. a. rare*.-° [f. *pa. pple.* of late or med. L. *dēcapillāre* to cut off the hair, f. DE- I. 6 + *capill-us* hair of the head.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapillated*, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

Decapillary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the head or face.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillary conveniences or rather necessities.

Decapitable, *a. rare*. [f. late or med. L. *dēcapitāre* to DECAPITATE + -ABLE.] That can be decapitated.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 198 Thon,—not even 'natural'; decapitable.

Decapitalize (dēk'apitälīz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CAPITAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence **Decapitalization**.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalize her. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

Decapitate (dēk'apitāt), *v.* [f. F. *dēcapiter* (1320 in Hatzf.), also desc. (14th c.), = Pr. *dē*, *decapitar*, It. *decapitare*, late or med. L. *dēcapitāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *caput*, *capit*-head. See -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the head of (a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to poll a tree, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Decapiter*, *Decapitar*, to decapitate, or behead. 1661 *Arruway's Tablet* Advt. (T.), Charles the First... murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall. 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* i. vii. § 2. 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions.

b. *Math.* In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* VII. 1. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. *U.S. politics.* To dismiss summarily from office.

1872 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan., At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employes have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again. 1889 in FARMER *Americanism* 57.

Hence **Decapitated** *ppl. a.*, **Decapitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 *Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter* 228 A very ancient decapitated pillar. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 67 A decapitated Frog... remains at rest until it is touched. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 76 The decapitating of them [trees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

Decapitation (dēk'apitē'fōn). [a. F. *dēcapitation* = med. L. *dēcapitation-em*, n. of action f. *dēcapitāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

1650 ARNWAY *Alarum*, etc. (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. a 1794 SIA W. JONES *Suhrid-bheda* (R.), It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family... was decapitation.

b. *Obstetr. Med.* of the foetus.

1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxx. (ed. 2) 565.

c. *Math.* (See DECAPITATE *v.* 1 b.)

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* VII. 1. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. *Zool.* The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

3. *U.S. politics.* Summary dismissal from office.

1869 N. Y. *Harold* 5 Aug. (Farmer), The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. DAVIS *Amer. Const.* 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (dēk'apitētōr). [f. DECAPITATE + -OR, alter L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 630, 290/1 Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

2. *Med.* An obstetric instrument for decapitation of the foetus.

1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1851) 371. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Decapité** (dēk'apite), *a. Her.* [F. *décapité*, decapitated.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapité* (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from *erased*.

Decapod (de'kăpōd). *Zool.* [a. F. *décapode* (Latreille 1806), ad. mod. L. *Decapoda*: see next.]

A. *sb.* A member of the *Decapoda*; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in *pl.* = DECAPODA.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/2 The Decapods are... characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [*Spirula*] alive.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the *Decapoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods].

|| **Decapoda** (dēk'apōdā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Latreille 1806), prop. *adj. pl.* neuter sc. *animalia*, a. Gr. *dekámbda*, neut. *pl.* of *dekámbous* ten-footed.]

1. The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1806 LATREILLE *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* I. 9 *Crustaceorum Distributio generalis*. . . Legio Secunda Malacostraca . . . Ordo I. *Decapoda*, *Décapodes*.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased. 2. The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchialia*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decavera*.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called *decapoda*.

Hence **Decapodal** *a.*; **Decapodan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Decapodous** *a.*; **Decapodiform** *a.*, having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradeapodan. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Cephalopods. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 101 The Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapterygious: see DECA- prefix 1.

† **Decapulate**, *v. Obs.*-° [f. L. *dēcapulāre*, f. *dē*- away + *capulāre* to pour off (f. *capula* small vessel).]

1623 COCKEAM, *Decapulate*, to poure out from one thing to another. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence † **Decapulation**.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Decapulation*, a pouring off.

Decarbonate, *v. rare*. [Cf. F. *décarbonater* and CARBONATE.] = DECARBONIZE.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 270 They [forks, common snuffers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decarbonated*, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarbonization. [f. next: see -ATION.]

The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 276 To subject the cast steel... to the process of decarbonisation. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (dēk'ārbōnīz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CARBONIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence **Decarbonized** *ppl. a.*, **Decarbonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1825 E. TURBELL in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 493/4 The liver is... the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom. 1876 HARLEY *Mal. Med.* 107 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonised by forcing air through it by machinery.

Decarburiize, *v.* [Cf. F. *décarburer* and CARBURIZE.] = prec. So **Decarburiized** *ppl. a.*; **Decarburiization**; **Decarburation**.

1856 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/2 The crude iron is... decarburised by the action of a blast of air. *Ibid.* 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon. *Ibid.*, Converted into malleable iron... by decarburisation in the refinery. 1881 J. REESE in *Metal World* No. 22, 344, I first decarburize and desilicify the cast iron. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessemer converter.

Decarch, **dek-** (de'kark), *sb. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekárch-ns* or **dekárchos*, f. *deka* ten + *-arch-ns*, *-archos* ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decarch*, the same with *Dearch* ['a Captain or Governor of ten']. 1849 GAOTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens... the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

Decarch, **dek-** (de'kark), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *-árch* beginning, origin.] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the two species mentioned [*Lycopodium clavatum*, *Alpinum*] the xylem is hexarch to dekarch, very often heptarch.

Decarchy, **dek-** (de'karki). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekárchia*: see prec. *sb.*] = DECADARCHY.

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. Dr. Medus* Wks. iv. 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that

Decarchy of Horns subject to him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 155 A council of ten (a decarchy, as it was commonly called) nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of policy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian decarchies in the other cities.

† **Decard**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. *descarter* and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. *trans.* To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also *absol.* Hence *Decarded ppl. a.* c 1550 *Manif. Detect. Diceplay* C viii. a. Stealing the stocks of the decarded cards. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 187 Can you decard, madam?

2. *gen.* To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5. 34 That... they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1611 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii. (ed. 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

Decardinalize, *decardinalize*: see DE- II. 1. **Decare**: see DECA- prefix 2.

Decarnate (dēk'ān't), *a.* [ad. L. *decarnātus* divested or stripped of flesh, f. DE- prep. I. 6 + *car-nem* flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate. So *Decarnated ppl. a.*

1805 *Reader* 16 Dec. Logic Comte never liked, but it came to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 *Ch. Times* 4/1 The idea... that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

† **Decarnation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. with reference to *incarnation*.] Delivrance from the flesh or from carnality.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ep.* II. i. 23 Gods incarnation inablen him for his own decarnation, as I may say, and destitute of carnality.

† **Decart**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also *decart*. [a. OF. *descarter*, f. *des-*, de- (DE- I. 6) + *carte* CARD.] = DECARD, DISCARD.

a 1571 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war: 'I Referr: Decarte yow' [etc.]. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 87 Your vter answeir courtously I crave, Quhom ze will keep, or vhom ze will decart. 1641 K. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jynls.* (1841) I. 303 He has such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decart him.

Decart *v.*, to turn out of a cart: see DE- II. 2.

† **Decas**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [a. OF. **decas*, ad. med. L. *decāsus* falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The walle and al the citee withiane Stant in ruine and in decas [ruine was].

Decasemic, *-sepalous*, *-spermal*, *-spermous*: see DECA- 1.

† **Decass**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *decasser*, *desquasser* to break or beat down, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 1, 3) + *casser* to break: see CASS *v.*] *trans.* To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 FENTON *Guiccard.* 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

Decastellate (dēk'āstēl'ēt), *v. rare*. [f. mod. L. *decastellāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *castellare* to CASTELLATE.] *trans.* To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1880 A. TH. DRANE *Hist. St. Cath. Siena* 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses.

Decasters: see DECA- prefix 2.

Decastich (dēk'āstik). *rare*. [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *stichos* verse.] A poem of ten lines.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 402 This Decasticon. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastic.

Decastyle (dēk'āstīl), *a. Arch.* [mod. ad. L. *decastylus*, a. Gr. *deka*stūlos having ten columns, f. *deka* ten + *stūlos* column. Cf. F. *decastyle* (1694 in Hatzf.), *decastile* (1762 in Acad. Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Decastyle*, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hypethros*, Of *hypethros*, some were decastyle, others pycnostyle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Decastyle*, that has 10 Pillars. 1831 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypethral decastyle species.

Decasyllabic (dekāsīlāb'ik), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. *decasyllabique* (1752 in Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. *b. sb.* A line of ten syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 150 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 408 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have not stifled his fervour.

Decasyllable (dekāsīlāb'l), *sb. and a.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. *decasyllabe* adj. and sb.] *sb.* A line of ten syllables. *adj.* Of ten syllables.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasyllable line. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxix. I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 *Academy* 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllable couplet.

|| **Decasyllabon**. *Obs.* [a. assumed Gr. *deka*-σύλλαβον, nenter of -os adj.; cf. prec. and Gr. *deka*-σύλλαβος, -ov, etc.] A ten-syllable verse.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubility of a dreaming decasyllabon.

† **Decatessarad**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. late Gr. *dekateśsarapēs* = *teśsarapēs* καὶ *deka* fourteen + -AD.] A poem of 14 lines.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 437 In memorial wharoff this Decatessarad was made.

Decatholiceze, *v.* [DE- II. 6 + CATHOLICIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholicezed. 1867 *Ch. Times* 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholicezed. 1889 *Catholic Union* Gas. 27 note, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholiceze her.

Decatyl (dēk'ātil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka*-os tenth + -YL.] A synonym of DEOYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical C₁₀H₂₁.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 We... consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group.

Decaudate (dēk'ādet), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *cauda* tail + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of the tail.

1864 N. & Q. V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be decaudated.

So **Decaudalize** *v. nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 273 Puss... was decaudalized.

Decay (dēk'ā), *sb.* For forms see the verb. [f. DECAY *v.* Cf. med. L. *decēium* in Du Cange.]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who thus falls off or declines.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. The estate off be Romans... hath fallen alle synthyn into suche decay, bat now [etc.]. 1558 BR. WATSON *Sen. Sacram.* I. 3 He repayreth all our decayes in grace. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* Albanact lxvi. Discord brings all kingdomes to decay. 1611 BIRCH *Lett.* xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* in § 103. 439 Perceiving... a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 The decay of the University of Paris... had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

† *b.* Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; *poet.* fall, death. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cvij.* 36 They worshipped their ymagis, which turned to their owne decaye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. *Ibid.* II. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 516 To kill time honour with thy lines decaye. 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 154. a 1724 *Battle of Havlaw* xxv. in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unappalyble was slain.

† 2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. *Obs.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1639) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 39 The shadows... being caused by the decay of the light. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxix, Complaints were brought to the Council-board, of the great Decay of that River. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 FITZGERARD *Serv.* 1 Those castelles... that be fallen in decay and nat inhabited. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756-7 T. KEYSER *Trav.* (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

† *b. pl.* Dilapidations; *concr.* ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in sing.) *Obs.*

1581 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 427 The Bayliffs... shall... make relation unto this howse what the decayes are. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to... the stony heapes of Jericho. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 26. 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decayes.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 297 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be applid? 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. Gen. i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

c. fig. The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 38 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncrasy of a particular language. 1877 PAVILLON *Man. Comp. Philology* IV. 56 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with *pl.*), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. Age and could decay. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. She has been a fine lady... and paints, and hides Her decayes very well. 1720 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decayes, I am able to preach... in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 12 In the pains of disease, and the

languor of decay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. vii. 421 The archbishop... had begun to show symptoms of decay.

† *b. spec.* Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 BRERKLEY *Lett. Far-Weather* § 23 Dropsies, decayes, and other maladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xviii. Her son that she had left at home weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 BLAISIN *Philos. Arrangem.* The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. i. 159 The decay of leaves. 1878 L. P. MERRIOTT *Teeth* 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

† 6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. x. Pt. i. Som worldly witted men think it a great decay to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to geue eare to the simple and playne rules... of our Saniour. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 This partition is the very deciae of great families. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxx. My loue was my decay. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. II. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are cosy houses. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

† 7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. *Obs.*

[med. L. *decasus redditus*, *decatum*.] 1546 in *Eng. Gilda* (1870) 199 The possessionses of the Gylde, with the decayes, ben yerly valed [etc.]. *Ibid.* Decayes and defaultes of Rentes. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 One Annual Rent... in decay and not payde.

Decay (dēk'ā), *v.* Forms: 5- decay; also 5-6 decay(e), dekey, 6-7 decaye, -nio. [a. OF. *decair*, *decair* (subj. pres. *decaie*), var. of *decaoir*, *dechaoir*, *decheoir*, now *déchoir* = Sp. *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadere*, a Com. Rom. compound of *de-* down + *cadere* = L. *cadere* to fall. The F. forms in -*air*, -*oir* correspond to the -*ire* type, those in -*ir* in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the -*ire* conjugation.] *I. intr.*

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FARBAN *Chron.* v. xcvi. 69 The seruyce of God... by mean of y^e Saxons was greatly decayed through all Brytayne. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamb., Archerie... is right littel used, but daily mynesheth decaye and abateth. 1583 STUBES *Annt. Abus.* II. (1882) 73 Whereby learning greatlith decayeth. 1602 ROWLANDS *Kind Gospels* (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay. 1677 YARBANTON *Eng. Improv.* 49 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decayes.

b. To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme... ben greatly empoverished and daily dekeyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* II. ij. It is seen selde the iuste to dekeyne ne to haue neade. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth; but when the vngodly haue the rule, it decayeth. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 15 May, The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I. Ancient... families... decayed into the humble vale of life.

† 2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. *Obs.*

1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIRLE (Bishops) *Job* xiv. 12 The fludd decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc. The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. c 1790 J. WILSON *Sch. Art.* I. 126 The candle will burn a minnte; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out.

3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 FARBAN *Chron.* III. lvi. 36 Aruiragus... with great diligence Repayted Citties and Townes before decayed. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 283 This house, by that time... was decayed, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MILTON *On Hobson* II. Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his resolution was at stay. 1694 COLL. *Ser. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 51 The Ice being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

b. To suffer decomposition; to rot.

1580 BARET *Adv. D* 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone deciae. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development... dies and decays.

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 Without the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynd; but, shortly, of necesste hyt must decay. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverrus* I. xl

38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock v.* 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 Southern *Joan of Arc* vii. 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay.

II. trans.

†5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. *Obs.*
1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 For feare of decaying the common wele, men are driven to put malefactors to pain. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 We have decayed no mans Power or right. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 299 His last five years had much decayed his Reputation. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 A High Interest decays Trade.

†6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc.); to reduce, cause to dwindle. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epiqr.* 734 Yet can there nothyng My flocke more decaye. Then when hyrelynes suffer My shepe go astraye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xlii. 35a, When he had decayed the number of the nobles. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Deere.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. North in Furniv. Ballads from MSS.* i. 306 Downe streight to the grownde Many are besy then [abbeyes] to decay. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 (1673) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities have been decayed and demolished. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Foy. Levant* (1637) 46 Where there were any raine, it would settle. and decay the building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks.

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. JONSON *Drivell an Asse* iv. iii. [It] decays the fore-teeth. 1626 BACON *Sylvar* § 995 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Lime and Wood are insouciable, the former very much corroding and decaying the latter. 1893 MRS. A. ARNOLD in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540-54 CROKE *Ps. (Percy Soc.)* 24 Ther is no tyme can the decaye. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cjb, Wine.. if it be abused. decaying womens bewtie. a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 ¶ 7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 LADY M.W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless of Mar* 10 Mar. She had the remains of a fine face. more decayed by sorrow than time.

Decayable (dēk'ē-āb'l), *a.* [f. DECAY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *decheable*.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

1617 MONTAGU *Itin.* ii. iii. i. 243 Such victuals as are decayable. 16.. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1801-2) III. 111 (D.) Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reluctance. 1640 BP. HALL *Epiqr.* iii. vii. 252 His truths are. not changeable by time, not decayable by age. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

Decayed (dēk'ē-d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 148 To haue bene in welth and hartis blys, And now to be dekeit and in wo. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idleness*, To reliefe such decayed men in sykkenes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 190 b, For the comforting. of a decayed memorie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., A restitution of decayed intelligence. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Inst. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 29 A decayed beauty. 1863 H. COX *Inst. i.* viii. 27 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features.

2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.

1528 GARNIER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. xlii. 87 The pope lieth in an old place. ruinous and decayed. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* Dvb, Walnuts.. repair decayed teeth. 1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* vi. 247 Thence we came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed.. is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Formed of decayed or rotten leaves. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry—a sickly, bluish lilac.

Decayedness. [-NESS.] Decayed condition.
1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1702) I. 544 Their lowliness, and decayedness of their Fortunes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. xx, The decayedness of the Trees.

Decayer (dēk'ē-ā-er), [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 63 The enemy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horse dead body. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 81 This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

Decaying (dēk'ē-īng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING I.] The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decaying of a thyng, ruine, decadence, decline. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. 1, These [a leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 396 This.. has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

Decaying, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Dekayeng. *ruyneux*. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 1 Kind Keepers of my weak decaying

Age. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 5 Imagination.. is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 LAW *Reports* 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house.. situate in a decaying borough. *Mod.* An odour of decaying leaves.

Decayless, *a. rare.* [f. DECAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 MOIR *Castle of Time* Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows.. Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

Decayue, *obs. form of DECEIVE.*

Dece, *obs. form of DAIS.*

Deceaph, -ue, **Deceat**, *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.*

Decease (dēs's), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 *deces*, *deses*, *dises*, 4-7 *decess(e)*, 5 *deceze*, *dicese*, 6 *dicesse*, *Sc. decessis*, 7 *deceyse*, 5- *decease*. *β.* 4 *deces*, *Sc. decessis*, 4-5 *desesse*, 5 *desseyse*, *dicesse*, -*cees*, -*sese*, -*sees*, *dysces*, -*sees*, -*says*, -*sease*, 5-6 *disease*, *dyssease*, 6 *Sc. diseis*. [ME. *deces*, etc., *a.* F. *décès*, *ad. L. decessus* departure, death, *vbl. sb. f. ppl. stem of decessere* to depart, go away. In OF. often also *desces* (see DE- pref. I. 6), hence also in ME. with *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the *vh.*] Departure from life; death.

In its origin a euphemism (*L. decessus* for *mors*), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than *death*; it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 After his fader decease. *Ibid.* 126 If pat Henry die, or Stenun mak his deses. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lvi.* 237 (Harl. MS.) Afir hir dicese, be Emperoure weddid anoper woman. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 At the time of his fathers decease. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 79 The decesse of one Pope.. and entrance of another. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxiii, A groan which announced his decesse. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decesse. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) I. vi. 182/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III, about a century after his decesse.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 After Blanche desces. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4101 After mi descesce. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. xv.* 49 Aftere his decesse. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxi. 113 Worde came to hym of his faders disease. 1580 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 293 A Lady.. who after the disease of hir Father hadde three sutors. *γ.* 1417 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 29 After þe sesse [corruption of *decesse*] of ber.

†b. Said of the death of many; mortality, slaughter. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 5 Sa feill and diuers slauchteris as war thair, And gret deces of dukis.

Decease (dēs's), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 *decess*, -*sese*, 5-6 -*cesse*, 5-7 -*ceasse*, 6 -*cese*, -*sece*, *dicesse*, *Sc. decessis*, 6- *decease*. *β.* 5 *diseas*, -*ceyse*, -*sese*, -*sease*, 5-6 -*cess(e)*, -*cease*, 6 -*cesce*, -*cees*, -*sece*, *dicesse*, *dyscesse*, -*cece*, -*scesse*, -*sese*, -*sesse*, *disease*. [f. DECEASE *sb.* Taken as the Eng. repr. of *L. decessere* and *F. déceder*. In *L. decessere* and *discidere* were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in *med. L. discidere*, *discensus*, were also used for *decedere*, *decessus* in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. *desces* = *decès*, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, some of which were identical with variant spellings of *disease*. Cf. the *sb.*]

intr. To depart from life; to die.

a. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 Yf the saide John decesse withoute heires. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 36/2 So deceased.. this noble Kyng. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* ix. i. 356 Deceasing without children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. x. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1777 LIFE *Abp. Abbot* 41 He deceased at his palace of Croydon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 103 If the good fat easy man.. decesse.. being childless.

β. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 If he discesse without heires. 1463 BURY *Wills* (1850) 28 As God disposith for me to discesse. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I discesse, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good qweine Jane descesid the xxij. day of October.

†b. To decess this world (cf. to depart this life). *Obs. rare.*

1515 *Epitaph* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.*, James Stanley.. who decessed thys transitory worlde the xxii of March.

c. *fig.* To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1538 LICHFIELD *Gild Ord.* 8 Bring the parties together that they may be made a good end, and discord clene descedd. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. (1642) 60/2 How often had this worlde decess, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor decesseth.

Hence † **Deceasing** *vbl. sb.*, death, decesse.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Finiminto*, the dieng, the decessing, death. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 At decessing of the Body.

Deceased (dēs'st, poet. dēs'séd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see DECEASE *v.*; also 7 *deceast*. [f. DECEASE *v.* + -ED I.] From the intermixture of the prefixes *de-* and *dis-*, and of the letters *c* and *s*, it was frequently written *diseased*.]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; *sp.* lately dead, 'late'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 After that a man is ones decessed. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxcliv. 364 The bysshop of Wynchestre decessed.. was chancellour of England. 1564 GRINDAL *Pun. Serm.* Pr. *Ferd.* Wks. (1843) 10 [He] highly commended the parties decessed. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 The decessed ghost of him that loved you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 Those decessed Giants. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xii. There.. I shall see justice done to decessed merit. 1810 WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 814/1 The character of a decessed friend. 1893 LAW *Times* XCV. 82/1 The heir of a decessed licence-holder.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 81 Figuring the nature of the Times decess'd.

b. *Deceased wife's sister question*: the question of a widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others.

2. *absol.* † *a. pl.* The deceased: those who are dead, the dead (*obs.*). b. The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way v.* i. It might have argued me of little love To the deceased. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 42 Shall the decess'd arise? 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* civ. He.. sealed up all the papers of the deceased. 1840 C. PELHAM *Chron. Crime* (1886) II. 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gun. 1841 LYTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. i, Mr. Jones.. promised to read the burial-service over the deceased.

† **Deceasure**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DECEASE *v.* + -URE; corresp. to a *L. type* **decessura*.] Decease.

1580 LONGE *Forb. & Frisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my decessure and her forward destinie.

Deceave, etc., *obs. form of DECEIVE v.*

† **Decede**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. decessere* to go away, depart, remove, f. DE- I. 2 + *cedere* to go. (French has had *décéder* in sense 'to die' since 15th c.)] *intr.* To depart; to secede; to give place, yield.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 25 To justify the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1. Just cause for which, a. True authority by which they decessed from Rome. 1658 J. WEBB *tr. Cleopatra* viii. ii. 63 That violent passion, decessing to the pitty she conceived. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and decessing to the Individuum.

Decedent (dēs'dēnt), *sb. (a.)* [ad. *L. decessent-em*, *pr. ppl. of decessere* to depart, die.]

a. sb. One who retires from an office (*obs.*), decesses, or dies; a deceased person. *U. S.*, chiefly in *Law*.

1599 CRAWFORD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew Young.. was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. 1730 BP. WILSON in *Keble Life* xxi. (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 WEASTER, *Decedent*, a deceased person. *Laws of Pennsylvania*. 1884 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Jan., In North Andover last year there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70.

† *B. adj.* (See quot.) *Obs.* -o

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decedent*, adj. departing, going away.

Deceife, **Deceipt**, **Deceis** (s), *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, DECEASE.*

Deceit (dēs'it), *Forms:* *a.* 4 *deseyt(e)*, 4-5 -*sait(e)*, 4-6 -*coyt(e)*, 4-7 -*ceite*, 5 -*sayte*, -*sate*, 6 -*coat*, -*seite*, -*soyte*, -*saitte*, -*sette*, 4- *deceit*. *β.* 5 *deceipte*, 5-7 -*coipt*, 5-6 -*coipt(e)*. *γ.* 4-6 *descoit*, -*sayte*, 5 *desseit*, -*seyt(e)*, -*sait*, -*sate*, 6 *descoyt*. *δ.* 4 *diseypte*, -*saita*, -*sayte*, *Sc. dissat*, 4-5 *dissait*, -*ceite*, 5 *dissayet*, *dysseyte*, -*sait*, 5-6 *dissait*, -*sate*, *dis-*, *dyscoyt(e)*, 5-7 *discoit*, 6 -*coat(e)*, -*sayt(e)*. *ε.* 6 *dis-*, *dyscoyt*, -*ceipte*. [ME. *deceite*, *deseyte*, *desaitte*, etc., *a.* OF. *deceite*, -*eyte* (later *dequite*); *sb.* fem. from *pa. ppl.* of *decevoir*, *décevoir*, with assimilation of vowel, as in *deceive*. (Cf. CONCEIT.)

In ME. and early mod. Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng. change of OF. *ei* to *ai*, *ay*, and consequent interchange of *c* and *s*, whence arose such forms as *desait*, *Sc. desate*. In OF. the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin *decepta*, as *decepte*, whence in Eng. *decepte*. But in both langs. the *p* was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have *deceite*, *deceite*, but the word rimes with *streite* (*strait*); the ordinary 17th c. pronunciation rimed it with -*ait*, as in With a 1667 bait: *deceit*; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in -*sait*, -*sate*, -*ceat*. The narrowing of *p* to *t* came later. In OF. the prefix *de-* was sometimes changed to *des-* (see DE- I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form *des-* back to the Latin *dis-*, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c., such odd spellings as *dis-decat*, *dis-sait*, *dis-sate* (all meaning *dēs'st*); cf. DECEIVE.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7703 Deceipt bitwixe marchant and marchant. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 6 *Dysseyte* ne thet leke thou do non. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 Dissate, *vbi* desatte. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5780 Leif your dissait and crafty wylis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 243 By violence? no.. But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 The deceit,

knavery, and fraud of the European traders. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* ii. § 6. 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

b. in Law.

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 29. Nul manere deceyte ou collusion.] 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 285 Accion of desseyte for brekyng of promise. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xlii. (1638) 135 A false returne whereupon an action of deceit lyeth. 1679 COWELL, *Deceit*. is a subtle, wily shift or device, having no other name. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 294 All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds.

† c. Phr. In *deceit* of: so as to deceive; so to the *deceit* of, upon d., under d. With no *deceit*, without *deceit*: without mistake, assuredly, certainly. *Obs.*

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 29 De fere la en deceyte de la Court.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3814 He durst come oute on no party Of all be twene monye wyþ no deseyt. c. 1350 *Will. Patenre* 2041 Wipoute desseyte, I wold alle hire werk do 30u wite sone. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* i. 77 Hus sele sholde not be sent in *deceit* of þe puple. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 3a Betwene dancastir and Pompefreyt this is þe way. euen strenght wip out deseyt. 1534 *Indictm. Elias* *Boeking in Hall Chron.* (1550) 321 To the great *deceit* of the prince and people of this realme. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xlii. 17 Yf ye come vpon desceate, and to be mine aduersaries. — 1 *Macc.* vii. 10 Spakeinge vnto them with peaceable wordes: but vnder desceate. a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1676) 8 Selling... things unwholsome, or ill made in *deceit* of tue people.

2. (with a and ph.) An instance of deception; an act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem, wile.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 897 (Fairf.) For þi dissaye at þou dede. c. 1380 *Wyclif Whs.* (1880) 104 Þe deuils *deceit*. 14... *Piers of Fulham* 95 in *Hazl. K. P. II.* 5 The fowler with hys deseytes bryngeth The gentyll fowles in to hys false crafte. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Al the *deceytes* of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill. 1559 *Cecil in Robertson Hist. Scott.* II. App. i. To avoid the *deceits* and tromperies of the French. a 1667 *WITHER Steadfast Shepherd* i. Thy painted baits, And poor *deceits*, Are all bestowed on me in vain. 1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & V.* Venus thought on a *deceit*. c. 1793 *COLERIDGE Autumnal Evening* ii. O dear *deceit*! I see the maiden rise.

3. The quality of deceiving; deceitfulness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12494 What doust þou byore þe prest and hast deseyt yn þe hrest? c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3788 Ulexes... was... full of *disseit*. 1526 *TINDALE Rom. i.* 29 Full of enuie, mother, detrate, *disseyte*. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 30 The care of this world and the *deceit* of riches. 1845 *MANNING Sermon* I. ix. On *Yas. i.* 22 It is a vain and hurtful thing, full of *deceit* and danger, to hear and not to do.

† *Deceit*, v. *Obs. rare.* Hence 5 *desetyng vbl. sb.* [f. *DECEIT sb.*] To construct *deceitfully*, to forge (a document).

1484 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 43 Declaration concerning the *disetyng* of a fals testimoniall [called p. 42 the forsaid forged, false testimonyall].

† *Deceitously*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *DECEIT*, with suffix fashioned after *righteous*, *courteous*: see -EOUS 3.] *Deceitful.* Hence *Deceitously* adv. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 And all other ware... which is *deceitously* wrought.

Deceitful (dĕs'itfŭl), a. Forms: see *DECEIT*. [f. *DECEIT* + -FUL.] Full of *deceit*; given to *deceiving* or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious. (As said of things often = *DECEPTIVE*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 Desatefull, *vbi* false. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Flying* 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentyn tung, vnstable. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 53 Throw the dern wod dyssaitfull and onplane. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 104 A *disceitfull* and Subtile man. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* i. lii. (1648) 39 Such *deceitfull* ballances may be discovered... by changing the weights. 1845 *LYTTON Zanoni* 29 Appearances are *deceitful*. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. 123 They may be the most false and *deceitful* of human kind.

Deceitfully, adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a *deceitful* manner; with intent to *deceive*. (In first quot.: By *deceit* or treachery.)

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. a Workemanship... falsely and *disceitfully* made. 1611 *BIALE a Cor.* iv. 2 Not walking in craftees, nor handling the word of God *deceitfully*. 1667 *Decay Chr. Picty* viii. ¶ 1 If this foundation be *deceitfully* laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* viii. 265 His allegory... must always show them [the clouds] *deceitfully* beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky.

Deceitfulness, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being *deceitful*; disposition or tendency to *deceive* or mislead; *deceptiveness*.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 223 Beware *disceitfulness*, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce. 1526 *TINDALE Math.* xiii. 22 The *disceitfulness* off ryches. 1671 *GLANVILLE Disc. M. Stubbe* 21 The *deceitfulness* of Telescopies. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 64 O, the *deceitfulness* of the heart of man! 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xv. 238 The *deceitfulness* of the people.

Deceitless, a. *rare.* [f. *DECEIT* + -LESS.] Free from *deceit*.

1630 *BF. HALL Old Relig.* § 2 (L.) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or *deceivable* lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!

Deceivability, *rare.* [f. *next* + -ITY. OF.] had *deceivableness*.] Capacity of being *deceived*.

1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Att.* III. cxlix. 143 The *deceivability* of the masses.

Deceivable (dĕs'vāb'l), a. Forms (about 40 variants): a with *de-* 4-5, b with *des-* 4-5, γ with *dis-* 4-6; variations of the stem as in *DECEIVE*. [a. OF. *deceivable*, f. stem of *decevoir* to *DECEIVE* + -ABLE.]

† 1. *actively.* Having the quality or habit of *deceiving*; *deceitful*, *deceptive*. *Obs.* (or *arch.*) (*Obs.* since c. 1688; exc. as used after the biblical *deceivableness*.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 471 So þen dremys deseyuable. 1385 *Wyclif Prov.* xiv. 17 The desseyuable man is hateful. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 A fantom and a desseyuable thing to be sight. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swyck *deceivable* tyn to bellemakers. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 *Deceivable* and untrew Beames and scales. c. 1510 *DUNBAR Poems* lxviii. I seik aboute this world onstable, To find, it is *disseivable*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet. i.* 16 We folowed not *deceaveable* fables. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* App. (Arb.) 59 Yf I should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a *deceavabill* trater. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 55 *Deceivable* speech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 305 A wicked *deceivable* person, who endeavouring to chate others, chats himself. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon* Westm. Abb. xxxiii. 376 We may have proved them false and *deceivable* a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to allure.

2. *passively.* Capable of being, or liable to be, *deceived*; fallible. Now *rare.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. 1, Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 4. 38 As *deceivable*, and easie to be deluded. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a *deceivable* Creature as our selves. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Politics Wks. (Hohn) i. 239 With such an ignorant and *deceivable* majority.

Deceivableness. Now *rare.* [-NESS.]

† 1. The capacity of *deceiving*; *deceitfulness*, *deceit*; *deceptiveness*. *Obs.* (or *arch.* after N. T.)

1526 *TINDALE 2 Thess.* ii. 10 In all *deceavableness* of unrightewesnes [with all *deceivableness*; 1881 R.V. with all *deceit*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 213 *Deceivableness*, *deceivablete*. a 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* iii. 14 Sin prevails the more by the *deceivableness* thereof. 1671 *GLANVILLE Disc. M. Stubbe* 26 The Discourse about the *deceivableness* of Opticks. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 439 They are *deceived* into false security by that mystery of *deceivableness*. 1853 I. WILLIAMS *Sermon* Epist. (1875) i. xvii. 193 With all *deceivableness* and power of seduction.

2. Liability to be *deceived*, fallibility.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. ¶ 11 His negligence and *deceivableness*.

† *Deceivably*, adv. *Obs.* or *arch.* [-LY 2.] *Deceitfully*, fraudulently, falsely.

1287 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Afterward he [Edwyne] was reconciled *deceivably* and i-slayn. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 Casting of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtre, and sellyng of yt *deceivably* for gude tyn. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Ilydes, vnturyly, insufficiently and *deceivably* shall. 1637 *Declar. Fals-graves Faith* 3 When the one shall... *deceivably* lay imputations of error on the other. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* v. ii. § 3 If dower be *deceivably* [disceivablement] established.

† *Deceivance*. *Obs.* Forms: see *DECEIVE*.

[a. OF. *deceevance*, f. *deceuvant*: see *next* and -ANCE.] *Deceit*, *deception*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Þe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a *deceevance* þei consaild him to do. c. 1430 *LYDO. Bochas* i. i. (1554) 4 a. Beware the serpent, with his *deceevance*. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 1201 Avenst the *deceevances* of the feend. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your cite not flid with *disseavance*.

† *Deceivant*, a. and sb. *Obs. rare.* (In 4 -aunt.) [a. F. *decevant*, pr. ppl. of *decevoir*, -oir = L. *deceptum*-em.] A. *adj.* *Deceiving*, *deceitful*, *deceptive*. B. *sb.* A *deceiver*.

1393 *GOUGE Conf.* i. 82 That þou ne be nocht *deceivant*. *Ibid.* i. 222 The fourth *deceivant*, The which is cleped fals semblaunt. *Ibid.* II. 73 This Achelous was a *Geaunt*, A subtil man, a *deceivant*.

Deceive (dĕs'iv), v. Forms: a. 4 *deseeue*, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -cayue, *dicayue*, 4-5 *deseyue*, 4-6 *deceue*, 4-7 *deceyue*, 5-6 *desaue*, (Sc. -sawe), 6 *deceaph*, 6-7 *deceauue*, 5-*deceive*. B. 4 *desoeiue*, 4-5 -ceyue, -sayue, 5 -saue, -sayfe, 5-6 -seyue. γ. 4 (Sc.) *dissaf*, 4-5 *disceyue*, -seyue, *dysceue*, -saue, 4-5 (6 Sc.) *disceauue*, 4-6 *dyssayue*, 5 *disceue*, -saue, -sayue, (Sc. -sayf, -sawe), *dyssayue*, 5-6 *dysceyue*, -seue, 6 *disceiue*, -oeauue, Sc. -saif. [a. OF. *deceuv-ir* (stressed stem *deceuv-*), mod. F. *decevoir* = L. *deceipere*, f. DE. I. i or 4 + *capere* to take. Cf. *CONCEIVE*.]

The stem was subject in ME. and 16th c. to the same variations as those mentioned under *DECEIT*, and the prefix varied in like manner as *de*, *des*, *dis*, whence came such curious spellings as *disceave*, *disseave*, *dissaf*; the stem vowel has passed through the stages *ei*, *ē*, *ē*, *i*. Quarles in 1635 (*Emblems* iii. ii.) rimed *deceiv'd* thus: *saw'd* thee. (The literal sense of L. *deceipere* was app. to catch in a trap, to entrap, ensnare; hence, to catch by guile; to get the better of by fraud; to cheat, mislead.)

† 1. *trans.* To ensnare; to take unawares by craft or guile; to overcome, overreach, or get the better of by trickery; to beguile or betray into mischief or sin; to mislead. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3172 (Göt) Þat þe child were nocht percauyed, ar þe suord him had *deceayued*. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 27914

(Fairf.), & qeþer he was þus deseynyd, sone offer his creature he reseyuid. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 418 Somtyme a tame culoure is... taughte to begyle and to dysceyue wyld culouours and ledyth theym in to the foulers nette. c. 1450 *Merlin & The deuill*. devised how he myght best *disceyue* the three daughters of this rich man. 1594 *WILLIAMS Avisia* I. j. h. Apply her still with dyvers thynges (For giftes the wykes will *deceave*). 1611 *CURVAT Crudities* 2 A certain English man... was *deceaved* by those sands: for... he was suddenly ouertaken and ouerwhelmed with the waters. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 35 He it was whose guile... *deceived* The mother of mankind. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* i. 170 As we *deceived* and hooked the poor carp, so was I *betrayed* by false baits. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. II.* The mother of mankind, who was *deceived* by the serpent.

2. To cause to believe what is false; to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon, delude, 'take in'.

c. 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 109, I wald nocht he *deceayued* ware. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 237 Thai mak ay thair answering In till dowbill vnderstanding, Till dissaf thame that will thame trow. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiv. 11 Many false prophetis schulen ryse, and *disceyue* many. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 124 Or els the rewlys of astronomy dyssayve me. c. 1485 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 462 Soo dysguysed for to *disceyue* us. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xiv. 69 By hys fayr langage he may *dysseayue* vs. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* civ. Mine eye may be *deceaved*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 1189 Who [can] *deceive* his mind, whose eye Viewk all things at one view? 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxx. 111. 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to *deceive* each other and the world. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 98 Wolsey... was too wise to be *deceived* with outward prosperity. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xix. He *denied* it... and I believed he was attempting to *deceive* me.

b. *absol.* To use *deceit*, not *deceitfully*.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLTE Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 If þou will nowthire be *dysseayuede* ne *dysseayue*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) xxi. 102 Quhair fortoun... *dissavia* With freyndly symylisng of ane hure. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. xv. § 4 He can neither erre nor *deceive*. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxv. 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer *deceive*. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. xvii. Ah, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to *deceive*! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) V. 160 The makers of household implements... should be ashamed to *deceive* in the practice of their craft.

c. *refl.* To allow oneself to be misled; to delude oneself. [F. *se tromper*.]

1385 *Wyclif Jas.* i. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not herers only, *deceyunge* you self. 1535 *COVERDALE Bel & Dr.* 7 Daniel smyled, and sayde: O kyng, *disceue* not thyselfe. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii. I can no longer *deceive* myself. 1884 *GLADSTONE in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Do not let us *deceive* ourselves on that point.

d. In *pass.* sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 93 Ac many man *desceyved* hys... And weythill he be out of peryl. c. 1325 *POPE Temp. Edw.* II. (Derby) iv. Forsoth he is *desceyved*. He wenyth he doth [al] wel. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 33 We are foule *deceined* in you the tyme passed. 1553 *EDEM Treast. Nene Ind.* (Arb.) 41 He was not *deceined* in his opinion. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. i. 111 That is the voice, Or I am much *deceiv'd*, of Portia. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 197 How much is the good Duke *deceiv'd* in Angelo. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xiv. vi. I am very much *deceived* in Mr. Nightingale, if... he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

† 3. To be or prove false to; to play false, deal treacherously with; to betray. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1894 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh... þat þis rauen had him *deceueid*, Lett vt a doue. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 480 Thai swor that he had dissaitt thair lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptible rychesse of this worlde... forsaketh and *deceyueth* hym when he weneth best. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 11 You have *deceiv'd* our trust. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem. Epitaphs* 53 Fame *deceases* the dead mans trust. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 26. 125 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, *deceives* his trust.

b. *fig.* To prove false to; † to frustrate (a purpose, etc.) *obs.*; to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc.).

1571 *Act 13 Elis.* in Bolton *Stat. Ircl.* (1621) 360 Which good meaning of that good lawe... is daylie... *deceyved* by diverse evill disposed persons. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* lxviii. Till... doubtful moonlight did our rage *deceive*. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 190 The weak old Stallion will *deceive* thy Care. a 1700 — (J.), Nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 89 Never was expectation more completely *deceived*.

† 4. To cheat, overreach; defraud. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Þat mad be Tresorerer þou has *desceyued* him. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Thess.* iv. 6 That no man ouer go nether *disceyue* his brother in chaffaring. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 *Disceitously* wrought as in tananyng, where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be *disceuyd*. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 16 That sellis aid and ewil gylde for new and thair throw *dissauis* oders falslie. 1695 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 563 That the Borders... be... Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *Deceite* the Trees. 1666 — *Sylva* § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juice, there the Neighbourhood hurteth; for the one *deceiveth* the other.

† b. with of: To cheat out of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8626 (Cott.) Sco parcedit, þat sco was of hir child *deceid*. c. 1380 *Wyclif 11th Es.* (1880) 73 Whanne þei be rauine & ypocrisis *disceyuen* hem of here goodis. 1525 *Wida Edyth.* The sixt merye Jest: how this wydowe Edyth *deceided* a Draper, of a new Gowne and a new Kyrtell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 62 To *deceive* them of it and to gain it for themselves. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 990 Childless thou art, Childless remain; so Death shall be *deceav'd* his glut. a 1761 *OLDS in D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 563 [He] *deceived* me of a good sum of money which he owed me.

†5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). *Obs.* (Cf. CHEAT v. 5.)

1592 FLORIO *Sec. Fructus* 65 Let us do something to deceive the time, and that we may not think it long. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ii. (1668) 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. (R.), this while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 362 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvii. 36 Amusements to deceive away the time.

Deceived (dē'sēvd, poet. dē'sēvəd), *pp.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

1596 T. NORTON (*title*) To the Queens Maiesties poore deceived Subjects of the North Countrey, drawn into rebellion. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 16 The deceived and the deceiver are his. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iii. 11 Speeches taken.. from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving Schoolmen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvii, I curse not.. Though thou forsakest a deceived thing.

b. *absol.*
1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. 1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5, I was wrong... in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

Deceiver (dē'sēvər). Forms: a. 4 deceiour, 4-5 deceyuror(e, -or, 5-6 -ar, 6 deceyuer, deceauer, 7- deceiver. b. 4-6 dis-: see DECEIVE. [a. AF. *decevoir* = OF. *decevoir*, earlier *decevoir*, f. stem of *decevoir*; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE v.: see -ER¹ 2.]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 7 Many deceyours [1388 disseyners] witen out in to the world. c.1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. i, What are all tempore pyns but deceyours. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dissauer, *deceyur*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 16 Both the deceiver, and him that is deceived. 1555 BOEN *Decades* 313 An Italian deceiver who had before deluded the kynge of Englande and Portogale. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 556 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! 1834 LYTTON *Engene A. I. v*, The passions are at once our masters and our deceivers.

2. *Comb.*
1624 W. HALL *Man's Gt. Enemy* in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 199 Deceivur-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

Deceiving (dē'sēvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹] The action of the verb DECEIVE; deception.

c.1400 *Rom. Rose* 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than the Englishe lordes... for doute of deceyuyng... kept still the two trompettis pryvely. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Pet.* iii. 13 Delighting them selves in their deceytings. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 l. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

Deceiv'g, *pp.* a. [-ING²] That deceives; deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 87 This fals dissavand warldis bliss. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 260 Manie deceyving promises of life. a.1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a deceyving sin. c.1793 *Telegraph* in *Spir. Publ. Tracts* (1799) l. 26 The most deceyving tongue.

Hence **Deceiv'ingly** *adv.*

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 143 Hydyngce deceyvaundly wikke wib medelyng of good. c.1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 140 At carpe to me dissayvaundly. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 866 To listen appreciatingly even if deceiv'ingly.

Decelticize, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Decem-, L. *decem* ten, used in combination, as *decemjugis* ten-yoked, *decempedālis* ten feet long, *decemplicātus* ten-fold, etc.; hence in various technical words: **Decemco'state** a. [COSTA], having ten ribs. **Decemdentate** a. [L. *dens* tooth], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). **Decemfid** a. [L. *fidus* cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (*ibid.*). **Decemflorous** a. [L. *flōr*-us, -flowered], 'having ten flowers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemfoliate**, -foliolate [L. *folium* leaf, *foliolus* leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets. **Decemjugate** a. [L. *jugat*-us yoked], 'having ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemlocular** a. [L. *loculus* little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). † **Decemnovenal** a. [L. *decem-novem* nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNOVENAL. **Decemnovenarian**, a man of the Nineteenth Century; hence **Decemnovenarianism**, the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovenarianize** v., to act the decemnovenarian. **Decempedal** a. [L. *decempedālis*, f. *pes*, *ped*-feet], (a) ten feet in length (*obs.*); (b) having ten feet. **Decempedate** a. = *prec.* b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decempennate** a. [L. *penna* wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinnion-bone. **Decemplex** a. [L. *-plex*-fold], tenfold (*S.S. Lex.*). **DecemPLICATE** a. [L. *plicatus* plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (*ibid.*). **Decempunctate** a. [L. *punctum* a point], 'having ten points or spots' (*ibid.*). **Decemstriate** a. [L. *striatus* grooved], 'having ten striae' (*ibid.*).
1858 BENTHAM *Handbk. Brit. Flora* 7 *Decemdentate*.. *Decemfid*.. *Decemfoliate*.. *Decemfoliolate*. 1858 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 95 The Golden, decemnovenal, or Lunare

circle. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decemnovenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. 1863 [DE MORGAN] *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are, have been so nourished on theories... that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads. 1890 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* L. 316/1 'Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language. 1864 Miss CONNE *Studies New & Old* (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen. *Ibid.* 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) l. 48 A yet future decempartite division of that Empire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decempedal*, of ten foot, or ten foot long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

Decembre (dē'sēmbər). Also 4-6 -bre, 4 -bir, decembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember. Abbreviated Dec. [a. OF. *decembre*, *decembre*, ad. L. *December*, f. *decem* ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of -ber in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[a. 1000 *Menologium* 220 (Gr.) *Pæne folcum bringð morgen, to mannum monað to tune Decembris*.. ærra *Jula*.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 *Pe endlefe* day of December þe tonn hii wonne so. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24916 (Cott.) *Pat moneth þat man clepes*.. Decembre (*v.r.* -ber, -bir, decembre). 1460 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.*, *December's husbandrie*, O dirtie December For Christmas remember. 1593 T. MORLEY *Madrigals*, 'April is my mistress face', Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December. a. 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* i. ii, Don't you see December in her face? 1775 N. WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 88 The weather, which... was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xli, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride. 1841 T. H. KEY in *Smith Dict. Antig. s.v. Calendar, Roman*, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B.C., occurred on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Under Red Flag* vi, The Man of December and Sedan—it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III]—was dethroned.

attrib. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. a. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guanan* in, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant December days.

Hence **December v. nonce-wd.**, (a) *trans.* to give the character of December to; (b) *intr.* to celebrate December (as the time of Christmas festivities). **Decemberish** a., † **Decemberly** a., resembling December in dreariness and darkness. **Decembrist**, one connected in some specific way with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 332 Now falls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembling'. 1795 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 15 Dec., As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. 188a H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* II. 2 Certain of them called 'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne.

|| **Decemvir** (dē'sēmvɪr). [L., sing. of *decemviri*, originally *decem viri* 'the ten men']

Rom. Antig. (pl.) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; esp. the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B.C. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of Rome.

[1579 North *Plutarch* (1612) 864 Cicero... did one day sharply reprove and inveigh against this law of the Decemviri.] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxxii. 109 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemvirs above all appeale. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs. 1868 SMITH *Sm. Dict. Rom. Antig.* 127/2 *Decemviri Litibus Judicandis*.. Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri.

b. *transf.* A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Aug., I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. 188. I look forward to be one day of the decemvirs. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 202 The decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc.

c. *sing.* A member of such a body.
1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* iv. i. (Jod.), He slew his only daughter To save her from the fierce Decemvir's lust. 1744 tr. *Livy* I. 272 (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for taking his trial. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 351 Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

Hence **Decemvirship**, the office of decemvir.
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 (R.) The decemvirship, and the conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

Decency (dē'sēnsi). [ad. L. *decētia*, f. *decens* -is, f. *decemvir*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemviral laws (which now are known by the name of the twelve Tables). 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 Three Senators... have power to summon the Decemviral Colleged. 1833 FURFELL in *Philol. Museum* II. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government. 1852 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. IX. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

Decemvirate (dē'sēmvɪrət), [ad. L. *decemvirātus*, f. *decemvir*: see -ATE¹.] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 233 After the Decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. xv. 302 The decemvirate seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several.

b. *transf.* A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also *attrib.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 They read the letters addressed to the Decemvir Colleged. 1653 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 12 The room... is now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England. c.1776 Sir W. JONES *Let. Ld. Althorpe*, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

Decenary, *improp.* **decennary**, a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *decennarius* (*decennarius*), f. med. L. *decēna* (*decenna*) a tithing: see DECENAR.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a *decēna* or tithing.
1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.) To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place... was one great point of the decenary constitution.

B. *sb.* = med. L. *decēna*, a tithing: see quot. 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on *decenar* DECENAR + y, and so accepted by later writers. [c.1250 BRACON III. II. x, Diligent erit inquirendum si [latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et tunc erit decenna in misericordia coram iustitiaribus nostris.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. xlviii. (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full. c.1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 201 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. 1881 T. S. FRAMPTON *Hundred of Wrotham* 36 All males... should... be enrolled in a tithing, or decennary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† **Decence**. *Obs.* [a. F. *décence* (13-14th c. in Hatzi), ad. L. *decētia*: see next.] = next.

1678 SPRAT *Serm. Gal.* vi. 10 In good works... there may be goodness in the general; but decence and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. 1683 W. CLAGETT *Answ. Dissenter's Object.* 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 96 And must I own... my secret smart—What with more decence were in silence kept. [As confessedly Fr.: 1836 GREVILLE *Diary* 94 (Stanford) To the opera to see Tagliani dance... Her grace and decence are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

Decency (dē'sēnsi). [ad. L. *decētia*, f. *decens* -em becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or fact of being decent.

† 1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circumstances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemliness, propriety: a. of speech, action, or behaviour.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte of Poetrie* (R.), Of sortes and ages thou must note the manner and the guise, A decencie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poiesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 265 To ppenov... we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*] our owne Saxon English terme is [*seemlynesse*]. *Ibid.* 271 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behaviour. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Manual* lix. 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/1 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christi's Divinity* 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. v. § 4 The great Design of Prudence... is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity. *Obs.*

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 364 Reserving two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* 17 With Scholastic flourish, beneath the decencie of a king. 1661 MORGAN *Sphere* *Century* iv. v. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his... estate.

† c. Fitness of form or proportion: Comeliness.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xlv. (1660) 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 80 For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

† 2. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civil Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decencie, society, elegance [etc.]. 1660 R. CORE *Power & Subj.* 89 Decencie and order must presup-

pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke] lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 39 To bear the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1702 Eng. *Theophrastus* 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1732-3 SWIFT *Lett. Mrs. Pilkington* 1 Jan. I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumbria. Beggar*, Many, I believe, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency. 1855 L.D. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLAOSTONE in *Times* 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

b. *esp.* Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* Fiv. Peradventure they would accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein. Is there one sole word in all this work... to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse*, Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 137 Sir Elisha Leighton... maintained an outward decency... yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* ii. 28 The black glistening forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. *Ibid.* xix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philol.* III. ix. There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

4. *pl.* Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely *sing.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow from all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ep. Ded. They have copied... the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700 — *Sigismunda & G.* 701 O ever faithful heart, I have performed the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiavelli* *Ess.* (1854) 49/a He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

b. *pl.* The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 375 He may be... better able to command the decencies... of life. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xiii. 111 In this sense the poor are those who... severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessities. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1894 H. SIDGWICK in *Times* 13 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

Decend, etc.: see DESCEND, etc.

Decene (dĕ'sĕn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + -ENE.]

The olefine of the decacarbon or DECYL series, C₁₀H₂₀. Also called *Decylene*. 1877 WATTS *Fewnes' Chem.* 52.

† **De'cener**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 decenier, disenser, 7 deciner, -or, 7-8 decenner. [a. AngloFr. *decener* = OF. *decenier*, mod.F. *disenier*, *disenier*, *dizainier*, in med.L. *decenarius* (improp. *decenarius*), f. *decena*, in OF. *disenier*, -aine, Pr. *desena*, Sp. *decena*, a group of ten, a tithing.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1555 WATERMAN *Farlie Facions* II. x. 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseniers. 1589 IVE tr. *Dn Bellay's Instr.* 80 The Souldiers [should exercise] by themselves euerie holic day, with their Deceniers [*chefs de chambre*] Chiefs of squadrons, and Corporals. 1667 S. WARD *Serm.*, *Jethro's Justice*, From the Gouverneur of the thousand to the Centurion, from him to the Tithing-man or Deciner.

2. a. The head of a decena or tithing; a tithing-man or borsholder; b. A member of a tithing.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Deciners*... signifieth... such as were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten fiburgs for the maintenance of the king's peace. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Deciner is now used for the chiefe man of a Dozen, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 43 All Free-men were Decenniers, that is, ranked into several tens. 1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.). In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice. [1869] W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 105 There was a staff of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the peace of the manor and borough... The name commonly given to these officers was *decener*, and under it at the present day they are associated in many instances with municipal boroughs.]

Decennial (dĕ'sĕn'ĭ-əl), a. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *decennalis* of ten years, f. *decem* + *annus*. Cf. F. *décennal* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 26 They appointed Archons, or Decennial Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 1708 MOTTEUX *Nobélais* (1737) V. 235 A Decennial Prescription.

† **Decennalian**, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 376 The Medontidae still held the decennalian government.

Decennary (dĕ'sĕn'ĕ-ri), a. and sb. [f. L. *decennarius* of ten years + -ARY: cf. DECENNIAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 577 The average home-produce of wheat... during each of these decennary periods.

B. *sb.* A period of ten years; a decennium.

1822 W. R. HAMILTON in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary. 1826 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 74 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that... during the earlier five years [etc.].

Decennary: see DECENARY.

Decenniad. [irreg. f. L. DECENNIVM + -AD, after *triad*, *chiliad*, etc.] = DECENNIVM.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 239 The increase... was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad. 1882 *Athenum* 3 June 692/t During three decennads of the latter half of the present century.

Decennial (dĕ'sĕn'ĭ-əl), a. (sb.) [f. L. *decennivm* (see next) + -AL: cf. *centennial*. The L. *adj.* was *decennalis*, whence DECENNIAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years.

1565 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decennial*, belonging to or containing ten years. 1688 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 At a complete decennial interval. 1758 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 121 The interest of a majority of the house... illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 625 A table in which the decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* III. 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

b. Of persons: Holding office for ten years.

1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till n.c. 683.

B. *sb.* A decennial anniversary or its celebration. U. S. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence *Decennially adv.*, every ten years.

1874 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

|| **Decennium** (dĕ'sĕn'ĭ-əm). Pl. -ia. [L., f. *decenn*-is of ten years, f. *decem* ten + *annus* year: cf. *biennius*, *biennium*, and CENTENNIVM.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 590 To teach all their lessons of the last decennium. 1864 PUSEY *Lett. Daniel* i. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 *Census Eng. & Wales Prelim. Report* p. xii. The decrease of the population of Ireland... in each succeeding decennium.

† **Decennoval** (dĕ'sĕn'ō-vāl), a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *decennovialis*, f. *decem-novem* nineteen: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to nineteen (years).

1681 HOOKE *Phil. Collect.* XII. 28 Dionysius Exiguus introduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 75 Meton... constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.

So † **Decennovary**, † **Decennovenal**, = prec.

1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. II. 1. ii. 57 An Interval of 1257 Years, which make 66 Decennoval Cycles, and somewhat more. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 425 Through the whole Decennoval Cycle.

Decension, -sor, *obs.* DESCENSION, -sor.

Decent (dĕ'sĕnt), a. [a. F. *décent* (15th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *decēt-em*, pr. pp. of *decēre* to become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v.* xxix. The syngres highte digiti... of this worde decent [Bodl. M.S. decere], to saye in Englyshe seemly, for they ben seemly secrete.]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1539 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the kings horses should be kept in them [stables]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec., The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford... was a decent solemnity.

a. 1777 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* I. 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the flesh. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.*, Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. So total a change... that we think it decent to communicate it in a plain chapter. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* III. Showing, too, in flesh and decent phrase. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained

episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution.

† b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 54 a goodly... manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honour is decente for the kynge. 1640 *Yorker Union Hon.* 77 The Tombe... is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. SMITH *Myt. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Basset Table* 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. a. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

† 2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, handsome.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Decent*, comely, handsome. 1625 BACON *Ess. Buildings* (Arb.) 552 An Inward Court... Which is to be... Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautiful Arches, as High as the first Story. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symmetrical measure of the parts orderly united. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 273 Her decent hand a shining jav'lin bore. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house... two of them were very large and decent.

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; *esp.* conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vtiward deuotion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 145 For vertue, and true beaute of the soule, For hosteite, and decent carriage. 1625 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Oct., 'Twill not be decent for me to inquire into y^r Affair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* IV. 20 Be sure to associate... with men of decent and honourable life. 1770 GIBSON *On Aeneid* VI. Misc. Wks. 1796 II. 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Aeneas with infamy. 1830-a CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant*. (Tegg's ed.) 375 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becominer life? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking. 1865 MILL in *Storm. Star* 6 July, Would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons. 1731 SWIFT *Poems, Strephon & Chloe*, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1886 II. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* xix. 437 The Wa-Caga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 Honestus... makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 239 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor... a decent well-behaved man. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* III, *Captain F.*—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. *Lady C.*—Decent families: ay, decent is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Trist. Such* II. 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* I. xxiii. 200, I remember a pantaloons... He was a very sober decent fellow.

b. of appearance, dress, etc.

1696 tr. *Dn Mont's Voy. Levant* 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxii. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way.

Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quotes, which may belong to it. [c. 1644] TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1773 J. BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1826 CORRETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 27 The locusts... appeared... to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xi. She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. *Mod. (Oxford Tutor)* He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose.

6. *quasi-adv.* Decently.

1755-20 POPE *Hud.* vii. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead. 1761 ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles of Frankly* (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. *Comb.*, as *decent-lived*, *looking*.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Montray Fam.* II. 152 A small but

tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 6/1. I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

Decentish (dĕ'sentĭsh), *a. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

a 1814 DIBDIN 'Tom Tough' in *Univ. Songster* (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish sort of character. 1854 *Motley Corr.* 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

Decently (dĕ'sentli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency †snitably; †fittingly; becomingly; respectfully.

1552 HULOET, *Decently, decenter.* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 39 To rewlle his ryng In Godlie manner, decentlie. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. xiv. 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg. honeste; WYCLIF, and all 16th c. vv. honestly] and in order. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 192 He also caused the corpses of the Christians, decently to be interred. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women.* The woman . . . shall come into the Church decently apparelled. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 221 My wife . . . treated me more decently than she had been wont to do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 2 My father was burthened with more children than he could decently support. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently. 1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 151 If I feel decently well.

† **Decentness**, *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality of being decent; decency, propriety.

1561 VERON *Hunting of Purg.* 37 Shall they [our dead] be carried forth, without any decentness, as we he went to carry forth dead horses? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 There is a comeliness in eche kinde, and a decentness in degree. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb. The lawfulness, decentness, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

Decentralization (dĕ'sentrāloiz'jən), [*n.* of action from next. So mod.F. *décentralisation* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; *esp.* in *Politics*, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 BASTIAT & PORTER *Gen. Interest* 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 M. D. CONWAY *Republ. Superst.* i. i. 10 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralization in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

Decentralize (dĕ'sentrāloiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. *décentraliser* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

trans. To undo the centralization of; to distribute administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence *Decentralized*, *Decentralizing* *ppl. adjs.*

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 91 These unconcentrated, or rather de-centralized masses of stars. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* i Aug. What you want is to decentralize your Government. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxx. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

† **Deceper**, *v. Obs.* [Illiterate spelling of *de-separe* or *deseperare*, *a. OF.* *deseperare*, *deseperer*, *ad. late L.* *dis-sēparāre*, *f. dis-* asunder + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE, SEVER.] *trans.* To dis sever. Hence † **Deceperation** [OF. *deceperacion* (Godf.)], separation, severance.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 13b, The one decepered from the other. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the lone be twene hem.

Decephalize (dĕ'sēfālōiz), *v. Biol.* [DE- II. 1: cf. CEPHALIZATION (Gr. κεφαλή head).]

To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence **Decephalization**, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.)

1863 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Science & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of cephalization . . . by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of decephalization by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of *Vertebrates* and *Articulatæ*. *Ibid.* 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

Deception, *obs. f.* DISCEPATION, discussion.

† **Deceptible**, *a. Obs.* [? *a. obs. F.* *deceptible* or directly *f. L.* type **deceptibilis*: see -BLE.] Apt to be deceived.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition, perhaps there should not need any other evicton. *Ibid.* i. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind. Hence **Deceptibility**.

1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* i. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Necklace* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea . . . has produced a deceptibility . . . that will clutch at straws.

Deception (dĕ'sepjən). Also 6 dis-. [*a. F.* *deception* (13th c. in *Hatzf.*), *ad. L.* *deception-em*, *n.* of action from *decipere* to DECEIVE.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 76 Hope dispeired, a gwerdonles gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful deceptioun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes Fij*, þe hame-dooers & loveth falshode and descepcion. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xxvi. 95 What grete deceptions and injuries she ymagyneth ayenst the. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servantes* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Fle dyseceyte, gyle, and decepyon. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 126 For greit discepioun all this thing he did. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), All deception is a misapplying of those signs which . . . were made the means of signs signifying or conveying their thoughts. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxi. 144 The public has fallen into the deception. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery; a cheat, sham.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx. There is some deception, some trick. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 176 Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Espresso* Life III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

Hence **Deceptionist**, one who performs feats of illusion; a juggler.

1883 *Society* 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist' . . with his marvellous juggling tricks.

Deceptional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.

1830 GALT *Laurie T. v.* vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part.

Deceptions (dĕ'sepjəs), *a. Now rare.* [*a. obs. F.* *deceptieux*, -cieux, in med.L. *deceptios-us* (Du Cange), *f. deceptiō-em*: see -OUS.] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 123 An esperance. . . That doth inuēt th'ast of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptiōus fūctiōns. 1789 *Bath Jnrl.* 20 July Advt., To puff off an old stock in a deceptiōus manner. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 437 Deceptiōus terms. 1. In the war department, —honour and glory. 2. In international affairs, honour, glory, and dignity. 1829 *Examiner* 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptiōus demonstrations. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 622 Stripped of its deceptiōus summer verdure.

† **Deceptiously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a way as to deceive.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bathhouse. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* cxv, Circumstantially but deceptiously evidentiary.

Deceptitious (dĕ'septi'jəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem *decept-* (see next) + -itious (from L. -ictus).] Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts.

Deceptive (dĕ'septiv), *a.* [*a. F.* *deceptif*, -ive (1378 in *Hatzf.*), in med. or mod.L. *deceptivus*, *f. decept-* ppl. stem of *decipere* to deceive; see -IVE.] In English a recent word (not in Shaks.), which has taken the place of DECEPTIOUS.] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving.

Deceptive cadence (Music): false or interrupted cadence: see FALSE *a.* 2 b.

1617 COTGR., *Deceptif*, deceptive, deceitfull, deceiving. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* c 1780 V. KNOX *Remarks Gram. Schools* (R.), It is to be feared, that this mode of education . . . is ultimately deceptive. 1787 HARGRAVE *Tracts, Case of Impositions* (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 171 We see the same men . . . kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

† *b.* as *sb.* Deceiving faculty. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

Deceptively (dĕ'septivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

1825 COLEBRIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 If he use the words, *right and obligation*, he does it deceptively. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 58 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little Nemeobius Lucina.

Deceptiveness, [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

Deceptivity (dĕ'septiviti), [f. as DECEPTIVE + -ITY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also *concr.* a thing of deceptive character.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Sham-thing.

† **Deceptor**, *Obs.* In 5 -our. [*ad.* (through Fr.) L. *deceptor-em* deceiver, agent-n. from *decipere* to deceive. Cf. later F. *decepteur* (Littré).] A deceiver.

1484 CAXTON *Esop* iv. xi. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and deceptours of god and of the world.

† **Deceptory**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L.* *deceptorius* deceitful, *f. deceptor-em* deceiver: see -ORY. In obs. F. *deceptoire*.] Apt to deceive.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xi. (1554) 25 a, See how deceptorye been all these worldly revolutions. 1727-30 in BAILEY vol. II, and folio; whence 1755 in JOHNSON.

Deceptress, *rare.* [*item.* of DECEPTOR, answering in sense to L. *deceptrix*: see -ESS.] A female deceiver.

1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* II. viii. 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed.

† **Decepture**, *Obs.* [f. L. *decept-* ppl. stem of *decipere* + -URE.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

Decerebrize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CEREBR-UM + -IZE.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

Decern (dĕ'sērn), *v.* [*a. F.* *décerner* (1318 in Godef.), *ad. L.* *décernere* to decide, pronounce a decision, *f. DE- I. 2 + cernere* to separate, distinguish, decide: see CERN *v.* In OF. *décerner* was confused in form with *descerner*, *discerner*; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.; hence, in English also, *decern* is found with the sense DISCERN.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

† 1. *trans.* To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). *Obs.* a. with simple obj.

c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. ii. 110 Be þe Text þai decerne all Tha casis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 The controuersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshoppe of Rome.

b. with *inf.* or *object clause*.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 220 a/1 Holy faders . . . decerned & concluded that it sholde be buried with theyr mayster. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince . . . had decerned to send me his orator to France. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 531 This ilk Donald . . . decernit hes thairfor richt suddantlie To gif battell. 1547 *Homilies* i. Charity 1. (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

c. *intr.*

1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris conuenit to dispute and decerne upoun the questioun.

2. *trans.* To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a DECREE: see quot. 1774 in d.

a. with simple obj.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She . . . was denounced . . . contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 181 But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

b. that something be done.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 274 The lordis of this present Parlement [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes . . . schal lese . . . her dignite. 1515 R. SAMSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 17 A commissiō to some men . . . to decern [that] the same one exceptiō and process . . . were of no strength. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 21 It was decerned that . . . shoe should be transportit to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

c. a person, etc. to be or to do something. † To decern in: to mulct in by decree of court.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 306 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis content in said actis. 1559 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Rich. II an. 23 II. 495 We . . . by the power, name, and authoritie to us . . . committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 FABYAN dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard . . . to be . . . unworthy to the rule and governance. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun . . . for his contumacie in not coming to the Committie . . . is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. *Ibid.* 43 Decerns Alexander Gordoun . . . to content and pay to George Glendonyng . . . the sounge of xxij lib. xiijs. iiijd. 1682 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argyle to be Execute to the Death. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 They . . . decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. 1754 *Faskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother.

d. *intr.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xvii. 29 b, When they suffre, they decerne: when they hold theyr peace, they crye aloud. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 52 Authoritie, in governing, judging, and decerning. 1774 *Interlocutor* in A. McKay *Hist. Kirkmarnock* (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters *simpliciter*, and decerns. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 437/1 The court below . . . decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Debris*, If the sum decerned for . . . do not exceed, etc.

e. *transf.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this': another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

II. To discern.

† 3. *trans.* To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing from another). *Obs.*

a 1535 [see DECERNING]. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 16 b, That belefe was a condiciō which decerned them that shall enioye the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spous of Jesus Christ, from the Mother of confusion. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Pr. Acad.* i. 99 That rule... whereby... he decerneth and chooseth good from bad. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impres's Wks.* (1711) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others.

b. *intr.* To distinguish, discriminate between. a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) To deserne between the true doctrine and the false. 1892 A. R. WATSON *Geo. Gilfillan* iii. 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 9 Then all that we ether by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 *Blanchardine* Pt. II. Ded., You may well decerne, that my willing minde dooth bewraie my good meaning. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service. a 1638 MARIE *Apostasie Wks.* (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport, & War* 37 Differences... that cannot be decerned by the eye.

Hence **Decerning** *vbl. sb.*, + **Decernment**.

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) The decerning of the true word of God... from the countrefet woordes of man. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 125 marg., The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 122 Judge by your owne decernement, how much. a 1679 I. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. l. 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

Decernable, var. of DISCERNABLE.

+ **Decernent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *decernent-em*, pr. ppl. of *decernere* to DECERN.] Decerning; = DECERNATORY 1.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are all dependent on the Divine Will either decernent or legislative.

Decerniture (dĕ's'ni-ti-ūr). *Sc. Law.* [f. DECERNIT v. (or its source)]; the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as *invest, investiture*. Cf. CERNITURE.] The action of decerning; a DECREE of a (Scottish) court of justice.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380 Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction. 1666 in Brown *Suppl. Morrison's Decisions* (1826) I. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutross & Tulliallan* I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1885 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep. 10 Appeal* 500 The first question... is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is... correct.

+ **Decerp**, v. Obs. Pa. ppl. *decerpēd*, *decerpēt*. [ad. L. *decerpere* to pluck off, crop, cull, f. DE- I. 2 + *carpere* to pluck, etc. With the pa. ppl. *decerpit*, cf. L. *decerpit-us*. (Cf. DISCERP; the two were often confused.)]

trans. To pluck off or out; to extract, excerpt.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, Tulli saith... Mannes soule, beinge decerpit or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thing... but with god hym selfe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* Ded. I. 2 Out of whom I decerpēd and chose (zaptim) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 255 Plums, decerpēd from... different trees. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerpēd or cut out.

¶ For DISCERP, to pull to pieces, divide.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Howe this most noble Isle of the world was decerpit and rent in pieces.

+ **Decerpt**, v. Obs. [f. L. *decerpit*, ppl. stem of *decerpere*; see prec. Cf. EXCERPT.] = prec.

a 1612 DONNE *Biadvantors* (1644) 83 The rags of Fathers decerpit and decort by Gratian, and the glosses of these. 1651 *Kaleid's Ghost* 355 The soule of the world, from which... they... taught... that... the Soules of men, were decerpit.

+ **Decerptible**, a. Obs. rare. -o [f. L. ppl. stem *decerpit* (see prec.) + -IBLE: cf. *computabile*.] 'That may be cropped off' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

+ **Decerption**. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. *decerpere*, *decerpit*; see DECERT and -ION.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657); that which is plucked off.

1664 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerpitions of our parents.

+ **Decertation**. Obs. [ad. L. *decertation-em*, n. of action f. *decertare* to fight it out, contend, f. DE- I. 3 + *certare* to contend.] Contention, strife, contest; dispute.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin amongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 213 A decertation between the disease and nature. 1661 ARNWAY *Tablet* 213 (L.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'.

Deces, decese, decesse (e, obs. ff. DECEASE.

Decess (dĕ's'es). rare. [ad. L. *decēssus* going down, decrease, f. *decēdere* to go down, depart, etc.: cf. DECREASE.] Decrease, diminution.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 17 Whatever... from below Receives not of accession or decesse. *Ibid.* xxiv. 167.

Decession (dĕ's'e-jən). Now rare. [ad. L. *decēssion-em*, n. of action from *decēdere* (see prec.). (Cf. OF. *decēssion* 15th c.)] Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp. to accession).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 387 The British

Church in primitive Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein a first Decession. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 36 By rebellions decessions, and absementments of himselfe. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. SCOTT *Ess. Drapery* 7 (T.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 48 By this... decession of the Jews. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decesse, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of.

Hence **Decessionist**, an advocate of secession. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and... the decessionists.

+ **Decessor**. Obs. [a. L. *decēssor*: one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc.) 'predecessor', agent-n. from *decēdere* to depart, retire.] = PREDECESSOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Cheife and Decessor Peter. 1651-3 — *Serm.* for year I. iv. 42 David... humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors.

Deceue, -ayue, Deceyt (e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

Deceuer, Deceuz, obs. ff. DISSEVER, DECEASE.

+ **Dechar'm**, v. Obs. [a. F. *dēcharmer*, in Colgr. *dēcharmer* 'to vnccharme, vnsPELL', f. *dē, des-, L. dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *charmer* to charm.] *trans.* To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

16... HARVEY (J.), He was... cured by decharming the witchcraft.

+ **Dechay**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *decha-eir, decha-ir*; see DECA-.] By-form of DECA- v.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, ande cummis to subuersione.

+ **Deche**, v. Obs. [OE. *dēcan*: app. not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid lineare scytan gedēdd mid wrytun. c 1000 SAX. *Leechb.* l. 150 Dēc bonne anne clād þær of, leze to dām sare. *Ibid.* l. 182 lxxviii, Cneca mid rýsle, and gedec anne clād þær mid [cf. lxxix, Smyre bonne anne clād þær mid, leze to þære militan]. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1124 Al thes comixt wol deche Every defaute, and all the woundes leche. *Ibid.* ix. 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal seymet, Tenne yxels myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsum instrument.

+ **Decheerful**, a. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [See DE- II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. vii, O decheerful 'practice, uncomfortable servant.

Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize: see DE- II. 1.

Dechenite (dĕ'xĕn-īt, dĕ-k-). *Min.* [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses.

1851 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 208 Dechenite comes from... Bavaria. 1884 in *DANA Min.* 604.

De-christianize, v. [DE- II. 1 (OF. had *dechristianer*.)] *trans.* To deprive or divest of its Christian character; to make no longer Christian.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 DEAN BURTON in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 1/2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence **De-christianized** *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.*, **De-christianization**.

1860 D. P. CHASE in *Standard* 27 Oct., The De-Christianizing of the Colleges of Oxford. 1884 *Church Q. Rev.* July 434 A dechristianized nation. 1882 W. S. LILLY in *Spectator* 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country (France) are proceeding *pari passu*.

Deci- (desi), shortened from L. *decimus* tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. DECA-.) Thus **Décigare, Décigramme, -gram, Décilitre, Décimètre, Décistère**, the tenth part of the *are, gramme, litre, mètre, and stère* respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 DUPRÉ, *Neol. Fr. Dict.* s. v. In dry measure, the... décilitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 363 It was about three decimetres in length. 1810 *Ibid.* XXIV. 301 Deciar = a-3 square toises. *Ibid.*, Decimeter = decilitre = decistere = decigram. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* i. 14, 1 decilitre = 6-102238 cubic inches. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/7 Cartridges of one decimetre in length each. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 6/3 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms, as + **deci-duodecimal a.**, (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Sex-decimal*, when the planes that belong to the prism... and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or *vice versa*... In the same manner, we say, *octo-decimal*, *octo-duodecimal*, and *deci-duodecimal*.

Decidable (dĕ'si-dā'b'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 52 What the vse... of them may be... is not easily decidable. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 156, 115 Controversies... about Faith, are either not at all decidable... or they may

be determined by Scripture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. vi. (1743) 3/6 All cases of trade... are there decidable. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i. (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

+ 2. To be decided, open to decision. Obs.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 788 It was a question decidable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt with.

Decide (dĕ'si-d), v.¹ Forms: 4-7 *decide*, 5 *decide*, 5-6 *decyde*, 6 *disayde*, *discede*, 7 *discede*, 6- *decide*. [a. F. *decider* (1403 in Hatcl.), ad. L. *decidere* to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- I. 2 + *cadere* to cut. In OF. also *decider*, in Eng. *des-, dis-*: cf. DE- I. 6.]

1. *trans.* To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 420 Bifore his cause were decided bytenne wyse men. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Afoence* (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and pleyd. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 There is great controuersie touching the Earthes forme: which must be decided... or we can safely procede further. 1594 HOOKER *Recl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 146 Till it be... decided who have stood for truth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 182 Either end in peace... Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. *Mod.* This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

1710 STERLE *Tatler* No. 141 P. 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. Const. *between, in favour of, against*; also with *clause* (or its equivalent).

1732 POPE *Fp. Bathurst* I. Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. ii, Let heaven decide Between me and my foes. 1792 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1824 MARRIAT *Privateer* man avil. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable. 1854 T. D. HARDY *Mem. Ld. Langdale* to His father, had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxii, Moments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind; determine, resolve. Const. *inf., on, upon, against*.

1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1887 C. J. ARREY *Eng. Ch. & its Epr.* II. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. *Mod.* Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

+ 5. *trans.* To cut off, separate. Obs. rare.

1579 in Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us from the rest.

+ **Decide**, v.² Obs. rare. [ad. L. *decidere* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1 + *cadere* to fall.] *intr.* To fall off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

Decided (dĕ'si-dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECIDE v.¹.]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 *Impartial Hist. War in Amer.* 319 Such various accounts have been given... that it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 ROOD *Chronatics* xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. II. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

Decidedly (dĕ'si-dĕd'l), *adv.* [-LY².]

1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 3) 46 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and... some are decidedly ugly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner, with decision, unhesitatingly.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 117 He decidedly answered, No. 1884 SIR J. STEPHN in *Law Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc.].

Decidedness. [-NESS.] The quality of being decided; see the adj.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. vii. 21 Decidedness of principle.

+ **Decidement**. Obs. rare. [f. DECIDE v.¹ + -MENT: cf. *judgement*.] = DECISION.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. i, Decidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen.

† **Decidence** (de'sidēns). *Obs.* [f. as DECIDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. DECADENCE.] 1. Falling off. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 127 The decidence of their [deer's] horns.

2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 165 If the blood, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.]. *Ibid.* xviii. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence.

† **Decidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* p. 238 Flowers not, till the ebb or decidency.

† **Decident**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *decident-em*, pr. pp. of *decidere* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *cadere* to fall: cf. DECADENT.] Falling. 1674 DUKANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

Decider (dēs'idēn). [f. DECIDE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which decides (a controversy, question, etc.).

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controversies. 1764 Foote *Patron* i. Wks. 1799 i. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. 1862 WILBERFORCE *Lett. in Life* III. 106 The danger of having... the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

b. *spec. in Racing.* A final race or heat which decides the contest; *esp.* an extra one run for that purpose, *e.g.* after a dead heat.

1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He... disposed of Egerie in the decider. 1887 *Daily News* 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year... and in the decider Button Park proved... the better.

Deciding (dēs'idīn), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 382 For the decyding of the same matter. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 20 In decyding of Questions in Philosophy.

Deciding, *pp. a.* [-ING².] That decides; decisive.

1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

Hence **Decidingly** *adv.*, decisively, by way of decision.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Herodotus... hath cleared this point... and so decidingly concludeth.

Decidua (dēs'iduā). [mod. or med. L. for *membrana decidua* deciduous membrane: see DECIDUOUS.]

1. *Phys.* A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles *membrana caduca* or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery... The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion. 1794 J. HUNTER *Wks.* 1837 IV. 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity... sufficiently prove conception to have taken place. 1841 E. RIGBY *Syst. Midwifery* i. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

attrib. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 335 The so called decidua cells.

2. *Path.* The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhœa.

1864 F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* ii. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. 1869 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua.

Decidual (dēs'iduāl), *a. Phys.* [f. DECIDUA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 OWEN *Note* in J. Hunter's *Wks.* IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. 1859 TROO *Cycl. Anat.* V. 653 These two decidual coats. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* I. ii. ix. 254 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

Deciduary, *a. rare.* [f. as DECIDUOUS + -ARY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

|| **Deciduata** (dēs'iduātā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animalia*) of *deciduāt-us*: see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta; with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata.

Deciduate (dēs'iduāt), *a. Zool.* [ad. med. L. *deciduāt-us*, f. DECIDUA: see -ATE² 2.] a. Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata*. b. Of the nature of a decidua; said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.*

273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 474 The placenta is deciduate.

Deciduity (desidī'riti). *rare.* [f. L. type **deciduītās*, f. *decidu-us*: see -ITY.] Deciduousness.

1846 WORCESTER cites KEITH.

Deciduous (dēs'iduəs), *a.* [f. L. *decidu-us* falling down, falling off (f. *decid-ere*: see DECIDENT) + -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *decidu*.]

† 1. Falling down or off. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Æstival Stars.

† b. Sinking, declining. *Obs. rare.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 16 You round deciduous day, Tressed with soft beams.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth. Opposed to *persistent* or *permanent*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Deciduous leaf. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. II. §1, Which some anatomists therefore call deciduous parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fetus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Deciduous*, is that which is apt or ready to fall. Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is deciduous with the Flower, i.e. falls from off the Plant with it. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. p. xxii, Upright branched horus, annually deciduous. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf deciduous. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 290 The first set of teeth, called deciduous or milk teeth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* PL. xv. 353 The deciduous... scales of the leaf buds.

b. *Bot.* Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves every year; opposed to *evergreen*.

1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 141 The oak [and] the terebith... being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an ever-green. 1816 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

c. *Zool.* Of insects: That shed their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. *Phys.* = DECIDUAL.

1829 BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) III. 445 That the ovum... upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

3. *fig.* Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded. E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together... was deciduous. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence **Deciduously**, **Deciduouslyness**.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deciduousness*, aptness to fall. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* viii. 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

Decigram, -gramme: see DECI-

Decil, **decile**. *Astrol.* [Corresponds to F. *décile* also *dextil*, Littré], prob. med. L. **decilis*, app. f. *decem* ten, after *quintilis*, *sextilis*.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* i. (1696) 11 Aspects... Semi-quintil or Decil. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* L. xi. 39 The Quintile... the Biquintile... the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc. We hope... we shall never be forced to own such Dribbles of Aspects.

Decilitre: see DECI-

Decillion (dēs'iljən). [f. DECI-, L. *decem* ten, on the analogy of *million*: cf. *billion*.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. Hence **Decillionth** *a. and sb.*; **Decillionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homeopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. 1865 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 345 If the homeopathsists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

† **Decim**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *decima*: see next.] A tenth part, tithe.

1638 Sir R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 19 It was so... in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans.

|| **Decima** (de'simā). [L., for *decima pars*, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe.

a 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like... are fit to be released... in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Majesty more. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* VIII. 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. *Mus. a.* The interval of a tenth. (Common in med. L. but rare in Eng.) b. An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. *rare.*

1819 in REES *Cycl.* XI.

Decimal (de'simāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *decimal-is* of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. *decima* tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and F. *décimal* in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. *decimus* tenth, or *decem* ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

Decimal arithmetic: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or decimal notation is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b). *Decimal numeration*, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. *Decimal coinage* or *currency*, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so decimal system of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin* (title) *Disme*: The Art of Tenths, or *Decimall Arithmetike*, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoever, by whole numbers without fractions, by the four principles of common Arithmetike... Invented [1585] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin. 1619 H. LUTY *Art of Tens* or *Decimall Arithmetike* 24 Here followeth two Tables of Decimall accounts for money. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call: Uselesse, but to make others Decimal. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1085/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions. 1782a Gouv. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1839) I. 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 245 The Hindūs are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation. 1864 COLENSO *Arithmetick* (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage... has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. *Decimal fraction* († *number*): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); *spec.* a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the *decimal point*), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of *decimal places* († *parts*) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

† *Decimal thirds*: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so *d. fourths*, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions, the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. W. R. Ball, *Short Hist. Mathem.* (1888) 176.)

1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithms* 19 Logarithms... to fall upon decimal numbers... which are easy to be added or abated to or from any other number. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 60, 1000, which decimal fraction is 15. 104d. *Ibid.* 69, 2.060000... is a mixt decimal fraction. *Ibid.* 70 To find Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 222 So 0.003125 divided by 0.125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. 1873 J. HAMELIN SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. *Ibid.* 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. *Ibid.*, During the progress of the decimal agitation.

† 2. Relating to tithes. *Obs.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 10, 106 Can one Bishop... discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? 1653 MILTON *Brettings* Wks. (1851) 377, I see them still so loth to unlure their decimall Arithmetick, and still grasp thir Tithes. a 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimall, and matrimonial.

b. *sb.* † 1. A tenth part. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. xiii. (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Cj b, And the inches... I subdivide into Decimals. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iij. 156 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see 1 b); in *pl.* often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1): cf. CONICS.

Recurring decimal: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called *repeating* when one figure recurs as .111 etc., written .1 (= $\frac{1}{9}$), and *circulating* when two or more recur as .142857 (= $\frac{1}{7}$).

1651 R. JAGER (title), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 83, I find the decimal... 171286. *Ibid.* 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 107 When a Decimal... is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers. 1805 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 180 The decimal of a farthing. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 42 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 29 pounds and a decimal. 1858 LARNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 23 A portion... expressed by the decimal .003665.

b. *fig.* a 'fraction'; a (small) portion or part. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Beholding... faintest

decimal of promise. 189a W. W. PERRYON *Memorab. Jesus* I. 1 Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses.

Hence **Decimatism**, a decimal system or theory. **Decimallist**, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). **Decimallization**, the process of decimalizing. **Decimalize** *v.*, to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths (*trans.* and *absol.*).

1864 WEBSTER, *Decimallism*. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The ranks of the decimalists. 1887 *Ibid.* 11 June 83/1 The decimalists... pester the general community with mills... and dimes and half dimes. 1855 R. SLATER (*title*), Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimallisation of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimallisation. 1856 *Leisure Hour V.* 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimallize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimallizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 19 There would be no advantage in decimallizing the penny; the halfpenny and farthing are all we want.

Decimally (de'simālī), *adv.* [*LY* 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, As Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 200, etc. So when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as .5, .05, .005, etc. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 8a The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xvi. 125 The Weight... is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7.31.

† **Decimate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. decimat-us* tithing, area whence lithe is collected, *f. L. decimāre* to tithe.] Tithing, tithe.

1641 Heywood *Reader here*, etc. 1 That not with their due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must increase their rent?

Decimate (de'simēt), *v.* [*f. L. decimā-re* to take the tenth, *f. decim-us* tenth; see *-ATE* 3. Cf. *F. decimer* (16th c.).]

† 1. To exact a tenth or a tithe from; to tax to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.* In *Eng. Hist.*, see DECIMATION 1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 MAJOR-GEN. DESBROW: *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., Not one man was decimated but who had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i. I have heard you are as poor as a decimated Cavalier. 1670 PENN *Lib. Conc.* Debated Wks. 1726 L. 447 The insatiable Appetites of a decimating Clergy. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 96 That all who had been in arms for the king... should be decimated; that is pay a tenth part of their estates. a 1845 [see DECIMATION].

† 2. To divide into tenths, divide decimally. *Obs.* 1749 SMETHURST in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 22 The Chinese... are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their Coins, etc. decimated.

3. *Milit.* To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 DYMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 42 All... were by a martial court condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mitigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were only decimated by lot. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 30 In Ireland... [he] [Earl of Essex] decimated certain troops that ran away, renewing a piece of the Roman Discipline. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 185 Appius decimated, that is, put every Tenth Man to death among the Soldiers. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* VI. xxii. v. 293 The soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary... to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. *transf.* a. To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. b. *rhetorically* or *loosely*. To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 385 The... Lord... sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve. 181a W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 281 An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1848 C. BRONTE *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again. 1877 FIELD *Killarney to Golden Horn* 340 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulman... who are thus decimated from year to year. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Hafis* (1887) 76 Cholera... was then decimating the country.

Hence **Decimated**, **Decimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q. Pref.*, Now whether this magistrate fear'd the decimating times. 1667, 1670 [see 1]. a 1845 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1850) 688 The decimated person.

Decimator: see DECIMATOR.

Decimation (desimē'fōn), [*ad. L. decimā-tion-em* the taking of a tenth, tithing, *n.* of action from *decimāre* to DECIMATE.]

1. The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth; the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see *Calendar Domestic St. Pap.* 1655, 347. Cf. DECIMATE *v.* 1.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was... but of Lotions [*mispr.* Lotions], of decimations of anets sende, and Cummyng. c 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 The first means... to increase your

Majesty's revenues... I call it a Decimation, being so termed in Italy... importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1655 EVERLYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 327 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation... with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 MAJOR-GEN. DESBROW: *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., I think it is too light a tax, a decimation; I would have it higher. 1669 WOOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1682) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground... with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 123 To sequester such as did not pay their Decimation. 1827 FOLLOK *Course T.* II. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights Of decimation, to the very last. 1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV.

2. *Milit.* The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny and other offence by a body of soldiers, etc.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 768 Antonius... executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1617 COLINS *Def. BA* *Ely* II. ii. 99 1717 *De For. Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 75 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentenced to Transportation. 1827 MACAULAY *Macmillan's Ess.* (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

b. The execution of nine out of every ten. *rare.* 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine out of ten.

† c. The selection of every tenth member for any purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth... by decimation, or taking every tenth man. 1722 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 155 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority... he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

3. *transf.* a. The killing or destruction of one in every ten. b. *loosely*. Destruction of a large proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1684 SIA T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice... But the inadvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 267 The population is prostrated by... pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., In situations where their decimation by smart fire practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Decimator, *-er* (de'simē'tor), [*a. med. L. decimator* tithe-taker, *n.* of action from *decimāre* to DECIMATE; or *f. DECIMATE* + *-ER* 1. In *F. decimateur*.]

† 1. An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.*

1673 RUDYARD & GIBSON *Tythes ended* 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* 30 Jan. (T.), We have complained of... sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates: see DECIMATE *v.* 3, 4.

186a MEYVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimator of the Senate.

† **Decime** 1. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. decima* tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the hundred in the English counties.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* II. 3/2 Elfred ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographical description of the County of Devon.

|| **Decime** 2 (de'sim'), [*F.*, *ad. L. decima* tenth.] A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 30a Decime = 2 Sols. 03 Deniers.

Decimestrial (desime'striāl), *a. rare.* [*f. L. decimēstri-s*, var. reading of *decemēstri-s* (*f. decem* ten + *-mēstri*, deriv. of *mensis* month; cf. *menstruus* monthly) + *-AL*.] Consisting of ten months.

1824 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Calendar*, The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1862a G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Romulus.

Decimeter, *-metre*: see DECI-

Decimo-sexto. ? *Obs.* [*for L. sexto decimo*, ablative case (due to original occurrence with *in*) of *sextus decimus* sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet; properly SEXTO-DECIMO (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also applied *fig.* to a diminutive person or thing.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i. How now! my dancing braggart in decimo sexto! charm your skipping tongue. 1608 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* I. i. Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo. 1656 *Artif. Handson*. 75 Our stature... if shrunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos that be both in the Sea and Land... the small fish... as well as... the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Feb., As in Octavo's and Decimo-Sexto's.

† **Decinary** 1, *a. Obs.* Properly decenary. [*f. med. L. decināri-us*, *f. decina* body of ten; cf. *deciner*, var. of DECENER.] Divisible by ten.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. *Ibid.* 92.

Decinary 2, *-nor*: see DECENARY, *-NER*.

Decine, *Chem.*: see DECYL.

Decipher (dī'sai'fai), *v.* Forms: 6-7 *des-*, decipher, cypher, (6) *discifer*, -cipher, 7 *decyfer*, 6- *decipher*, -cypher. [*f. CIPHER*, after *F. déchiffrer*, in 15th c. *deschiffre*, *f. des-*, *de-* (*DE* I. 6) + *chiffre* cipher. Cf. *It. deciferare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Let. Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher... which we have deciphered. 1552 ARCNAM in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 Seeing our letters fittly deciphered. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The virtues of them [ciphers]... are, that they are impossible to decipher. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1843) 595/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyn, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., Mr. Blincoe, being her Majesty's Officer in deciphering Letters, when there is occasion. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* I. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, or to decipher the answers she received. [See also CIPHER *sb.* 5 and *v.* 2.]

2. *transf.* To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher): a. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 STEELE *Taller No.* 104 P 5 With much ado I deciphered another Letter. 1799 C. DUNFORD *Willst. Rep.* Pref. 4 The necessity of deciphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

b. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also *fig.*

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 P 11, I have found him... deciphering the Chinese language. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 361 Coins... with legends in a character not to be deciphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 FRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1858 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc.* Bengal 217 The Khaira inscription... has been partially deciphered.

3. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): a. of things *fig.* treated as writings; b. of other things.

a. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas*, These secret figures Nature's message bears Of coming woes, were they deciphered right. 1862 C. P. HODGSON in *Guardian* 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Ainos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xxv. 535 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.

b. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. vi. 33 Learned Bochart... does thus decipher this riddle. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 141 We may at last decipher the law of nature. 1874 STURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never be deciphered. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phenex*. 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher.

† 4. To find out, discover, detect. *Obs.*

1528 GADINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. I. 104 To the intent we might the better decipher the very lett and sticking. 1574 DEE in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 37 Yf by such a secret... thesaur hid may be deciphered in precise place. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 8 That you are both deciphered, that the newes, For villains mark with rape. 1599 SIA R. WROTHER in *Ellis Orig.* Lett. II. III. 181, I have appointed sun especial spayll of them to bewray them and to know them... and I hope in time to have them discifared.

† 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules Wks.* 329/1 If he would nowe... beleue those iij. or iijij. naughty persones, against those iij. or iijij. C. good and honest men: he then should well decipher himselfe, and well declare thereby, etc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. To What needs either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. a 1649 DAUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxviii. 197 Each man has his favorite gesture which might decipher his whole character.

† b. Of persons: To reveal. *Obs.*

1504 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 37 I have a secret to disclose, a sorrow to decipher.

† 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = CIPHER *v.* 3.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 191 Thane begane he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the scheaveylnges for the most parte. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his art to decipher the life of ye Nimphie Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 145 First I will decipher the medicinale vertues of trees. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog... were greatly revered among the Egyptians. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i. On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait On good and glorious actions. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 613 P 8 Deciphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance. 1753 L. M. tr. *Dn Boscq's Accompl. Woman* 1 The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher.

† 7. To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure; = CIPHER *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 One termed by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging onely to be deciphered by Love. 1644 BUTLER *Chym.* 15 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques. used to decipher

n distinct and articulate voice by a Tongue. 1720 WATER-LAND 8 *Serm.*, The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 1727 SWIFT *Cultivator*, *Brodingnag* vi. Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, .. with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters.

Hence **Deciphered** *ppl. a.*

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 776/1 A copy of the deciphered text.

Decipher, *sb.* [f. *pnc.* vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Lett. to Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher.. which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1571 *State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), Baker brought me a decipher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Garw. IX.* 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N. Pocock *Harpfield's Divorce Hen. VIII* Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decipher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellor of France, whose cipher agrees exactly with that great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Decipherable (dɪsɪˈfərəbəl), *a.* [f. DECIPHER *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *déchiffrable* (17th c.).] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kind of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted joy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 135 Half-effaced but still decipherable characters.

Hence **Decipherably** *adv.* *nonce-wd.*, in a decipherable manner.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. Aug. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

Decipherage, *nonce-wd.* Decipherment.

1851 H. TORRENS *Trin. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 12 This is due to the decipherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

Decipheration, *nonce-wd.* = *prec.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration.

Decipherer (dɪsɪˈfəɪə), [f. DECIPHER *v.* + -ER: cf. F. *déchiffreur* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] One who deciphers; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.

1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them which exclude the decipherer. 1775 *Hist. Register, Chron. Diary* 63 John Keil, Esq.; appointed his Majesty's Decipherer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. xvi. 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was.. beyond all the power of the decipherer.

Decipheress, *rare* -1. [See -ESS.] A female decipherer.

a 1763 BYRON *Astrologer* 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decipheress.

Deciphering (dɪsɪˈfəɪɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [-INO 1.] The action of the verb DECIPHER in various senses.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 And because I perceive this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light upon the same in dissiphering. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He.. understood the Art of Deciphering tolerably well. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 699/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

Decipherment (dɪsɪˈfəɪmənt). [DECIPHER *v.* + -MENT: a modern word, not in Craig 1847. Cf. F. *déchiffrement* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; *esp.* interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in WORCESTER (who cites *For. Q. Rev.* and notes it as *rare*). 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cuneiform inscriptions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* App. 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

Decipium (dɪˈsiːpiəm). *Chem.* [mod. irreg. f. L. *dēcipere* to deceive, with ending of *sodium, potassium, cerium*, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, *Decipia*, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp₂O₄, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See *Comptes Rendus* LXXXVII. 632 and *Chem. 63*, and *Watts Dict. Chem.* (1881) VIII. 2156.)

Deciple, *pel*, *obs.* forms of DISCIPLE.

† **Decircinate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcircināre* to round off, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *circin*-us circle.] To round off, form into a circle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [but wrongly explained]. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* i. v. 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Cloud, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 337 If the ☽ decircinates the Circle. 1721 BAILEY, *Decircinate*, to bring into a compass or roundness: to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Hence † **Decircination**.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Decise**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcis*-, *ppl.* stem of *dēcidere* to DECIDE: cf. *excise, incise*.] = DECIDE *v.* Hence **Decised**, **Decising** *ppl. adjs.*

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 210 Such verouse men to despyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1551 RECORDER *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref. In deciding some controversy of religion. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 148/1 To decise, decider, discutere. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1842) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in deciding the differences of a Province, as [etc.].

Deciser: see DECISOR.

Decision (dɪˈsɪʒən). Also 5 **decysion**, 6 **-syon**, **decisoun**, **decision**. [a. F. *décision* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēcisiō-em* cutting down, decision, n. of action from *dēcidere* to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made any decysion. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. li. 192 Thys causyth sutyts to be long in decysion. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 97 The decision of Controversies. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. 9 In the decision of private causes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

b. (with *a.* and *pl.*) The final and definite result of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement: *esp.* one formally pronounced in a court of law.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisions and determinations of general consals. 1611 BALE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Then his word were as Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1837 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1886 ST. GEORGE STOCK *tr. Aristotle's Ethics* III. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose.. and still harder to abide by one's decisions. *Mod.* Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character.

1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. (title), Decision of Character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

† 4. Cutting off, separation. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* IV. ii. 55 Without decision of seed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246 By.. decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did flow. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea.. there be decisions pass of some parcels and small fragments. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 221 Human generation.. is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

Decisional, *a.* *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

Decisive (dɪˈsiːsɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *dēcisivus*, f. *dēcis*-, *ppl.* stem of *dēcidere*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *décisif*, -ive (1413 in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative.

1611 COTGR., *Decisif*, decisive, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controversie. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 147 That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 235 Notions.. unsupported by decisive experiments. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle. 1892 L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 199/2 The case.. is really decisive of the point raised.

2. Characterized by decision; unhesitating, resolute, determined; = DECIDED 2.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iii. 68 The age.. was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v. 20 The sergeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = DECIDED 1.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

† *ellipt.* as *sb.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

Decisively (dɪˈsiːsɪvli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is.. declarative, and not decisively judicial. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 491, I.. cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 129 Major Cartwright has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much warmth, against [etc.]. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xii. 95 It was now time.. to act decisively.

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmisstakeably, decidedly.

1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic. 1893 *British Weekly* 8 June 105/5 Poe is decisively the first of American poets.

Decisiveness (dɪˈsiːsɪvnes), [-NESS.] The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resoluteness, decision.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bonillie seems insolence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the incipient treason.

† **Decisor**, *-er*. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dēcisōr*, agent-n. from *dēcidere* to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 68b, Thys King [Hen. II.], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbiter and deciser. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 9 Two whom they called Tribuni plebis.. to be penciiler deciders and determiners of their causes. 1888 B. PICK in *Libr. Mag.* Mar. 245 They were called *Saboraim*, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

† **Decisory**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [ad. med.L. *dēcisōri-us*, f. *dēcisōr*: see *prec.* and -ORY. In F. *décisoire* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)] Decisive.

1611 COTGR., *Decisoire*, decisorie, deciding; fit, vsed, or able, to decide controversies. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Decistere: see DECI-.

Decitizenize: see DE- II. 1.

Decivilize (dɪˈsɪvɪlaɪz), *v.* [DE- II. 1: in mod.F. *déciviliser* (Littre).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition. Hence **Decivilized** *ppl. a.*, **Decivilizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Decivilization**, the process or condition of losing civilization.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *has decivilized* (F. Hall). 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves decivilized. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 246/1 He was barbarized, de-civilized, and enslaved. 1889 *Ch. Times* 15 Feb. 150/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E. W. BENSON in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

Deck (dek), *sb.* Also 5 *dekke*, 6-7 *decke*. [In sense 1, app. of Flemish or LG. origin.]

In sense 1, prob. a. MDu. *dec* (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from *decke*: *OTeut. þakjo*), from same root as DECK *v.*: cf. Kilian '*decke* operimentum, lodix=*decckel* operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod.Du. *dek* bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675-81, when *dek* (neuter) appears as a synonym of *verdek*, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen'. Thus, *dek* in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the MDu. sense 'roof'.

I. +1. A covering. *Obs.*

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. *dek* 'horse-cloth'.

1466 *Main. & Housch. Exp.* 38 My mastyr paid to John Felawe, for xij. yerdes of dekke for the spyngas, iij. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep. of Folly* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Dekke, Slut, .. I mean your Copyntanke. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A red Saddle with 3 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decks edged with blue.

2. *Naut.* A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots. 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spyngas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use *deck* as equivalent to *poop*. In Elvot (1538), whence in Cooper, Hulot, and Baret, *deck* is erroneously made the equivalent of *prora*, instead of *poop*.

1513 ECHVINGHAM *to Wolsey* 5 May (MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. ff. 110), And bycause I had no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boutte the] dek brest hys and likewise in the waste. 1531 C. MORRES *Inv. Great Bark* (Cott. MS. App. xxviii). In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & a cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet. Item aboute the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward. 1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Valla's Lat.) 791 They covered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr. la plus part du couvert de leurs navires] wt copper [F. cuir, leather]. c 1585 ? J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino.. levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the *Emperiall Admirall*, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men. *Ibid.* 193 The Moore hitting the decke, strake off the rudder. *Ibid.* 320 (Battle of Lepanto) The decke of this galley.. chequered and wroughte marvellous fayre with diuers colours and hystories.. ingraued and wrought in golde.

1587 W. BOURNE *Arte of Shooting* 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in eury Cabyn. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot.. we vntyed our Targets that conered vs as a Deck. 1692 DELAVAL in *London Gaz.* No. 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, 10 whereof are of 3 Decks. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* II. (1840) 36 A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxiii. 125 The captain walked the deck at a rapid stride.

b. With qualifying words.

The largest ships of the line had *main-deck, middle and lower deck*; also the *upper or spar-deck*, extending from stem to stern over the main-deck, and the *cripple deck* (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a *poop-deck*, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a *forecastle deck*, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant forecastle*. See also *HALF-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTER-DECK*, etc.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to prick my cardes, to watch upon the vpper decke. c. 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A Flash Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flash Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a. 1642 Sia W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. 246/1 They make close the Fore-castle and Half-Deck. 1836 MARYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. *Ibid.* xiii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. *Ibid.* xxvi, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as *above deck* (also *fig.*), *BETWEEN-DECKS*, *on deck*, *under deck*; to *clear*, *sweep the decks* (see *CLEAR v.*, *SWEEP v.*).

On deck fig. (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in *Baseball*, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 94 F. He be sure to keepe him above decke. P. So will I; if hee come vnder my hatches, He neuer to Sea againe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rep.* vi. (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships... where they were kept under decks. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 110 Nowhang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold. a. 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1720 DR. FOR. *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 194 The rest ran... down between decks. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who... soon cleared the decks.

3. *Mining.* (See *quot.*)

1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 31 *Deck*, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U.S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (*Standard Dict.*).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c. *dialect*, and in U.S.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steal the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 251 If I chance but once to get the decks, To deale about and shuffle as I would. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* viii, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids Morelacks* (N.), I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16... GREW (J.), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day... a deck of cards. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1882a BRET HARTE *Gentl. La Porte in Flap*, etc. 135, I reckon on the other fifty-one of the deck ex as booty. 1884 CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Deck o' cards*, a pack of cards. 1895 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

† 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* ii. vi. 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the deck, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 185 Subtil words, whereof such as shee are never to seek, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 MARVELL *Rth. Transp.* II. 394 A certain Declaration... which you have kept in deck until this season.

† 7. Of a cannon: see *quot. Obs.*

1672 W. T. COMPLEAT *Gunner* i. iv. 5 The Pamel or Button at her Coyle or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *deck-chair*, *-cleat*, *-flat*, *-officer*, *-passenger*, *-plank*, *-pump*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-swabber*, *-transom*, *-watch*; also, *deck-beam*, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; *deck-bridge*, (a) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = *BRIDGE sb.* 5; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a *through bridge*); *deck-cargo* = *deck-load*; *deck-collar* (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. *deck-plate*; *deck-flats* (see *FLAT sb.*); *deck-hand*, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; *deck-head*, a name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*); *deck-hook*, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks*' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); *deck-house*, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; *deck-light*, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; *deck-load sb.*, hence *deck-load v.*, to load with a cargo upon the deck; also *fig.*; *deck-nail*, 'a kind of spike with a snag head, commonly made in a diamond form' (*Smyth*); *deck-pipe*, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (*Smyth*); *deck-plate* (see *quot.*); *deck-*

sheet, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (*Smyth*); *deck-stopper*, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also abast the windlass or bitts to prevent more cable from running off' (*Smyth*); *deck-tackle*, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Deck-beams*. 1876 DAVIE *Pol. Exp.* i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cargo*. The term 'deck-cargo' is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H. McCARTHY *Down* 9 The group comfortably arranged on 'deck-chairs'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Deck-plats*, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects to bad weather. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 60/1 Wood ships with wood beams have their 'deck-flats' formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. 1, 288 From captain down to 'deck-hand'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 Beds of jingles or amber-shells... 'deck-heads'... limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Wenle) 101 The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called 'Deck-Hooks'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 306 Ohlsen and Petersen building our 'deck-house'. 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is... provided for second-class passengers in a commodious 'deck-house'. 1840 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) I. 357 Horrible negligence... a 'deck-load of cotton'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deck-load*, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We are determined... not to 'deck-load our Franchise Bill'. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchase* 126, 211 'Deck-nails'... are proper for fastening of Decks in Ships. 1859 *Autobiog. Biggar* 114 Among the 'deck passengers' there was a man and his wife with seven children. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The hawse boxes, or 'deck pipe'. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 620 The steel decks... being... covered with 'deck-plank of teak or of pine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Deck-plate*, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 A 'double wall' or 'deck stopper-knot'. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, In ten minutes, the parade of 'deck-swabbers' had passed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Deck-transom*, a horizontal timber under a ship's counter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 One of our 'deck-watch', who had been cutting ice for the melter.

Deck (dek), *v.* Also 5/7 *deoke*, 6 *dek*, *dekke*. [Not known before 16th c.: app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. *dekk-en*, MDu. *deken*, *decken* to cover. The latter is = MLG., MHG. *decken*, OHG. *dachjan*, *dechan* = OTeut. *bachjan* (whence ON. *þekja*, OFris. *thekka*, OE. *þeccan* to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem *þek-, þak-*, Indog. *teg-* to cover, whence ON. *þak*, OHG. *dah*, Ger. *dach* covering, roof, OE. *þæc*, TWATCH. In branch II a derivative of DECK *sb.*: cf. to *roof*, *floor*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* To cover; *esp.* to cover with garments, clothe. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiii. 106 Ene, That... hys sovir targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. *Ibid.* xiv. 92 Queyn Amathia... Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cii/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And dubble dekked with huddes one or twayne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Denke you hofte, 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 6 Ve dekke (1611 *clothe*) youre selues, but ye are not warme. 1594 CANEW *Tasso* (1881) 91 No place is vnder sky so closely dekked, Which gold not opes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* iii. xviii. 461 Take away the barke... and after inuest and dekke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uphondysme* (Percy Soc.) lxvii, Then is he dekked as poet laureates. 1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* ix. 30 She coloured hir face, and dekked hir heade. — *Ps.* ciii. 2 Thou dekkest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to have dekked (sweet Maid), And not t' haue strew'd thy Graue. 1628 PAYNNE *Love-locks* 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously dekke our Haire. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Carling with metaphors a plain intension, Deeking the sense. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did dekk. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* II. 63 Daisies dekk the green. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping... was profusely dekked with flags.

b. With *out*, †1 *up*.

1597 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) l. 369 In deeking up of the body. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 11-15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Deeked out with long wigs and swords. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xv. 64 Every vessel being gaily dekked out with flags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. *Obs.*

125. *Aginourt* 90 in Hazl. E. P. II. 97 The wastes dekked with serpentes stronge, Saynt Georges streamers sprede ouer hede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kyng... dekked and vntailed dyuers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes.

II. 4. *Naut.* To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; to *deck in*, *over*, to cover in with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 At last it was concluded, to keepe their long boat by their ship hatches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 6 Flat Boats... tho' small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the

waves and retain no water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is dekked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. DEARY in *Lawn Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The vessel... was... dekked over, fore and aft. 1893 K. KIRLING *Many Invent.* 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and dekked in.

5. *Mining.* To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See *DECK sb.* 3.) Chiefly U.S.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 76 *Deeking*, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft.

† **De'ckage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECK *v.* + -AGE.] Adornment, embellishment.

1642 LIGHTFOOT *Obseru. Genus* i. Wks. 1802 II. 333 The Earth... had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage.

Decked (dekt), *ppl. a.* [f. DECK + -ED.]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb.

1500 *Cheshire Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked orler, that worthe storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* 16 The dekked wode seak not when thou violets gather. 1865 J. C. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 307 The well-dekked and well-plenished dwellings.

b. *Her.* Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture. In mod. *Diets*.

2. Having a deck, or decks (as in *two-decked*).

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 78 By the passage-packet, a dekked vessel, to Honfleur. 1837 MARYAT *Dog-fend* iii, On board of a two-dekked ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 28 Such tackling as dekked ships carry.

Decker¹ (de'kər). [f. DECK *v.* + -ER¹.] One who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 167 The Yndians are... greate deckers and trimmers of them selues. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Afeytador*, a barber, a trimmer, a dekker. 1803 *Pit Nic No.* a (1806) I. 53, I am but a sort of table-dekker.

Decker² (de'kər). [f. DECK *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in *two-decker*, *three-decker*, etc., q.v. b. *transf.* Applied to a kind of oven: see *quot.* 1884.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 204 The *Santissima Trinidad*, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 *Pall Mall Gas.* 'Extra' 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower-decker*, a gun belonging to the lower deck.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers. 1809 *Ibid.* XXII. 344 Having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted.

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a ship. b. A deck-passenger. *collog.*

1800 COLQUHOUN *Com. Thaum.* iv. 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck. 1866 *The Colonist* (Belize); May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet—Mr. and Mrs. D... and 79 deckers.

Decking (de'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DECK *v.* and *sb.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb DECK; + *coner.* that with which something is dekked (*obs.*); adornment, embellishment, ornament.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour. 1552 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 38 Sontuose and magnificque mentes and deckings. 1600 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 157 Spending on decking many precious houre. 1673 *Lady's Coll.* i. § 1 p. 26, 10 Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

1800 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Le tillac d'une navire*, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 81 Fashion a wide raft... and lay deckings high thereupon. 1887 *Daily News* 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid brick concrete.

Deckle (dek'l). Also *deckel*. [a. Ger. *deckel* in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of *decke* cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet: a. in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; b. in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper', and short for *deckle-edge*.

1810 [see *Deckle-strap* in 2]. 1816 *Specif. Camerini's Patent* No. 4002, 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Deckle*... also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

2. *Comb.* *deckle edge*, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also *attrib.* = next; *deckle-edged a.*, having a rough uncut edge, as hand-made paper; *deckle-strap*, see 1 b. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The uncut edge of paper is known as the 'deckle edge'. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1176/2

The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 *Nimmo's Catal.* Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1820 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXVIII. 293 The *deckle-edges... are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 *Urb. Dict. Arts* III. 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps... which regulate the width of the paper.

Deckless (dek'les), *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without a deck.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 328 In a deckless vessel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 Deckless and cabinless.

Declaim (dēklā'm), *v.* Also 5-7 -clame, 7 -claime, -clayme. [Formerly *declame*, ad. L. *dēclāmāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *clāmāre* to cry; subseq. assimilated to *claim*. Cf. F. *déclamer* (1549 in Hatzf.).]

I. intr.

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1552 HULOET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in playdyng, vsed among lawyers called mootyng. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 When you and I declamed together last. 1641 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. ii. 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 17th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me... like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. To declaim against: to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii. What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim Against his manners, and corrupt your own. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extoll the dayes of their forefathers, and declaim against the wickedness of times present. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 239 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury.

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Christian World* 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-trans. with extension.

1755 *Monitor* 16 Aug. ¶ 2 Some late patriots... declaimed themselves into power.

II. trans.

4. To discuss aloud; to debate. *Obs. rare*—1. (The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is notable.)

CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1198 As þey declamede [4 MSS. 1410-25; *Harl.* 3943 declamid] þis matere, Lo Troilus... Come rydynde.

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1886) 49 Weriying you with the declaimyng of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 555 In declaiming a so-called iambic foot, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

6. = Declaim against; to decry, denounce. *Obs.* 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 This Banquet then... is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden. 1623 COCKERAM, *Declaime*, to speake ill of.

Hence *Declaiming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1577 [see §]. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 931 He used otherwhyles to goe downe to the water side... for to exercise himselfe in declaiming. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 95 Humane fallacies and declaimings— 1701 ROWE *Amib. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatterers. 1725 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

Declaimant. *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *claimant*, etc.] = DECLAIMER.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

Declaimer (dēklā'mā), [f. DECLAIM + -ER.] One who declaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned force.

1492-50 *fr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Declamateur, a Declamer, a mooter. 1640 G. WATTS *Tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R.) A certain declaimer against sciences. 1712 *Steele's Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 1 The Declaimers in Coffee-houses. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse

with fallacies. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 2 Such... is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter.

Declamation (dēklāmā'ti-ōn), [ad. L. *dēclāmātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM, or ad. F. *déclamation* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1552 HULOET, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, *crambe repetita*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descendant as it were your declamation. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation. 1834 MACADLAY *Pitt Ess.* (1855) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

attrib. 1806 BYRON *Thoughts Collage Exam.* 25 The declamation prize.

b. *Music.* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.

2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character; a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (R.), Olde Quintillian with his declamations; Theocritus with his Bucolical relations. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Theams more fit for scholars declamations. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The Orations and declamations... of these Sophisters, who make shew of their eloquence. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiii. 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English. 1830 DAUVEY in Moore *Life Byron* (1866) 201 He suddenly diverged from the written composition... I questioned him, why he had altered his declamation?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 3 [Not so universal] as some have asserted in the... heat of declamation. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* i. § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. viii. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations prenaill so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. 1637 WEVER *Am. Fun. Mon.* 23 But this was but one of Cæsars rodomantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1688 PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 47 The constant Declamations against us those intruding members. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation... full of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

† **Declamator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclāmātor*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM.] One who practises declamation; a declaimer.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallio... was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 ELVOT *Gov. i.* xiii. They whiche do onely teache rhetoricke... ought to be named rhetoricians, declamators, artificial spekers... or any other name than orators. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamanthus his office. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

Declamatory (dēklāmā'tōri), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *dēclāmātōri-us*, f. *dēclāmātor-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 To pronounce... orations and other declamatory argumentes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iii. To leave all declamatory speeches in praise of divine Musick. 1639 WOTTON (J.), This... became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 393 note, This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory. 1830 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

† b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. to Least in this declamatory vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

† b. *sb.* A declamatory speech. *Obs.*

1688 L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 12 Then's the Time for Declamatories, and Exaggerations.

Hence **Declamatoriness**, the quality of being declamatory.

1844 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox. † **Declarable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēclārā-re* + -BLE; viewed also as f. DECLARE + -ABLE.] Capable of being declared, shown, or made known.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 This is declarable from the best and most professed Writers. *Ibid.* IV. xii. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Right Reason is of two sorts... Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable.

Declarant (dēklārānt), [f. F. *déclarant* or L. *dēclārānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE: see -ANT.] One who makes a declaration: esp. in Law.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 296 Declares, that [etc.]... and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* June (1752) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. The declamation farther set forth that... he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description. 1888 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

Declaration (dēklārā'ti-ōn), Also 4-5 -acioun, 4-6 -acion. [a. F. *déclaration* or ad. L. *dēclārātiō-em*, n. of action f. *dēclārāre* to DECLARE.]

† 1. The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood); elucidation, explanation, interpretation. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71-2 Thyse geometryens when they han shewyd hyr propocions ben wont to bryngen in thynges þat they clepen porymes or declaracions of forseyd thynges. c1391—*Astrol.* I. § 4 And for the more declaracion, lo here the figure. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 For more declaration of the said Card (= map). 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 5 For the declaration of the whiche ambiguyte and doute. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration.

† 2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal discriue... a declaration of this lawe [deuteronomium legis huius] in a volum. 1450 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 17 The children of Noe... of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 *Mirr. Mag.* Title-p. With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 437. 189 Of Dower 'ad ostium ecclesie' a good declaration hath bene made by Master Littleton in his first book.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2606 Pan sal he deme ilka nacyon, And mak a fynal declaracion Of alle þe domes byfor shewed. 1426 in *Surtess's Misc.* (1890) 9 Apon þis declaration made. 1547 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. III. 161 Crosses to be set vpon mens dores for the declaration of the plague. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 114 If he dye... without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* (1859) I. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1881 EAGENOT *Biog. Studies* 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. a. *Declaration of war*: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also *declaration of peace*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 When þe Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schilde con goo... and clereliche declare... þe matire and cause of the wette, and þat declaration was icleped clarigatio. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 207 She was sent... with a plain overture and declaration of peace. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 NAPIER *Hist. Penins. War* I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans... Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

b. *Declaration of the poll*: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence *attrib.* in *declaration day*.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring for or against (see DECLARE v. 8).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear... which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of nature against them.

6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act.

Declaration of Indulgence: see INDULGENCE. *Declaration of Rights*: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689: see RIGHT.

Declaration of Independence: the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied.

Declaration of Paris: a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to a

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* vi. Wks. 1872-3 II. 25 'To-morrow the Bill for enacting his Majesty's Declaration in religious matters is to have its first reading. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 335 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii. The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 209 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. *Law.* a. The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this is made.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1: The Plaintiff... [shall] make Oath... that the Contract... comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1579 W. RASTELL *Termes of Law, Declaration* is a shewing forth in writing of the grief and complaint of the demandant or plaintiff, against the tenant or defendant. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. II.* § 151. 67 The declaration shall abate. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Ded., No nian with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

1834 *Act 5-6 Will. IV.* c. 62. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, any justice... is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

c. In the Custom-house; see DECLARE v. 100.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 107 § 186 The master of the ship in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of customs. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 36 § 58.

d. The creation or acknowledgement of a trust or use in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to exist.

1656 BACON *Max. & Uses Comm. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countermendable in their natures. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles... under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. *Ibid.* 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

e. *Scots Law.* 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell *Dict. v.*).

Dying declaration: a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

Judicial declaration: the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mtd.* xliii. It... usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

8. In the game of bezique: see quot.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. *Ibid.* 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

Declarationist. *noun-nd.* One who joins in or signs a declaration.

1892 *Times* 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

Declarative (dēklār'atīv), a. (sb.) [a. F. *déclaratif*, -ive, or ad. L. *dēclārātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE; see -IVE.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

† 1. Making clear, manifest, or evident. *Obs.*

1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 67 (R.) Notwithstanding y^e sonne is the cause declarative whereby we know that the other is a father. 1644 BULWER *Chiro.* 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iv. 337 These kind of promises... are declarative, making manifest who be those true believers to whom the life promised... doth belong. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts... of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 43 The declarative evidences... whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.

† 2. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. *Obs.*

1644 T. HODGES *Glimpses* 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highness of this great God is advanced. a 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation.

2. Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion. *Declarative act, statute, etc.* = DECLARATORY act, etc.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 153 A declarative, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 136 Ministeriall, declarative, subordinate Judges. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Pind.* iii. 31 Whether the Act or Statute... were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1692 BR. PATRICK *Anno. Touchstone* 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* IV. 335 It was a declarative law. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases... is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

b. *Const. of.*

1642 CHAS. I *Anno. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative). 1774 PENNANT *Torr-Scott.* in 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 GROSART in *Lismore Papers* Introd. 12 Much of the record... is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

† 3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion; communicative. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

B. sb. A declaratory statement or act.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. x. (1739) 57 Not as an introduction of a new law, but as a Declarative of the old. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. i. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

Declaratively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a declarative manner; by way of declaration or distinct assertion; † by way of manifestation.

1625 USSHER *Anno. Jesuit* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1652 *Englands Commonwealth.* 20 A man whom... this State had declaratively disclaimed. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

† **Declarator**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclārātor*, agent-n. from *dēclārāre* to DECLARE.] One who declares or makes manifest; an informer.

a 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

Declarator (dēklār'atōr), sb. 2 *Sc.* [representing F. *déclaratoire* (acte, sentence *déclaratoire*), med. L. *dēclārātorius*, -a, -um; see DECLARATORY.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic declaration' (Jam.). (Action of) declarator (Sc. Law): a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desyring our soverane lord, etc., to gif declarator to the said William Dowglas... that he has done his default diligence. 1599 JAS. I *Basil.* Δωροφ (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declarator of your will in judgement. 1746-7 *Act 2 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 3 The citation in the general declaration of non-entry. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 305 The present action was brought... for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

Declaratorily (dēklār'atōrīlī), adv. [f. DECLARATORY + -LY.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leontius... is declaratorily delivered in the end of this Prognosticon. 1616 JAS. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamber* 20 June 10, I took this occasion... here in this Seate of Judgement... not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to give those directions. 1646 SIA T. PROWSE *Pseud.* Ep. vii. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

Declaratory (dēklār'atōrī), a. and sb. [ad. L. type *dēclārātorī-us*, -a, -um, f. *dēclārātōr-em* a declarer; see -ORY. Cf. F. *déclaratoire* (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

Declaratory act or statute: one which declares or explains what the existing law is. *Declaratory action* (Sc. Law) = Action of DECLARATOR. *Declaratory judgement or decree:* one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

1597 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1362/3 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fifth against Elisabeth... a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon *Hist. Rev.* xi. (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1787 J. BARLOW *Orations* 4 July 7 That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 852/1 Actions known to Scottish law... Declaratory actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xliii. 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wichf.* viii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. *Const. of.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 227 That the Statute... should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land. 1791 MACINTOSH *Pind. Gallica* Wks. 1846 III. 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees. 1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 431 The decision was declaratory of the boundary. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882... is declaratory of the prior law.

† B. sb. A declaratory order; a declaration. *Obs.*

1571 *State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 *Agreement w. Denmark* (MS. Treaties 96), His Majesty... has thought fit to issue out a Declaratory or Ordinance... concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

† **Declarature**. *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēclārāre* to DECLARE + -URE.] = DECLARATION.

1729 Wadrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declaration.

Declare (dēklē'ar), v. Also 4-5 *declar*, 6 *declair*, -ayre. [a. F. *déclarer*, v. ad. L. *dēclārā-re* to clear up, make clear or evident, f. DE- I. 3 + *clār-us* clear, *clārāre* to make clear. OF. had *desclairier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *clair* clear, which was gradually brought, through *declairir*, *declairir*, into conformity with the L. type.]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1618 And þa3 þe mater be merk... He shal declare hit also, as hit on clay atende. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 72 Declarynge & openyngie doutis. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Vf I sholde reherse them... excepte I sholde also declare them, they sholde not moche profyte. 1530 PALSGR. 508/2 It is no neede to declare it, the mater is playne ynough. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Kellig. Prot.* i. ii. § 12. 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, until he please to declare them. a 1691 BOYLE (J.). To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

† 2. To manifest, show forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 23, I shalle telle and declare to the litle of this more opynly. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) v. 53 For to declare you the othere weyes, that drawn toward Babiloyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531). The cause... shall be more playnly declared in the seconde boke. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Unum* xlii. 140 He declared to them the delivie of his brother. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Act. xx.* 27 For I have not spared to declare unto you at the counsel of God. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelton* 76 He wrote... somewhat of his own life; which he declared [L. *exposuit*] in thirty books. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237, I will declare their Method of Working.

† 3. *intr.* To make exposition or relation of.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke hereafter to declare. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 Here hafe I talde how and declared of he Haly Land and of cuntrees þer aboute. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 528 He... To thaim declare off all this paynfull case. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. And there sabbath dayes declared of the scriptures unto them. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Unum* cxxv. 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. *trans.* Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove.

In later quots. there is association with 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle thee declaren... Thyn aventure of love. c 1391 — *Astrak.* II. § 6 31f any degree in the zodiak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 ELVOT *Cont. Helthe* (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. [xix.] 1 The seven heuens declare the glory off God. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cij, Much babling declareth a foolish head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* rv. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. ii. 338 Many Skeletons... declare that the *Cartilago scutiformis*... is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxv. Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson þe pape, þe right for to declare. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 378/2 As it is more pleyneche declared in the same Commission. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2147 Owen the kyng had his counsell declare to the end. 1517 DUNBAR *Wks.* (1893) 264/3 His name of confort I will declare, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdom that they nor their forces will not admit... the excepted persons. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b. with *compl.*: a person, etc. (to be) something. 1538 STARKY *England* l. iv. 124 To decayre penytent heartys... to be absolved from the faute therof. 1640 *State Trials, Earl Strafford* (R.), No man hath ever been declared a traitor, either by king or parliament, except [etc.]. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 265 The Chancellor declared him Major, as being entered into the fourteenth year of his age. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarst thy will to Fulfill'd. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. xvi. (1793) I. 578 When a woman... declares herself with child. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 [He] declared himself a member of the Church of Rome. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation.

c. To declare war: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities against († to) another power.

1552 HULOET, Declare warres, arma canere, bellum indicare. 1681 SALGADO *Symbiosis* 6 Of Angels. some declared war against God. 1761 CHESTERF. Lett. IV. cclcx. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared. 1827 *Examiner* 422/1 France.. has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 *Ibid.* 321/1 The Duke. had declared war.

d. To declare a dividend: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically; to affirm, aver, assert. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 15 One young lady. declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Spenser. declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* i. 8, I declare to goodness. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr. Kavanagh! 1889 EARL OF DESART *Lit. Chateleine* II. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. To declare oneself: a. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also fig. of things.

c 1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. II. 5 So declaring your self therein that the world may perceive [etc.]. a 1626 BACON (J.), In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1884 *Weekly Times* 7 Nov. 2/4 Wherever a spark fell.. a little fire promptly declared itself.

c. with *for* or *against*. Cf. 8.

1631 BRAUVELLE *Let. in Cr.* & *Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1697 DAMPIER *Foy.* I. Intro. p. vi, I.. now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 303 Alexander. declared himself for Cassander. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To declare *for* (in favour of), or *against*: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

16.. JER. TAYLOR (J.), The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament, declared against them. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. A Man.. for siding with both Parties.. and not declaring.. for either. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 23 The adhering.. to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Rel.* He declareth against fish. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† b. To declare *for*: to declare oneself a candidate *for*; to make a bid *for*. *Obs.*

1666 PEYVS *Diary* (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared *for*. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 385 These Fancies led one Severus.. to declare for the Empire. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. To declare *off*: to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. *collog.* (Rarely *trans.*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, Propose marriage.. and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii. No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. *Lau.* a. *intr.* To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with *that*.

1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 If.. any of theym be non-sute in any of the said Appellis after they have appered and declared in the same. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Lau* iii. (1636) 20 Her demand is of a moiety, and shee declares upon the Custome of the Realme. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 15: If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition.

b. *trans.* To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences.. shall be.. proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called

deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to declare them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

c. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. *trans.* and *intr.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish.. shall.. declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'. 'I won't declare a thread!' *Mod. (Revenue Officer)* 'Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. *trans.* or *absol.*

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 147 (*Besique*) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

† 12. *trans.* To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. *Obs.*

1460 PASTON *Lett.* No. 347 I. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, weche must be answered the causes why, and we declared. 1653-4 PLUMPTON *Corr.* p. lxx, Our welbelovd William Plumpton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared.

Declared (dɪkleɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 99 Declared and devout Pagans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xxv, A declared lover. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

Declaredly (dɪkleɪdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declaration; professedly, avowedly, etc.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly inag'd for such or such an opinion. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 They aptly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 10 Had not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 1844 H. II. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 130 The states.. were not declaredly at war.

Declaredness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state of being declared.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites* MORE.

† Declarement. *Obs.* [f. *DECLARE* v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *declairement* (*desclairiement*, *de-clairement*) 14-15th c.; but this was app. *obs.* when the Eng. word was formed.]

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 1, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof. 1665 GLANVILLE *Steps. Sci.* xiv. 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring against anything.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarations, we have testified our assurance of blessedness. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 A declarement against shedding innocent blood.

Declarer (dɪkleɪr), [f. *DECLARE* v. + -ER.]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. *Obs.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Foy.* (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or glosser of mine owne worke. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Declarer, expounder, declarer, *exposuer*. a 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. (R.), To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. (R.), He became.. an open declarer of Gods goodness. 1632 *State Trials*, *W. Pryme* (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 96 Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government. 1717 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration. But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to stop here.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 (*Besique*) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

Declaring (dɪkleɪrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DECLARE* in its various senses; declaration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thou wilt, be it porisme.. or declarynges. c 1386 - *Monk's T.* 94 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffice. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Declaryng of armes, *blason*. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vi. 17 And now we will come to the declaryng of the matter in few words. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xii. 108 For the better declaring of which point. 1667 J. CONBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 40 their hazardous declaring against the de-signed death of our late Sovereign.

Declaringly, *adv.* *rare.* In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, *Fides justificat apprehensio*, faith doth iustifie apprehendingly, *opera iustificanti declaratiue*, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Declass (dɪklaɪs), *v.* [a. mod.F. *déclasser*, f. *cl-*, *des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *classe* class, *classer* to class.] *trans.* To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence *Declassed ppl. a.* (= F. *déclassé*).

1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E. who declares herself once for all by painting her face. 1891 *New Review* June 563 The declassified Judith Marsett.

Declassicize, declassify: see DE- II. 1.

Declension (dɪkleɪnsən). [Represents L. *dēclīnatio*-em (n. of action f. *dēclīnare* to DECLINE), F. *déclinaison* (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in *comparison*, *orison*, *benison*, and loss of *i*, as in *venison*, *ven'son*, giving *declin'son* (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. CONSTER.]

1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= DECLINATION 8 a). ? *Obs.*

1640-4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 13 To make us steep between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Elia*. Epist. D div b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684-90 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. iii. note, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. TUCKER *View Russ. Emp.* I. 67 The northern part.. has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions.. towards the sea.

2. *fig.* Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 189 A Beautie-waining.. Widow.. Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 432/1 A declension from his own rules of life. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* iv. 69 That.. is argument for faith, and not For heretic declension. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew.* Ch. xii. 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 149 He.. Fell into a Sadnesse.. thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. § 1. 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1677 *Gent. Venice* Ep. Ded. 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* II. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. Sunkn or fallen condition.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 214 It hath.. come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* I. xi. I. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined.

II. 4. *Gram.* a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see CASE sb.¹ 9); case-inflection. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflections. c. The action of declining, *i.e.* setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Substantives may be perceived by their gender and declension. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 Rules of Declensions. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronouns. 1612 BRINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* 58 The several terminations of every case in every Declension. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. *Ibid.* 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of *o* stems.

† d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. note under CASE sb.¹ 9.) *Obs. rare.* [So L. *declinatio* in early use.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 524 The God.. was called not *Bellum* but *Bellona*.. not *Cuna* but *Cunina*.. At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

III. 5. The action of declining; courteous refusal, declination. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 21 Aug., You want a 'civil.. declension' for the.. tragedy? 1886 *Echo* 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.

Declensional (dɪkleɪnsənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **Declensionally** *adv.*

1888 *Ruys Hilbert Lectures* 69 This *tavan* does not correspond declensionally to *Taranis*.

Declericalize, declimatize *v.* see DE-CL. I.

Declinable (dɪkleɪnəbəl), *a.* [a. F. *declinable* (14th c.), nd. L. *declinabilis* (Priscian), f. *declinā-re* to DECLINE: see -BLE.] Gram. Capable of being declined; having case-inflections.

1530 *Palser* 135 Any word declinable in this tongue. 1659 *Pearson Creed* (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable. 1871 *Robt Lat. Gram.* I. § 795 Declinable adjectives of number.

Declinal (dɪkleɪnəl), *sb. rare* -1. [f. DECLINE *v.* (sense 13): cf. *denial* and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary.

† **Declinal**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. DECLINE.] = DECLINABLE.

1509 *Hawes Fast. Pleas.* v. xxvii. A nowne substantive *v.* with a gender is declynall [*prime* substantiayll].

Declinant (de-kli-nant), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *déclinant*, pr. pple. of *decliner* to DECLINE.]

A. adj. 1. *Her.* 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, *Brit. Herald*, 1830).

2. Declining, *nonce-us*.

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 17/2 Auriga..drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon.

† **B. sb.** One who is declining (in fortunes, etc.). a 1734 *North Lives* II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candour to the declinant.

Declinate (de-kli-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *declināt-us*, pa. pple. of *declinare* to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side.

1810 *W. Roxburgh in Asiatic Res.* XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumbet..Stems declinate. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 235 Stems..erect or declinate.

† **Declinated**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1757 *Pultney in Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

Declination (de-kli-nā-tion), [a. OF. *declination*, ad. L. *declinatio-nem*, n. of action f. *declinare* to DECLINE. In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining.

† 1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away: = DECLENSION 2. *Obs.*

1533 *More Anso. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1035/2 Declination into foule and filthy talking. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. 128 The declinations from Religion. 1659 *Hammond On Ps.* cl. 3. 496 The least declination from the rules of justice. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 *Southev Roderick x. Poems* IX. 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

† 2. An inclination or leaning (away from or towards anything); a mental bias. *Obs.*

a 1605 *Stow Q. Eliz.* an. 1581 (R.), Letters..signefying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way. 1622 *Donne Sermon* (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

1594 *Plat Jewell-sho.* II. 16 Let it settle..then by declination pour away the cleerest. 1616 *Bullock, Declination*, a bending downward. 1662 *Stillinger, Orig. Sac.* III. § 16 For this purpose he invented a motion of declination..he supposed..the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. a 1742 *Bentley (J.)*, This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xiii. A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference. 1846 *Jover Sci. Dial.* x. 23 A small declination..would throw the line of direction out of the base.

† 4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = DECLINING *vb.* *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1503 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* I. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the life When phebus made his declinacyon. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Trav.* Wks. III. 84/2 Being a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Oriental exhalation of Titan, to his Occidental declination.

† 5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. *Obs.*

1533 *More Apol.* xviii. Wks. 878/2 In this declination of the world. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* I. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then abouts began the declination of the Roman Empire. a 1638 *Mede View Apoc.* Wks. (1692) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1793 *H. Struane Wind. Dutch War* 82 The declination of antient Learning. 1799 *Washington Let. Writ.* (1803) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for..good health..yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects.

† 6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. *† Obs.*

1612-5 *Bp. Hall Contempl. O. T.* xli. v. A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come. — *Contempl. N. T.* iv. x. A voluntary declination of their familiar con-

versation. 1824 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 51 [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. **Astron.** The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body: corresponding to terrestrial latitude. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic. (The earliest and now most usual sense.)

Circle or parallel of declination: see CIRCLE 22, PARALLEL. c 1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* T. 518 Phebus..That in his boote declination Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte. c 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heved of Cancer is the greatest declinacioun northward of the Sonne. *Ibid.* II. § 17 Al be it so bat fro the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned..riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, save only of the sonne, be rikned from the Ecliptic lyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 The moyning, eleuation, and declinatione of the sonne, mune, and of the sternis. 1594 *Blunovill Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times. 1816 *Plavair Nat. Phil.* II. 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1872 *Proctor Ess. Astron.* I. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle: † *a.* Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (*obs.*); † *b.* the deviation from the true north and south line, *esp.* the angular measure of this deviation; also called VARIATION.

1635 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 The Declination is a magnetical motion, whereby the magnetical needle converts it self vnder the Horizontal plane, towards the Axis of the Earth. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plane of the Horizon. 1865 *Livingstone Zambesi* vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* I. 10 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. **Dialling.** Of a vertical plane (*e.g.* that of a wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see DECLINE *v.* 2 bl. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* vii. 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane. 1737-51 *Chambers Cycl.* Declination of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

† 10. **Gram.** = DECLENSION 4. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* I. i. 259 To teche hir of rethoryk and gramer the scole..The declinations, be persons, the modys, be tens. 1530 *Palser* Introd. 29 Pro-nounes of the first declination. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 85 We did tesse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 *Smollett Per. Fic.* (1779) I. xii. 105 A perfect ignoramus, who scarce knows the declination of musa.

11. **altitud.** and **Comb.**, as *declination-circle, -needle*. 1854 *Mosley Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 41 Declination-circles are those great circles which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other. 1870 *R. M. Ferguson Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers.

Declination, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to declination.

1881 *J. G. Barnard in Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 Absence of right ascension and declination motions of the attracting body.

Declinator (de-kli-nā-tor), [agent-n. on L. type f. L. *declinare* to DECLINE. F. *declinateur*.]

† 1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient; also = DECLINER 2. *Obs.*

1606 *Bp. W. Barlow Serm.* (1607) A iva, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall. a 1670 *Hackett Alp. Williams* II. (1692) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. **Dialling.** An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

1737-51 *Chambers Cycl.* Declinator or Declinatory, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

† **Declinator** (dɪkleɪnə-tor), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* Also 7-our. [Sc. repr. of F. *declinateur*; see DECLINATORY.]

A. adj. In *exception declinatory* = B. **B. sb.** A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 113 Exceptions declinatours against the Judge. 1629 (*title*), Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act against Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 *Neal Hist. Purit.* II. 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected.

Declinatory (dɪkleɪnə-tor), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *declinatori-us* (f. ppl. stem *declināt-* of *declinare*: see -ORY), in the legal expression *exceptio declinatoria*, in F. *exception declinatoire*. French has also the *sb.* use (1381 in *Hatzf.*)]

A. adj. That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal. *Declinatory plea* (Law): a plea intended

to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

1673 *Marvell Corp. cxi.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 412 Return an answer..in a civil bill declinatory way. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 327 Formerly..the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea. 1848 *Wharton Law Lex.*, Declinatory plea, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

B. sb. 1. *Law.* A declinatory plea.

a 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* III. xxxix. 326 Declinatoryes [Fr. *declinatoryes*], Anticipatoryes. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course: viz.. 'That matters of Parliament were too high for them'.

† 2. **Dialling.** = DECLINATOR 1 2. *Obs.*

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 311 If the Situation of the Plane be not given, you must seek it..the readiest and easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory. 1737-51 [see DECLINATOR 1 2].

Declinature (dɪkleɪ-nā-ti-ur), [f. L. type *dēclinātūra*, f. ppl. stem *declināt-*: see -URE. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR 2.]

1. **Sc. Law.** A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; *spec.* 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell): = DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATORY *sb.* 1.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawfull. 1639 *Bailie Let. to W. Spang* 28 Sept..To passe from his declinature of the Generall Assemblies. 1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature. 1883 *Gairdner Hist. Eng.* I. 60 Black..having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that..the Court refused to admit the declinature.

2. *gen.* The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

1842 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1853) XIV. xcv. § 20. 104 This second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree. 1882 *A. B. Bruce Parab. Teaching* (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with their neighbours' affairs. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Decline (dɪkleɪn), *sb.* Also 4 declyn, 5 declyne. [a. F. *declin*, f. *decliner* to DECLINE.]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. *On the decline*: in a declining state; declining, falling off.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Al hit cometh in declyn this gigelotes geren. c 1430 *LDG. Thebes* II. (R.). The high noblesse shall draw to decline Of Grekes blood. 1638 *C. Aleyne Hist. Hen. VII.* 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 78 74 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766 *Goldsm. Pic. W.* xxviii. The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 *Gibbon (title)*, History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahrattas. 1822 *Law Times* XCII. 138/1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

b. Fallen or sunken condition. *rare.*

1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c. A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) I. 85/1 Numa..wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801 *Med. Tract.* V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun.

d. Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; *esp.* tubercular phthisis, consumption.

1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing. 1790 *Mad. D'Arrelly Diary* Dec. A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 *S. Austin Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 285 He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely. 1827 *Hughes Tom Brown* II. i. She said one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Decline..applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tuberc.*

e. *Comm.* A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value.

1885 *Mauch. Guardian* 20 July 5/5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6, 560 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline. 1893 *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 7/3 The Market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day: The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14.. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 103 Westryng or drawyng to declene. 1590 *Greene Orl. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phœbus..kisses Thetis in the days decline. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd. 1827 *Pollak Course T. x.* At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

b. In the decline of life there is a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 2 75 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope. *rare*.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a decline. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

Decline (dē'klīn), *v.* Also 4-6 *declīne*. [*a. f. declīne-r* (Chans. Roland 11th c.), *ad. l. declīnāre* to turn or bend away or aside from the straight course, etc., *f. DE- I. 2 + -clīnāre* (in comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. κλίνω to bend, and Teut. **hlinōjan*, OSax. *hlinōn* to lean. In the sense-development the prefix *de-* has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in *L. declīnāre*.]

I. Intransitive senses. * *To turn aside, deviate.*

† 1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 333 Now rech I neuer for to declīne, Ne how fer of folde pat man me fleme. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thine eye declīne ne astart. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 65/4 David said what haue I doo... and declīned for hys brother to other of the peple. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 1 Colonis directyngs his visage towards the weste... declīning somwhat towards the left hande, sayled on forwarde xxxiii. dayes. 1632 LITWOGH *Trav.* vi. 291 Againe night we declīned towards Gaza. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 62 A line... much declīning from the Object. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Here we began to declīne from the Sea-Coast. 1798 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; declīne from the straight path. 1839 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad... when they met, declīned on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other.

† 2. To turn aside from (anything) so as to avoid it: cf. the trans. sense in 12. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93b We can not beare y^e presence of our neyghbour... but declīne from his company. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 723b Naturally enery creature declīneth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it.

† 2. a. *Astron. and Geog.* To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHADICER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Pat on half of the Zodiac declīneth southward, & pat other northward. *Ibid.* II. § 17 The Ecliptic lyne: fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declīnen north or south. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Java is an Ile... declīning seven degrees from the Equator towards the Antarctic Pole. 1726 Tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 331 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declīnes from the Equator towards the South 64°.

† b. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9). *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The East and West are not said to declīne, because the declīnation is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declīning East... so much as the wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P declīne or bend from the Meridian. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declīning more or less towards the East or West.

† c. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 180 In that place the needle declīd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 215 The magnetic needle not only declīning in many places from the true points of N. and S. but... varying in tract of time its declīnation in the self-same place.

† 3. *fig.* To turn aside in conduct; *esp.* to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHADICER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 145 Of hem pat eschewen and declīnen fro vices and taken be weye of vertue. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 Ner lete hem not litle declīne to outwards consolacions. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 2 Persones... which shall hereafter declīne from... their seid allegiance. 1507 *Commynwe.* B. iii. Alas why... so unkyndly from hym declīne That is our god so gracyous. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 3 Frome the highest to the lowest, alle were declīned from the. 1580 *Farrant's Anthem.* 'Lord, for thy tender mercies sake'. Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to declīne from sin and inclīne to vertue. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxix. 157 Yet doe I not declīne from thy testimonies. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 352 They declīned from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy.* II. 201 He had formed a Design... of declīning from his Instructions.

† b. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lysie* (1560) N v b, Here I have declīned by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xvii. 325 a, I have nothing lesse sought... than to digress and declīne [declīnārem] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

† c. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.) from. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 There is a Bannia, which little declīnes from the state of a Temple. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 174 Nor doth thy last alleged excuse... declīne any whit from their other reasons.

† 4. *fig.* To incline or lean to. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declīnyng to one parte more than to another. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Med. agst. Venome* 127 The Bezaar stone is... full of spottes, declīning to the colour of a sad blew. — *Dial. Yron* 151 b, Yron... doth more declīne to be hot than colde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine... Farre

more, farre more, to you doe I declīne. a 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster... declīneth in the end to the color of wine. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declīned.

† Not to consent or agree (to do something); to refuse. See sense 13.

** *To slope, incline, or bend downward.*

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 298 On south and este se that it [the land] faire encline. But from the colde Septemprion declīne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Some plain place... declīning by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 152 The ground on each side declīning gently. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The way... having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declīned again. 1843 PASCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. § 5 Table land which... gradually declīnes in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2283 (Dubl. MS.) 'My lonely Lord', quod be lede, and law he declīnes. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 4 As a fruitful tree the more it is fruitfull, the more it declīneth. a 1612 DONNE *Bianthian* (1644) 190 Our heads declīne after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1632 LITWOGH *Trav.* II. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declīning to their rest. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. viii. His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declīning towards the ground. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 20 Declīning from his sitting position... [he] stretched himself... among the daisies.

† 7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He pat enhans him to hepe, be helidre he declīnes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 500 His Sword which was declīning on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd it y^e air to stick.

† b. To descend in lineage. *Obs. rare.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 98 On th' one side Dukes most excellent declīne, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcii. Er that thy bemges go up to declīne, And er that thou now go fro us adoun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 194 Be this the son declīnynt was almost. 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 22 The Sun declīnes, day ancient grows. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 299 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declīnes. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii. The sun was beginning to declīne.

9. *transf.* Said of the day (evening, etc.), also *fig.* of one's life: To draw towards its close. (Often with mixture of sense 10.)

1697 [see DECLINING *Appl.* a. 3]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 108 When People declīne in Years, there are some extraordinary Means requisite. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 146 The day declīned. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152 The summer was now declīning. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxi. 94 The day declīnes. Forth, fair bride.

† 9. *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc., or to an unworthy object). (Now only literary, and after Shaks.)

[c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 279 (Add. MS.) But that in no wise from hens forward he declīny to synne agayn. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 485 Many of the elect do declīne to vices.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there, From me, whose loue was of that dignity... and to declīne Vpon a wretch, whose Naturall gifts were poore To those of mine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 97 Yet sometimes Nations will declīne so low from vertue. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 30 The direful shameful state Adam declīned into. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Church of Eng. Man.* He declīnes... from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 43 Having known me—to declīne On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. *fig.* To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1530 PALSGR. 508/2 When thynges be at the highest, than they begyn to declīne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 515 After the subersion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to declīne. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Your health, which I feare is already declīning. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 107 Who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declīnes. 1687 WALLER (J.), That empire must declīne, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. II. 435 When Autumnall Warmth declīnes. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may declīne (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues... instead of increasing, had actually declīned. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. Eva after this declīned rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Syst.* IV. Mr. Alldis had declīned considerably in his estimation.

II. Transitive senses.

* *To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside from, avoid, refuse.*

† 11. To turn aside (*lit.* and *fig.*): a. To avert.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies... Was provided theyr malice to declīne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to declīne suspition. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. Thanks to the juster Deities for declīning From both the Danger, and from me the Sin. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 422 Here Johnson lies: could physic fence Death's dart, Sure death had been declīned by his art. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to declīne the pressure of resistless arguments.

† b. To turn (a person) aside from or to a course of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 230 Of them which declīne their ear from hearing the law of God. 1610 DONNE

Pseudo Martyr 185 The immenseness... averts me from beleening it to bee just, so doeth this also declīne me from they will not be brought to tell vs, etc. 1617 BRAUM & FL. *Valent.* III. i. Nor any way declīne you to discredit. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 175 When I wd doe good I am in the meane while declīned to evill. c 1634 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 129 This alliance shall not declīne me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to declīne my opinion.

† c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like declīne each other, as the North the North. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 71 A Byas, that may declīne it a little from a straight Line. *Ibid.* 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and declīne it self from the line of its motion.

† d. *refl.* To withdraw oneself, turn away. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAINTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Lawleigh... undertook a new peregrination, to leave... the Court... and by declīning himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.

† 12. To turn aside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. *Obs.* (or merged in 13.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4263 All pat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declīne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 What company to yse, & whome to declīne and eschewe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot declīne the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* VII. 13 Certain dangerous rocks... carefully to be declīned. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declīnes us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemnd, Despairing to declīne their Fate. 1761 *New Companion Fest. & Fasts* xx. § 2. 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to declīne it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to declīne a discussion, contest, challenge, etc.: cf. c.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 58 That Sr Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence. Sr Arthur declīned this acknowledgement. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisdome to declīne them. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 320 Declīning all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. c 1750 JOHNSON, Melissa... gained the victory by declīning the contest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxviii. 206 What must the man have been that had declīned his aid in a distress so alarming. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 187 Bristow, declīning the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 1793 — *Conduct of Minority* *ibid.* I. 617 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to declīne the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 11 The fisherman... at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declīned it till the morning. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407, I declīne all newspaper controversy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. They far more readily forgave a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declīnes one.

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically = REFUSE: but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. *vbl. sb.*, *inf.*; also *absol.* or *intr.*)

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to declīne rendering any. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 288, I cannot reasonably declīne giving Credit to a Thing... so often confirm'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 14 Provided he declīnes to tread in their footsteps. 1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* VI. xvi. xv. 314, I declīned satisfying his curiosity. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The Archbishop... declīned to accept their apology. *Mod.* He was invited, but declīned. Shall we accept or declīne?

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

c 1712 ADDISON (J.), She generously declīned them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.). The squire said they could not decently declīne his visit. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declīned the gift. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxiii. 312 Arius declīned the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* 111. 18 Writing magazine articles... which were invariably declīned with thanks.

† 14. *Sc. Law.* To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATION 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 49 Thairfor as juge suspect, I yow declīne. 1638 *Short Relat. State Kirk Scot.* 11 The Supplicants declīned the Bishops from being their Judges, as being now their parties. a 1775 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 193 He would not appear, but declīned the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 A judge may be declīned, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially, 1. *ratione cause*, from his incompetency to the special cause brought before him. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot. s.v. Declination*, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declīned in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.

+15. To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).
 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English... so as to decline their language. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 74 The Christians had declin'd the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic. etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. viii. Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business.

** To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2322 And hither on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv. 239 Ne doth decline to the swete sleepe her eyes. 1583 *SHAKESPEARE* *Anat.* *Abus.* i. (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly cyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde. 1697 *POTTER* *Antiq. Greece* iv. v. (1715) 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. 1814 *SOUTHEY* *Roderick* xvii. He sat with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Summer Wind* 11 The clover droops... and declines its blooms.

+b. To move or direct obliquely downwards.

15. SPENSER (J.), And now fair Phoebeus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. 1725 *POPE* *Odyss.* iv. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

+17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2334, 1 bar pompe and faire pride to poudre declined. 1599 *DANIEL* *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 l. 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declin'd. 1621 *FLITCHER* *Isl. Princess* i. i, A dull labour that declines a gentleman. a 1640 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH.* *Hist. Jas.* i. Wks. (1711) 25 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. 1699 *D.* *PELL* *Inpr.* Sec. 131 The more they run Northward, the more they... raise the Septentrional Pole, and decline the Austral. c 1790 *IMISON* *Sch. Art.* l. 236 To elevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude.

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards.

1598 *BANISTER* *Hist. Man* i. 30 Those partes beyng also flat... but somewhat inward declined with all. 1812 J. J. *HENRY* *Camp. agt. Quebec* 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. 1849 *RUSKIN* *Sev. Lambs* iv. § 23, 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge.

+19. To undervalue, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*

1599 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xl. ix, She can not decline The noble science, whiche, after povertie, Maye bring a man agayne to dignitie. 1646 *SHIRLEY* *Brothers* i. i, Unless you disaffect His person, or decline his education. 1649 *SIR E. NICHOLES* in *N. Papers* (Camden) l. 143 What is here said is not with intention to undervalue or decline y^e Presbyterians.

*** To infect grammatically.

20. *Gram.* To infect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases; to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf. DECLENSION 4.)

Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is CONJUGATE).

1387 *TREVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) l. 327 (Mätz.) Jif þou canst declene þilke tweye names and speke Latyn. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xc. (1495) 839 Rinoceronte is declined, hic Rinoceronte, huius Rinocerontis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 65 Of whiche [ix partes of speche] v be declined, that is to say varie the last letters: article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle. 1612 *BRINSLEY* *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the four first onely are such as may be declined. 1654 *TRAFF* *Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plural number. a 1843 *SOUTHEY* *Doctor* (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined. 1871 *ROY* *Lat. Gram.* i. § 339 The substantive stems in -a (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in -a, are declined alike.

+b. *transf.* To say or recite formally or in definite order. *Obs.*

1594 *SHAKESPEARE* *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 55 He declin the whole question. 1627 *DRAYTON* *Agincourt* 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

Declined (dɪk'ləɪnd, *poet.* dɪk'ləɪnɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECLINE v. + -ED.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close: see the verb.

1591 *DECLAR.* *Gl. Troubles in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 210 Now in his declined yeeres. 1593 *SHAKESPEARE* *Lucr.* 1705 My low declined Honor to advance. 1667 *HALE* *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. to Their declined Motions. 1792 *MRS. C. SMITH* *Desmond* I. 129 Ecclesiastics... whose declined authority... you regret. 1798 *WASHINGTON* *Let. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.

Hence Declinedness.

1648 *BP. HALL* *Select Thoughts* § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness.

+**Declinément.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECLINE v. + -MENT.] = DECLINATURE.

1680 *Privy Council Proc. Edin.* in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 30 The causes of his declinément are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church... and have established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

Decliner (dɪk'ləɪnɪz). [-ER.] One who or that which declines.

+1. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). *Obs.*

1601 *DENT* *Pathw. Heaven* 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. 1651 *BAXTER* *Inf. Doct.* 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. 1684 *RENEWICK* *Serm.* iv. (1776) 41 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in *Se. Law*, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1639 *R. BAILLIE* *Let.* l. 161, A chief decliner of the Assembly. 1641 *EVELYN* *Diary* (1871) 20 My Father... (who was one of the greatest decliners of it). 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not... be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power.

3. *Dialling.* A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.

[1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xvi. 25 For these East Decliners be in very deep South Decliners to those that live 90 deg. from us Northward or Southward.] 1684 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) vii. vi. 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. 1793 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* 311 Of Decliners there are Infinite; and yet may be reduced into... 1. The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

Declining (dɪk'ləɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DECLINE, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

1. Turning aside, falling away; = DECLENSION 2.

1526 *PILGR.* *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Our general labour must stande in... declininge from euill, and in dylygent workynge of good. 1574 *W. TRAVERS* (title), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline and off the Declininge off the Church of Englande. 1646 *P. BULKELEY* *Gospel* *Cant.* iv. 347 In times of general declining. 1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH* *Exerc. Usurped Power* 39 Partiall and temporary declining in men from their said integrity.

2. Avoidance (*obs.*); non-acceptance; refusal.

1607 *TOPSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification. 1636 *MASSINGER* *Bashf. Lover* v. i, There is now no contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Diary* 7 Aug. To save myself from more open and awkward declining.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.

1601 *CORNWALLIES* *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling until they come to the bottom of unhappiness. 1602 *CAREW* *Cornwall* 145 b, Upon the declining of a hill the house is seated. 1612 *BRERWOOD* *Lang. & Relig.* xlii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requirith one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. a 1703 *POMFREY* *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 9 A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.; Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.; Drawing to its close; = DECLINE sb. 2.

1588 *A. KING* *tr. Canisius' Catech.* I viij, Ye hicht and declininge of ye sonne. a 1610 *HEALEY* *Theophrastus* xxvii. (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. a 1662 *HYRLIN* *Laud* i. 64 In the declining of the year 1616.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = DECLINE sb. 1.

1481 *CAXTON* *Myrr.* iii. i. 131 Vt the sonne and therthe were of one lyke gretenece, this shadowe shold have none ende, but shold be all egal without declynynge. 1581 *MULCASTER* *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 159 All that... write of the declining and ruine of the Roman Empire. 1622 *DRAYTON* *Polyolb.* xix. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue. 1645 *MILTON* *Petrarch* (1831) 201 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. *Gram.* = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflection, including conjugation.

1565-78 *COOPER* *Thesaurus* *Introd.*, Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining. 1599 *MINSHEU* *Span. Gram.* 35 The verbes Irregular (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining). 1612 *BRINSLEY* *Pos. Parts* (1666) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declininges... both in *us* and *is*. 1740 *J. CLARKE* *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nouns.

Declining, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That declines: see the verb.

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.

1553 *EDEN* *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declining. 1571 *DIGGES* *Pantom.* iii. Qb, This perpendicular... in directe solidis falleth within the body, and vpon the base, but in declining solidis, it falleth without the bodies and bases. 1655-60 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/2 The height of the great Pyramid... is by its perpendicular... 499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet. 1792 *COPPER-PLATE* *Mag. No. 1* The mansion... is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn. 1802-3 *tr. Pallas' Trav.* (1812) l. 61 The Volga, which flows... through a gradually-declining valley.

b. *Dialling.* Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian: see DECLINATION 9.

1593 *FALK* *Dialling* 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus. 1640 *WILKINS* *New Planet* ii. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xvi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. 1703 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* 311.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.

1596 *SHAKESPEARE* *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 119 With... tempting kisses, And with declining head. 1776 *WITHERING* *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 605 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloven. 1816 *BYRON* *Siege* *Cor.* xix, Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; *transf.* of the day: Drawing to its close.

c 1620 *T. ROBINSON* *M. Magd.* 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declininge raye. 1667 *DAYKEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU* *Vanderput* & S. ix. 133 The beams of the declining sun glistering on the heaving surface. 1834 *S. ROGERS* *Poems* 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a decline.

1593 *SHAKESPEARE* *Rich. II.* ii. l. 240 In this declining Land, 1603 *KNOLLES* *Hist. Turke* *Introd.*, The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonweale. 1745 *De Foe's* *English Tradesman* (1841) l. vii. 53, I speak it to every declining Tradesman. 1776 *GIBSON* *Decl. & F.* l. 401 The declining bealth of the emperor Constantius. 1876 *J. I. NEWMAN* *Hist. Sk.* l. i. iii. 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)

1615 *LATHAM* *Falconry* (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Aeneid* ix. 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1780 *JOHNSON* *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., Declining life is a very awful scene. 1873 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to accept, etc.

1639 *BAILLIE* *Let. & Trals.* l. 155 A present excommunicating of all the declining Bishops.

Declinist. *nonce-ud.* [f. DECLINE sb. + -IST.] (See quot.)

1831 *WHWELL* in *Todhunter* *Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all handed together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Habbage, the leader of the Declinists.

Declinograph (dɪk'ləɪnɒɡrəf). [irreg. f. L. *declinare* (as etymon of *declination*) + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer.

1883 *D. GILL* in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of $\pm 0.9'$.

Declinometer (dɪk'ləɪnɒmɪtɪ). *Magn.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.]

1. *Magn.* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.

1858 in *SIMMONDS* *Dict. Trade.* 1870 *R. M. FRASERSON* *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers. 1881 *MAXWELL* *Electr. & Magn.* II. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. *Astr.* An instrument for observing and registering declination.

1883 *D. GILL* in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 255 Bond's mica declinometer.

[Declinuous, Declivant: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Declivate, *a.* [irreg. f. L. *decliv-is*: see DECLIVE.] 'Descending; declining; inclining downward' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

+**Declive** (dɪk'ləɪv), *a. Obs.* [a. F. *declive* (Paré 16th c. in *Surg.* sense), ad. L. *declivis* sloping downward, f. DE- I. 1 + *cliv-us* slope, hill.]

Sloping downwards.

1635 *SWAN* *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those declive and bottomic places where the said Sea is. 1644 *DIGBY* *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 228 An easier and more declive bed. 1666 *W. SIMPSON* *Hydrol. Chym.* 284 Declive currents out of brooks.

+**Declived**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *declivis* (see prec.) or ? error for *declined*.]

1575 *BANISTER* *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

Declivitous (dɪk'lɪvɪtəs), *a.* [f. L. type **declivitos-us*, f. *declivitus*: see DECLIVITY and -OUS: cf. ACCLIVITOUS.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope; steep.

1799 *R. WARNER* *Walk* (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and... declivitous. 1802 *BRAY* *Tral.* in *Mrs. Bray Descr. Devon* (1835) l. 237 The declivitous sides of this tor. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 454 In descending the next declivitous hill.

Declivity (dɪk'lɪvɪtɪ). [ad. L. *declivitat-em*, f. *decliv-is*: see DECLIVE and -ITY. Cf. F. *declivité* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762).]

1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).

1612 *BRERWOOD* *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* l. 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis. 1818 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill. 1860 *HAWTHORNE* *Fr. & It. Trals.* II. 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.

2. *concr.* A downward slope.

1695 *WOODWARD* *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE* *Myst. Udolpho* i, A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. 1860 *TYNDAL* *Glac.* i. viii. 58, I could see the stones... jumping down the declivities.

Declivous (d'kliv'vəs), *a.* [f. L. *declivus*, rare var. of *declivus* (see DECLIVE) + -OUS: cf. ACCLIVOUS.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now rare exc. as in b.)

1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* v. 141 Pus. . may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1786 GILPIN *Pict. Beauty Cumbria*. (1808) I. xiv. 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

b. *spec.* in *Zool.* Sloping downwards. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 99 Frontal profile. . . strongly declivous.

† **Decliv'y**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *declivus*: cf. CLIVY.] Sloping downwards.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe decliv way looks downe.

† **Declōse**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [See DE-I. 6.] = DISCLOSE.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 115 It maye not be perceyved pat she holdith þe sacramente in hir mouþe . . or swolowes or decloþeþ hit in her mouþe.

† **Deco'ct**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *decoctum* sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. *decoct-us*: see next.] A decoction.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) Oij a. To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Deco'ct**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *decoct-us*, pa. pple. of *decoqu-ere* to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than *Deco'ct v.*, after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular *decocted*.]

1. Deco'cted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.: see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 650 Puls decoct and colde. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 177 The hete of thy charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as stones. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 9a, Matter decocte or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 434 The root decoct in water purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [L. *decoquere* to run through one's estate, become bankrupt.]

1509 WOLSEY *To Ambassadors at Rome* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. f. 83). The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned by Anthony Vinalde for vij^m ducates is decoct.

Deco'ct (d'k'p'kt), *v.* [f. *Deco'ct ppl. a.* or L. *decoct*, ppl. stem of *decoqu-ere* to boil down or away, f. DE-I. 3 b + *coquere* to boil, cook.]

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Ibth.* IV. 111 The Wychemen use the Commodity of their Sault Springs in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monethes in the Yeare. 1548 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1620 VENN *Via Recta* (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted.

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. *fig.* To diminish, consume, waste. *Obs.* [So L. *decoquere*.]

1620 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. 54 To have decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† 3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook. *Obs.*

c 1420 [see *Deco'ct ppl. a.*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brew. Health* cccxxxv. 108 b. As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

† b. *transf.* To warm up, as in cooking. *Obs.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 20 Can sodden Water. . . Deco't their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. CONCOCT v. 2.) Also *fig.*

1533 [see *Deco'ct ppl. a.*]. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 A surfit is whan . . the lyuer, which is the fyre vnder the pottle . . can not naturally nor truly decocte, defye, ne digest, the superabundance of meate & drynke the which is in the pottle or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. ii. (1714) 64. There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. HIERON *and Pl. Greef. Ministers' Reas. Refus. Subscription* 121 More greedily disposed to deuoure and swallowe. . . then to decocte and retine.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. CONCOCT v. 2.) *Obs.*

1505 [see *Deco'ct ppl. a.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly liuing, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. COOKE *Diod. Sic.* 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they diuide into pieces.

† 6. *fig.* To prepare, devise, CONCOCT. *Obs. rare.* 1602 MARSTON *Antoni's Rev.* iv. iii. What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Aunc. & Mod. Times* 718/4 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, working upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see *Deco'ct ppl. a.*]. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 79/1 Decocte a vivificante Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietie of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gurgle for a sore mouth. 1743 LOND. & Country *Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health.

Hence *Deco'cted ppl. a.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ignoto*. To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice-decocted blood [cf. CONCOCTION 1 b]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrows bones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*. Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

Deco'ctible, *a.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *decoct*-ppl. stem: see DECOCT and -BLE.] Capable of being decocted.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deco'ctible*, easie to be sodden or boyled. 1730-6 in BAILEY (dolo). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Decoction (d'k'p'k'shən). Also 4-5 -cyon, 5-6 -cioun, 6 deco'ciē. [a. OF. *decoction*, -*cociun* (13th c.), ad. L. *decoction-em*, n. of action f. *decoquere* to DECOCT.]

1. The action of decocting; *esp.* boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour sesonynth his potages. . . By decoccioun to take theyr avauntages. 1502 AKNOLDE *Chron.* 165 Moysted w^t water of the deco'ciē of benes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 24 The airy . . parts, are separated by decoction. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 Catechu . . is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

† b. Digestion. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 b. By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; *esp.* of metals or mineral ores. *Obs.*

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. CONCOCTION 2.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii. To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 By the helpe of fermentation and decoction of the mineral heate. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* III. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksilver being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth. . . becommeth gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

† 3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; *fig.* reduction. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. II. viii. 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction. 1655 - *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen, . . which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; *spec.* as a medicinal agent.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ciii. (Tollem. MS.), Pis ston [lapis lazuli] schal not be zeue with decocciōn.

c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 216 Waische þe place wiþ a decoccioun of camomille. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 Decoctions . . be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is . . the broth of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, Lines . . tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

Deco'ctive, *a.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *decoct*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deco'ctive*, easily sodden. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Deco'ctor**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *decoctor*, agent-n. f. *decoquere* to DECOCT.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Wee . . may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 MALVNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 224 The Chuilians . . haue attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor. . . otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of traffike.

† **Deco'cture**, *Obs.* -o. [ad. L. *decoctura*, f. *decoct*: see DECOCT and -URE.] = DECOCTION 4.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deco'cture*, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

† **Deco'gnize**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. DE-I. 6 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To cease or fail to recognize.

1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it. . . I can deco'gnize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot.

Deco'it, -ment, variants of DECORE, -MENT.

Deco'it, *Deco'ity*: see DACOIT, -Y.

† **Deco'll**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *décoller*, or ad. L. *dēcollā-re*.] *trans.* To behead; = DECOLLATE. Hence *Deco'lling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 *Parliamentary Hist.* (R.), By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King. 1649 FRYNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 19 In the King's own case, whom they decoll'd. 1653

E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† **Decollate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *dēcollāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcollā-re*: see next.] Beheaded: in early use as *pa. pple.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxx. iii. He was heded with swerd and decollate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death. . . he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order.

Decollate (d'k'p'let, d'k'p'let), *v.* [f. L. *dēcollāt*-, ppl. stem of *dēcollā-re* to behead, f. DE-I. 6 + *collum* neck. As adaptation of L. *dēcollāt-us*, *decollate* as *pa. pple.* was in use before any other part of the verb: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 474 A statue with three heads. . . two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Part.* (1676) 257 Sir Walter Raleigh decollated. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 720 The murderer . . is instantly decollated. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. *Conch.* To break off the apex of (a shell).

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

Decollated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated.

1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. a 1845 BARHAM *Inglot. Leg.* *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Speaking of the decollated Martyr St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. *Conch.* Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluscs; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 909 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be decollated. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

Decollation (d'k'p'let'shən). [a. F. *décollation* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), ad. L. *dēcollāt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *dēcollā-re*: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; *spec.* in *Obstetric Surg.*, severance of the head from the body of a foetus.

Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist: a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August.

1387 TREVISIA *Ugden* (Rolls) IV. 345 Ober men telleþ þat it is nouþt þe feste of þe decollacioun. *Ibid.* V. 49 (Mätz.) Of the decollacioun of Seint John. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 13 The lyf whiche she after hyr decollation lyned by the space of 15 yere. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* III. 462 In this xxv. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollation of Seynt Iohn Baptist.

1647 WHARTON *Ireland's War* Wks. (1683) 262 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VII. 21 A fourth is added of King Charles decollation. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decollation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul.

1884 SALA *Journey due South* I. i. (1889) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see DECOLLATED 2.

1866 TATE *Brit. Molluscs* IV. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

Decollator (d'k'p'let'ar). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēcollā-re* to DECOLLATE.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator.

1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes . . would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. *Surg.* An obstetric instrument for performing decollation of the foetus; a decapitator.

1871 BARNES *Lect. Obst. Oper.* 217-8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to left.

|| **Dēcollaté** (d'k'p'let'e), *ppl. a.*; fem. -ée. [Fr., pa. pple. of *décollater* to expose the neck, etc., f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE-I. 6) + *collat* collar of a dress.]

a. Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked. b. Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *décollatées* to her parties. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. A stout countess of sixty, *décollatée*. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in . . the excessively decollated bodices. . . they patronise.

Decolorant (d'k'p'let'ar), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *décolorant*, pr. pple. of *décolorer*, repr. L. *dēcolorānt-em*: see DECOLOUR.]

A. adj. Decolorizing.

1886-8 in *Encycl. Dict.*

B. sb. A decolorizing agent.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Decolorate (d'k'p'let'ar), *a.* [ad. L. *dēcolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcolorā-re*.] 'Having lost its colour' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Decolorate (dēkōlōrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. decolorare* to DECOLOUR.] + *a.* = DISCOLOUR (*obs.*). *b.* To deprive of colour, decolour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decolorate*, to stain. a 1846 *Phil. Mag.* (cited in WORCESTER). In mod. Dicts.

Decoloration (dēkōlōrē'fōn). Also -colour-. [a. F. *decoloration*, ad. *L. decolorationem*, n. of action from *decolorare* to DECOLOUR.] Deprivation or loss of colour; + discoloration.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decoloration*, a staining. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 121 (T.) We must not understand by this word *pale* a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decoloration*, a staining or marring the Colour. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 113 If we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decoloration.

Decolorimeter (dēkōlōrīmē'tr). [f. *L. decolor-em* deprived of colour + Gr. μέτρον measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 308.

Decolorize, -ourize (dēkōlōrīz), *v.* [f. DE-I. + COLORIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of colour.

1366-9 *Topo Cycl. Anat.* II. 503/a Chlorine passed through a solution of hæmotosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. DUNCAN *Transform. Insects* (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolorised. fig. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolorizing present and future.

Hence **Decolorization, -izing**, the action of depriving of its colour; **Decolorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Decolorizing ppl. a.**

1871 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 251 The decolorization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Its decolorizing properties.

Decolour, -or (dēkōlōr), *v.* [a. F. *decolorer*, or ad. *L. decolorare*, to deprive of its colour, discolor, f. DE-I. 6 + *colorare* to colour. Cf. DISCOLOUR.] + *1. trans.* To discolor; fig. to stain. c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypereritica* (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britanni are reported to have painted and decoloured their Bodies. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 198 I remember with what character that proud Cardinal was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence **Decolouring ppl. a.**

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

+ **Decoloured, ppl. a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [For *decoloured*.] Cnt low in the neck; low-necked. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured [scattered] to be wel biholde.

Decomplex (dēkōmpleks), *a.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPLEX, after *decompose*, *decompound*.] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Max.* I. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 150 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations... is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

+ **Decompose, v.** *Sc. Obs.* -1 [ad. med. *L. decomponere*, back-formation from *decompositus*: see DECOMPOSITE.] = DECOMPOUND *v.* 1. Hence + **Decomposit ppl. a.** = DECOMPOUND *a.*

1522 VAUS *Rudiment.* Dd iij b (Jam.) How many figures is there in one pronoun? Thre. Quibhik thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomposit. The simple as is, the componit as *idem*, the decomposit as *identidem*.

Decomponent (dēkōmpōzēnt), *? Obs.* [Formed on a *L.* type *de-component-em*, f. *decomponere*, not in ancient *L.*, but inferred from *decompositio*, decomposition: see DE-I. 6.]

A decomposing agent.

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 409 That the decomponent of the water, is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

Decomposable, a. rare. [f. assumed *L. decomponere* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1859 H. COLERIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 10 The word is decomposable in that language into simpler elements.

Decomposability (dēkōmpōzābīlītī). Also -ibility. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 397 This decomposability of the terrestrial elements.

Decomposable (dēkōmpōzābīl), *a.* Also -ible. [f. next + -ABLE; so *F. decomposable* (1790 in HATZF.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition.)

1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 HENRY *Epil. Chem.* (1808) 429 Decomposable substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This white light will possess

the remarkable property of being decomposable only by absorption. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* IV. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

Decompose (dēkōmpōz), *v.* [a. *F. décomposer* (16th c. in LITTRÉ), f. *dé-, des-* (DE-I. 6) + *composer* to COMPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf. DECOMPOSITION 2.)

a 1751 BOLINGROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.) The chemist who has decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. § 66. 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

b. To disintegrate; to rot. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements.

+ d. **Printing.** To distribute (type that has been set up or composed). *Obs.*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 BENDISH *Calculus*, etc. 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. *Mod.* Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

Decomposed (dēkōmpōzēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 *Noncon.* VI. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

Decomposer. [-ER 1.] Something that decomposes; a decomposing agent.

1821 *Examiner* 10/1 The turn for parody seems... to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

Decomposable, -ibility: see DECOMPOSABLE, -ABILITY.

Decomposing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decomposes; usually *intr.* undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

Decomposite (dēkōmpōzīt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late *L. decompositus*, a Latin rendering of Gr. *ραπισυθέρως* used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediaeval and modern *L.* writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPOSE. Hence a series of senses, found also in *decompound*, *decomposition*, in which *de-* is used differently from the more ordinary sense in *decompose* and derivatives. See DE-I. 5.]

A. adj. Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite.

1655 GOURC *Comm. Heb. Epist.* Simple, compound, or decomposite notions. 1869 LATHAM *s.v.* The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

B. sb. A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already composite.

1622 T. JACKSON *Judah* 48 That elegant metaphorical decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothy [2 Tim. i. 6, ἀνασχυρῶν 'rekindle']. a 1626 BACON *Minerals* Wks. 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *Indispositio*. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Decomposite* (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as *Indispositio*; also, a Term used by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encased'd. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* § 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* Eng. Index, Decomposites, Augment in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (Decomposita), have the Augment at the beginning].

Decomposition (dēkōmpōzīfōn). [n. of action f. DECOMPOSE and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. *decompose*.] *Mod.F.* has *decomposition* in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict., whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of *compose* and *compositio*, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE-I. 5.

+ 1. Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 52 The English... bath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets]. In a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. As: Tast-pleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE-I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. a. Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. *Decomposition of forces*, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces.

1762 *Univ. Mag.* Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistry. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlii. 119 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 53 Hydrogen gas... is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 In the decomposition and recombination of white light. 1860 THOMSON in *Bowen Logic* x. 348 Chemistry... the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its... dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 LUNAROCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 91 The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebrae crumbled into dust.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 599 In France... in the decomposition of society. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 420 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence **Decompositionist**, an advocate or supporter of decomposition, e.g. that of an empire, confederation, etc.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, 'we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

+ **Decomposure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECOMPOSE; see -URE.] Decomposition, resolution (of forces).

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

Decomound (dēkōmpōund), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPOUND *a.*: after late and med. *L. decompositus* DECOMPOSITE in same sense.]

A. adj. Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; *spec.* in Bot. of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (*L. decompositus*, Linnæus).

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of the mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the whole grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the employed metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Decomposed is so late, *Folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so late, *Lobed leaf* (each part forms a compound leaf. 1835 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 360 *Decomposed*, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 275 Erroneous to maintain... that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decomposed whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decomposed, and supra-decomposed.

B. sb. A decomposed thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound.

1614 BR. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* (1641) 472 *Super-exaltavit* is a de-compound. There is, *Ex* and *Super* (both) in it. 1622 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* (1627) 469 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold. 17-. AARUTHNOT, etc. (J.), No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verb. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1859) II. 19 To use the word *to cognize* in connection with its noun *cognition*, as we use the decompound *to recognize* in connection with its noun *recognition*. 1881 CHANDLER *Gr. Accent.* § 429 Decompositions, or words consisting of more than two factors.

Decomound (dēkōmpōund), *v.* [f. DE-I. 5, II. 1 + COMPOUND *v.*: cf. prec., and DECOMPOSE.]

I. Connected with DECOMPOUND *a.* and DECOMPOSITE.

+ 1. *trans.* To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. *Obs.*

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6110 The resulting White... was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16.—(J.), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II. Connected with DECOMPOSE.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of; to DECOMPOSE.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.), If we consider that in learning... the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 161 grains of earth. 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence **Decompon'dable** *a.*, capable of being decompounded.

1797 *Brit. Crit.* Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries... which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decomposable into fluidity.

Decompounded, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

I. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: *spec. in Bot. and Zool.* = DE-COMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE *Coryusc. Philos.* 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 268 The leaves being decompounded. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areoles not decompounded.

II. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decompounded.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gas of the decompounded water. 1807 VAN-COUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 309 The very dust... may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† **Decompt.** *Sc. Obs.* -1 [Cf. F. *descompt.*, an account given for things received; a backe-reckoning' (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1824 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 325 (Jam.) Their obligations and decompnt respectue, meid he their commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

Decon, *obs.* form of DEACON.

Deconcatenate, **Deconcentrate**, -ation, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† **Deconcert**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *déconcert* (16th c.), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE-I. 6) + *concert*.] *trans.* To put out of concert or agreement, disarrange; = DISCONCERT I.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest.

† **Deconcoct**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT *v.*] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf. CRUDITY 2. (In quot. *fig.*)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threads of subdivisions.

Deconsecrate (*dik'ənsi'krēt*), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSECRATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence **Deconsecrated** *ppl. a.*; **Deconsecration**, the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 16 Feb. 150 The last new... word 'de-consecration'... intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the... title of 'desecration'. 1876 *City Press* 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

Deconsider, *v.* *rare.* [a. mod.F. *déconsidérer*: see DE-II. 1 and CONSIDER.] *trans.* To treat with too little consideration. Hence **Deconsideration**.

1881 *Med. Review* Apr., *Med. Profession & Morality*, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1882 MISS COBBE *Peak in Darien* 219 Women are... actually much deconsidered by men. *Ibid.*, Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

Deconstruct, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F. *déconstruire*.] *trans.* To undo the construction of; to take to pieces. Hence **Deconstruction** [also in F.].

1882 M^cCARTHY in *19th Cent.* 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

† **Decontract**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONTRACT *v.*] *trans.* To contract further.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse Th.* (1842) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea... too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

Deconventionalize, **decopperize**, -ation: see DE-II. 1.

† **Decoped**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. OF. *décopé*, mod.F. *décapé*, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] Cut in figures; slashed; cf. COUP *v.* 2. 1. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 843 And shode he was with grete maistris, With shoon decoped.

|| **Decor** (*de'kōr*). *Obs.* [a. L. *decor* (*decōr*-), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng. had *decurr*, *decour*, *decōre* app. through French: see DECURE *sb.*] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decor*, comeliness or beauty. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 117 For the apt Distribution, Decor and fitness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom.

Decorable (*de'kōrəbl*), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *decorāre* to DECORATE + -BLE. So in mod.F. (Littre).] Capable of decoration.

1889 *Pail Mail G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 The 'deorable' parts of the church were still adorned with evergreens.

Decorament (*de'kōrəmənt*). *rare.* [ad. L. *decorāmentum* (Tertull.), f. *decorāre* to DECORATE: see -MENT.] Decoration, ornament.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorament*, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730 6—(folio). 1755-73 in JOHNSON. 1826 SCOTT *Frml.* 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments. [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.* 189 'Thick there thing idn no decorment.']

Decorate (*de'kōrət*), *ppl. a.* *Obs. or arch.*

[ad. L. *decorātus* adorned, beautiful, pa. *ppl.* of *decorāre*: see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., *decorat*, -ate continued to serve as the pa. *ppl.*, until superseded by *decorated*, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adorned, decorated; ornate.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorat. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlviii. c 1/2 They sawe a chyrche decorat and ornate aboute alle pyssaunce humayne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3248 The place was decorat with myracles many. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* (1877) § 203 Consider the magnificence and decorate churches [of London]. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 56 Riggs'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) i. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

Decorate (*de'kōrət*), *v.* [f. L. *decorāt*, *ppl.* stem of *decorāre* to adorn, beautify, f. *decus*, *decor*-grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. *ppl.* was first adapted as a *ppl. adj.* (see *prec.*), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. *Obs. or arch.*

1530 PALSGA, 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, *je decore*. You have decorate our assemblee with your presence. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 37 The same... with goodli and parkely parks... to beautifie adorne and decore. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.*, *Malcolm* (R.), His familie... is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland. 1642 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 15 The name of the House of Austria decorat their dominions. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. VI. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1856 FAULDER *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental accessories: *a.* said of the personal agent.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct., I... was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 8 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. vi. 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. said of the things serving as ornaments.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* III. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages... more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like.

1816 [see DECORATED]. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxiii. 7 Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in his dominions.

Hence **Decorating** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. *Mod.* In the decorating of the church.

Decorated (*de'kōrətəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. DECORATE *v.* + -ED.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorated*, beautified, adorned. 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Disturbances... caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry *Vive l'Empereur*. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. *Archit.* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called *Geometrical Decorated*], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*).

1812 RICKMAN *Styles Goth. Archit.* (1817) 44 Decorated

English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. *Ibid.* 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 *Hand-Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of *Decorated*). 1848 POOLE *Ecc. Archit.* 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* ii. n. iii. 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was... very gradual.

Decoration (*dek'ōrə'shən*). [ad. late L. *decorātion-em*, n. of action from *decorāre* to DECORATE: perh. a. F. *décoration* (1393 in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

Decoration day (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1885 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoration of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1889 — in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. 29 Ornaments requisite for decoration of our marriage. 1611 CORRA., *Decoration*, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* 189 ¶ 12 She... applied all her care to the decoration of her person. 1844 EMERSON *Let. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. † The quality of being decorated; ornateness. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 68 Amazement... for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. *Ibid.* 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hiernsalem. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. iv, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; *esp.* an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1678 MARYELL *Wks.* II. 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decoration*, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., No [opera] house could hold such large decorations. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 63 Mariposas or butterflies... differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Basilicas... more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. i. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. *Ibid.* 294 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert... The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

Decorat'ionist. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] A professional decorator.

1828 CARLYLE *Disc.* (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decorat'ionist... may have selected. 1829 *Ibid.* I. 276 If the tailor and decorat'ionist do their duty.

Decorative (*de'kōrətiv*), *a.* [f. L. *ppl.* stem *decorāt*: see DECORATE *v.*] + -IVE. Cf. F. *décoratif*, -ive in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF. in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS *Civil Archit.* (ed. 3) 17 The orders... may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 130 note, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place.

Hence **Decoratively** *adv.*, in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **Decorativeness**, the quality of being decorative.

1882 SALA *America Revis.* (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 CRAIG *Decorativeness*. 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

Decorator (*de'kōrətər*), [agent-n. in L. form from *decorāre* to DECORATE: see -OR. In F. *décorateur* (c1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates; *spec.* one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 373 note, James and Kent were mere decorators. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on... the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

Decoratory (*de'kōrətəri*), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *decorāt*-*ppl.* stem (see DECORATE) + -ORY] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Inst.* No. 181. 34 Creations of the decorative and representative Arts.

† **Decore**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *decur*, *decoure*. [app. a. AngloFr. **decur*, ad. L. *decor*, *decōrem*: see DECOR. Littre has mod.F. *décor*, in 16th c.

decōre masc., as a deriv. of *decorer* to DECORATE.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* II. 337 With great worship, decore and dignite. She was reueyed. *Ibid.* II. 1925 In worship, praisynge, beaute and decur. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 49 Quhaids decore cheiflie does consist in Nobilitie of gentile men, etc. 1616 LANE *Sgr.'s T.* 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decore Of truth, iustice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

† *Decore*, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *decoir*. [ad. L. *decōr-us* becoming, comely, f. *decor*, -ōrem becomingness, f. *decēre* to become.] Comely, beautiful. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballad of our Lady* 49 Hail, more decore, than of before, And sweter be sic sevyne. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decōir.

† *Decore*, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*. [a. F. *decore-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *decorā-re* to DECORATE.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalle of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myrtyfye. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna use to colour their faces . . . whereby they think their beaute is greatly decored. 1603 *Philotus* xlvii. Deck vp and do thyself decore. 1634 RUTENFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 120 Decored and trimmed as a bride. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. 'Without the saddle being decored wth the brodered sumpter-cloth!'

Hence † *Decoring* vbl. sb.

1618 JAS. I. *Decl. Lawful Sports* in Arb. Garner IV. 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it.

† *Decoremēt*. Obs. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*, *decor*. [a. OF. *decorement* (15th c.), f. *decorer* to DECORATE: repr. L. *decorāmentum*.]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr. An ornament, an embellishment.

1587 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the . . . decoirment of his realme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 The decoirments of their beautiful Palaces. 1635 HEYWOOD *Lond. Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decoiments that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 JAS. STEWART in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decoirment. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop . . . of a Horse . . . are a suitable Decoiment to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

Decorist. nonce-wd. [f. DECOR-UM + -IST.] One attached to artistic proprieties.

1839 POB *Assignment* Wks. (1864) I. 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

Decorous (dēkōrōs, de'kōrōs), a. [In form ad. late L. *decorōs-us* elegant, beautiful (It. *decoroso* decorous, decent), f. *decus*, *decor*: see DECORATE; but in sense corresp. to L. *decōr-us* becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. *decor*, *decōr-em* becomingness, f. *decēre* to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce *decōrous*. Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have *de-cōrous*; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.]

† 1. Seemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.

1664 H. MORR *Myst. Inq.* 225 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 KAY *Creation* I. (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and trifling things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

[1672 *Rules of Civility* 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room.] 1799 V. KNOX *Serm.* ix. (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 291 Their language . . . is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* xcv. Some grumbling voice, Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Stud.* I. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 224 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

¶ Explained in the sense of L. *decorōs-us*.

1727 BAYLEY vol. II. *Decorous, Decord* se, fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

Decorously (see prec.), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decorous manner; with decorum.

1809 HAN. MORR *Catechs* I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew . . . with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; † seemliness, fitness (obs.); propriety of behaviour.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. iii. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† *Decorporate*, v. Obs. [DE- II. 1 + L. *corpus*, *corpor-* body.] (See quot.) Hence *Decorporation*.

1660 HEXHAM, *Ontlijven*, to Decorporate, Kill or make Bodylesse . . . *see Ontlijvinge*, a Decorporation, or a making Bodylesse.

† *Decorre*, v. Obs. Also *deccorre*. [? a. OF. *deccorre*, *deccorre* 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.):—L. *decurrere* to run down.]

intr. To run or flow away, pass or haste away. (But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.) 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 193 Of pompe and of pruyde be parchemyn [of his patent] decorreth [v. r. *deccorre*] And pricipalliche of alle peple, but bei be pore of here.

Decorugative, a. [f. DE- II. 1 + CORRUGATIVE.] Tending to remove wrinkles.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorugative effect.

Decorticate, a. [ad. L. *decorticat-us*, pa. ppl. of *decorticare*: see next.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: *spec.* applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1872 LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* Gl. Brit. p. 221.

Decorticate (dēkō'tikēt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *decorticare* to deprive of its bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *cortex*, *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditites* 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somerseshire, scaling it with their fingers. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 90 Wheat decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly called Frumentie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 763 Black and white Pepper . . . are the same, only the latter is decorticated. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cork*, The Manner of decortecating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 BEARRELY *Brit. Fungol.* 8 An oak-trunk . . . felled and decorticated.

b. *fig.* To divest of what conceals, to expose. c. To 'slay'.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 *London Rev.* 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

d. *intr.* To peel or come off as a skin.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence *Decorticated* ppl. a.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 208 A cement . . . with which he has covered decorticated trees. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

Decortication (dēkō'tikā'shən), n. [ad. L. *decortication-em*, n. of action from *decorticare* (see prec.).] The action of decorticating.

1623 CROKERAM, *Decortication*, peeling. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 119 They do ill that extract oil of almonds before decortication. 1816 KZITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

Decorticator (dēkō'tikētōr), [agent-n. in L. form from *decorticare* to DECORTICATE: see -OR.] He who or that which decorticates; a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in *Dict. Mech.*

Decorum (dēkō'rēm), [a. L. *decōrum* that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing. of *decōr-us* adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod. F. *decorum* (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

† a. *esp.* in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 139 Who soever hath bene diligent to read aduisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace. he shall easilie perceiue, what is fitte and decorum in euerie one. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 990/1. I. lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poetical booke, for not keepynge *Decorum personae*, as a perfect Poet should haue done. *Ibid.*, Some wyll thinke. . . maister More to haue missed some part of his *Decorum* in makynge the euill spirite. . . to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iv. If that Decorum of time and place. . . be observed. 1644 MILTON *Edne*. Wks. 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1686 AGLIONAY *Painting Illust.* II. 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition. *Ibid.* III. 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 232 Neither is a just Decorum always observ'd, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. i. 5 Complaints. [which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, haue a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, position, rank, or dignity of a real person. arch.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our souerain Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at ber first coming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J.

DICKERSON *Arietas* (1878) 87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humantie becomes monstrous. 1666 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 17 Muietie to keepe decorum, must No lesse begge then a Kingdome. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastick*, *Athanasius* 17 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 He. did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 180 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children.

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case; seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DECENCY 1. arch.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 171 A waile how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemly, which the Latines call *decorum*. 1598 J. DICKERSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 She deend it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 19 Temperance formally consists in giving all persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense 1: † a. Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Decorum*, comeliness. 1618 DEKKER *Ouless Almanacke*, A coloured cloute will set the stampe of decorum on a rotten patch. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1729 SHEL-VOCKE *Artillery* v. 334 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct.

† b. Orderly condition, orderliness. Obs.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citee of God* XII. xiv. 442 Whose wisdom reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate decorum. *Ibid.* XXII. xxiv. 847 And brings the potentiall formes into such actuall decorum. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observ'd afterwards.

† c. Orderly and grave array. Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral].

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding; the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* Mary Mijja, To obserue decorum and comely conuenience in hir part. . . sche counterfeith a mourning. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 19 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 143. I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady . . . should ride on Horse-back. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. The lady-abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 81 My father . . . would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 475 If the mothers . . . are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with a. and pl.) † a. A fitting or appropriate act. Obs.

1601 A. C. Answ. to *Lat. Jesuited Gent.* 114 (Stanf.) It had bin a decorum in them, to haue shewd themselves thankful unto such kind office. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 The Laughe, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 1717 BEAKLEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other Decorums, Harlequin . . . was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in pl., proprieties.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Chieftie* (1603) 245 The Spanish nation . . . using a certaine decorum (which they call an obey-sance or . . . a compliment or ceremonious curtesie). 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. Tell not me. . . of your Decorums, specious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* I. i. My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums: She expects the first from you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xax. No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

Decoun, obs. form of DEACON.

† *Decount*, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- + COUNT v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon.

1762 tr. *Bauching's Syst. Geog.* V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

† *Decouple*, v. Obs. rare -1. [a. F. *decoupler* to uncouple: see DE- I. 6.] To uncouple.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of hounds. . . had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Avant.

|| *Découplé*. *Her.* [F.: see prec.] (See quotes.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Découplé*, in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i. e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevron decouplé is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in ROBINSON *Brit. Herald.*

Decoure, *Decourre*, var. DECORE, DECORRE.

|| *Decours*. *Her.* [F.: see next] = DECREMENT 1 c.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A moon-decreasing or *en decours*.

† **Decourse.** *Obs.* [a. F. *décours* (12th c.) :— *L. decursum* a running down, *f. decurrere* to run down : cf. *DECURSE* and *COURSE*.] Downward course, descent. Also *fig.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iv. xx. 134 b, The Euphrates... in the channell and decourse whereof are founde many pretious stones. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

† **Decourt.** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + COURT *sb.*] *trans.* To expel or banish from court.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 198 He was accused... and... for a time decourted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

† **Decovered.** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + COVERED : cf. F. *découvert*.] Uncovered.

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* viii. ii. 19 His face remained almost quite decovered.

† **Decoy.** *sb.* *Obs.* [Derivation and history unknown.] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

c 1550 *Display* C viij. a, Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most deceit in it... At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at y^e neck is a good vantage so is cutting by a hum card (finely) vnder & over... At decoy, they draw easily xx hands together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 4 le play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and ile cut. 1608-9 DECKER *Belman Lond.* F iij (N.). Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game.

Decoy (d'koi'), *sb.* Also 7 decoye, dequoy, de quoy, duckquoy, -7-8 duckoy, duck-coy, duccioy. [*Decoy*, in all its senses (exc. 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form *COY* *sb.* (known in 1621), a. Du. *kooi* of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of *COY*; sense 2 is a *fig. use* of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 2. The combinations *decoy-bird*, -dog, -duck, -man, etc., were preceded generally by the forms *coy-bird*, -dog, -duck, -man, etc. It is thus evident that *de-coy* is a derivative, compound, or extension, of *COY* *sb.*; but the origin of the *de*- is undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix DE-, the Dutch action in *de kooi* 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du. *eende* in *eende-kooi* 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of *duck* itself in *duck-coy*, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the *sb.*, but as the *vb.* (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that *decoy* is the Du. *de kooi* has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in *Englische Studien* X. (1887) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since *Decoy* *sb.* appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or *coy* itself, and was probably still in use when *coy* was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into *decoy* under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of *coy* to *decoy*.]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

1625 [see *DECOY-DUCK* 2]. (1626-41) SPELMAN in Payne-Gallwey *Bk. Duck Decoys* (1886) 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I., 1603-25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a *keye*. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665 - 29 Mar. His Majesty was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 WOODLIDGE *Bees* (1678) 23 Allured... as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* (1680) 286 Piscinas hanc cum allectatibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoyis sive Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-duckes. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 82 A Kennel for the dogs, and a new decoy in the park. 1714 *Flying-Post* 4-7 Dec. Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckey there. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 94 The duckey close to the Fleet, where the swans... breed, as well as wildfowl. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 M-CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 1. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were... at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Bk. Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Widgeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive.

2. *fig.* A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i. (R.). You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel], a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) 1. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!'

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

1661 *Humane Industry* 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoys, to entice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 132 Man is to man... a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vii. xii. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the

manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person :

† a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. *Obs.* (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwaite (quot. 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when *coys* and *coy-ducks* were introduced into England, and as if *coy-duck* were changed into *decoy-duck* with allusion to this.)

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 30 Taylors... are... indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoys, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Pursuants, Botchers... and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 71/1 To Sharke, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoys. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies, Char.* *Decoy* 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. *Ibid.* 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = *DECOY-DUCK* 2.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i. I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. Fr. Parmass.* 168 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which ticed in the scum of the city. 1667 *Decoy Chr.* *Pietie* xviii. ¶ 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BRARLEY *Sirris* § 108 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xli. I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxiii. I have the pretty decoy [a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 24 Intending only a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject to draw others into the compelling thereof. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 45 Antelope, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 27 [By] the Decoy of a Wedding... a trepan'd to Death and Murder'd. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xxi. (1869) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1893 A. K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* xx. The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *decoy-bird*, -dog, -goose, -place; *decoy-man*, *decoyman*, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1643 *Sovereign's Salve* 39 Some decoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1711 KING tr. *Naude's Refined Pol.* v. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 *Epit.* in *Birm. Weekly Post* 17 Jan. (1821) 11/1 Andrew Williams... lived under the Aston family as decoyman 60 years. 1798 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Decoy-duck*... by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Knoss. Emp.* III. 83 The Ostiaks... placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up... to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. *Ibid.*, The decoy birds resort to... the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog... was a retriever of reddish colour. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

Decoy (d'koi'), *v.* [See *prec.*]

The *vb.* is considerably later than the *sb.*, and its earliest examples are spelt *duccioy*; it was evidently formed directly from the *sb.*, of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.]

1. *trans.* To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture; said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3093 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 168 Their Hogs... at night come in... and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Decoy-birds*... are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoy birds are introduced to the nets. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iii. ii. iv. 565 The arts they use... to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IAYING *Tour Prairies* 170 A black horse on the prairie... being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 266 The outer side... is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2. To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, into a place or situation, away, out, from a situation, to do something.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Tamania* Pref. (1661) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. (1888) § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence, and then he might easily be despatched. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ That they may not be decoyed by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the matrons decoyed on ship-board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. l. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines* iv. 663 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1865 BARRING-GOULD *Werewolves* vi. 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence *Decoy'er*, *Decoying* *vb.* *sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the

Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted.

Decoy-duck (d'koi-d'k). [f. *Decoy* *sb.* + *DUCK*. Cf. Du. *kooide* in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 34 These... are rewarded like Decoy Ducks for their pains. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they... hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. *fig.* A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* iv. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* Dram. Personae, Shamwell... being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo... he was employed as a decoy duck.

Decra'ssify. *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *crassus* thick, gross + -FY.] *trans.* To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* Wks. IV. 267, I bear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decra'ssify my faith. 1885 COULPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* vi. 202 Our attempt to decra'ssify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

Decrease (d'krī's, d'krīs), *sb.* Forms: 4 decreases, 4-7 decrease, 5 decrease, 6- decrease. [a. OF. *decris*, *descreis* (later *des*, *de-crois*, now *decroit*), verbal *sb.* f. stem of *de*-, *descreis-tre* (*de(s)creiss-ant*) to DECREASE.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to INCREASE *sb.*)

1383 GOWER *Conf. III.* 154 That nooe honour fall in decrees [*v.r.* decrease]. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VII.* c. 1 To decrease and destruction of your lyvelode. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. vii. 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 717 While man is growing, life is in decrease. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles.

† b. *spec.* The wane of the moon. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 626 Such Fruits... you must gather... when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 The same taken in the decrease of the moon... helpeth the fits of quartans. 1746 HERYEY *Medit.* (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

Decrease (d'krīs), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 decrease, 5 decrease, -crease, dyscrease, -crece, 6 decrease, dyscrease; b. 4-5 decrease, 4-6 decrease, 5 -crece, -crease, 5-6 -crease, 6 *Sc.* diorece, 6- decrease. [f. OF. *de*-, *descreiss*, *ppl.* stem of *descreistre* (later *descreistre* (Cotgr. 1611), now *decroître*) = Pr. *descreisser*, Cat. *descreixer*, Sp. *descreter*, It. *discrecere*, which took in Romanic the place of L. *decrēscere*, f. *dē*- down + *crēscere* to grow; see DE- I. 6. Under the influence of the L., *decreistre* was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, *de-crese*, found beside *decrease* in ME., eventually superseded it. An AngloFr. *decrease*, influenced by Eng. *decrease* or L. *decrecere*, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. *intr.* To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opposed to INCREASE *v.*)

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discreth. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 224 Oure joy wyll sone dyscrease. 1490 CAXTON *Encyd.* Prol. 2 The mone... euer waueryng, wexyng one season and waneh & dyscreaseh another season. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 PALSGR. 518/2, I decrease, I growe lasse or dymynyshe. b. 1282 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 5 The watres zeden and decreeseden [1388 decredesen] vnto the tenth month. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Pan begynnes Nilus to decreesce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Decrece (A. Decrecesse), *decrease*. 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 TYNIALE *John* iii. 30 He must increase; and I must decrease. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* ii. (1838) 1. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1824 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 68 The temperature... decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

c 1470 HARGING *Chron.* xvi. vii, For couetyse his brother to decrease. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cordila* xlv, He first decreast my wealth. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* ii. 119 His Lands and goods, which I haue bettered rather then decreast. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength. c 1718 PRIOR *An Epitaph* 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh.

Hence *Decreasing* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, *Decreasingly* *adv.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 298 In the whyche waters... it maykth encreaseyng and decreaseyng. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Decrecrementum*, decreasing. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. l. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 [Quakers] hold that... baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1822 *Examiner* 219/1

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. *Mod.* Food was decreasingly scarce.

† **Decreation** (dĕkrĕ'ā-shŏn). *Obs.* [f. DE-I, 6 + CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' *dĕcrĕātiō* is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 47 As he is a creature, hee fears decreation. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 37. 45 More Reasonable... then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes.

† **Decreator**. *Obs.* [f. DE-I, 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb. *decreate*: see *prec.*] One who uncreates or annihilates.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also... the Decreator of them.

Decree, *obs.* form of DECREASE.

Decree (dĕkrĕ'), *sb.* Also 4-6 *decre*. [a. OF. *dĕcrĕt*, var. of *dĕcret* (in pl. *dĕcrez*, *dĕcrez*) = Pr. *dĕcret*, Sp., It. *dĕcretō*, ad. L. *dĕcrĕtum*, subst. use of neuter of *dĕcrĕtus*, pa. pple. of *dĕcrĕre* to decree: see DECERN.]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1745 Þen watz demed a de-cree bi þe duk seluen. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 122 At London þei wer atteynt, decre was mad for þate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Decree, decretum. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. l. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (title). A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 7 The Decree Of hard Euristheus. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly... abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1851 *TENNYSON To the Queen* ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree.

fig. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. *Ecll.* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in *pl.* the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. DECRETAL.)

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, yn þe decree, Myracle for to make or se. 1377 *LANGU. P.* Pl. B. xv. 373 Doctours of decrees and of diuinite Maistres. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 257 The pope... hath made and yowe the decree. 1521 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees. 1564 (title). A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Council of Trent. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 20 He was... admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* p. xxxvii. A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1833 *Tenny Cycl.* XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised... that they would accept the decrees of the Council [of Trent]. 1893 *P. T. FORSYTH in Faith & Criticism* 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself, there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. *Theol.* One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

1570 *B. GOWER Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 1 All the Devils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake. 1648 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* Q. 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of... possessions far and near.

4. *Law.* A judicial decision. In various specific uses: a. *Rom. Law.* A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicially.

1776-81 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xlv. The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 *MURNEAD Gains* i. § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a *lex*.

b. *Eng. Law.* The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873-5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers.

Decree is still used in Admiralty cases. In Divorce cases, a decree is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. *Decree nisi*: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In Ecclesiastical cases, decree is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1628 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 231 A Decree is... only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 451

When all are heard, the court pronounces the decree, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s. v. Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies... whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 100 In the construction of this Act... the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following: (that is to say)... 'Judgment' shall include Decree. 1873 *PHILLIMORE Eccles. Law* 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1891 *GEARY Law of Marriage* 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 *BARNES in Law Rep.* Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. *Mod. Newspr.* A decree nisi was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

c. *Sc. Law.* The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECERNITURE.

Decrees are said to be *condemnatory* or *absolutor* according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A decree in *absence* is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. *Decree of Registration* is a decree *fictioe juris* of a court, interposed without the actual intervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. *Decree arbitral*: an award by one or more arbiters: see ARBITRAL. *Decree dative*: see DATIVE. *Decree of Locality, Modification, and Valuation of Teinds*: various decisions of the Teind Court. (Bell, *Dict. Law Scotl.* 1861.) Cf. earlier DECREE 1 b.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 484 Before homing could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a decree conform. 1877 *MACKAY Practice Crim. Session* I. 581 The term decree is now sometimes used interchangeably with *interlocutor*, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

Decree (dĕkrĕ'), *v.* Also 6 *decre*, *decrey*. [f. DECREE sb.: cf. F. *dĕcrĕter*, f. *dĕcret*.]

1. *trans.* To command (something) by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, ordain.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries... declared and decreed, and adjudged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved... of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. l. 20 No particular mean by cyuile ordynance decreed. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II. Wks.* (Rldg.) 104/2 The statly triumph we decreed. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q.* iv. ii. Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreed. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* § 1 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller... shall imprint... any English bookes [etc.]. a 1718 *ROWE (J.) Their father... has decreed His sceptre to the younger.* 1828 *FAOUET Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were... decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* i. iii. i. 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

b. *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate.

c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* (1823) CXIX. B. iii. What thou dost decree. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 330 What is decreed, must be: and be this so. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vi. 68 For Heaven all just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 121 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thon decreest.

2. *Law.* † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (*obs.*); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement in a cause.

1530 *PALSGR.* 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone. 1570 *LEVINS* 46/39 To Decree, *decernere*. 1621 *ELSLING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wytnesse. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 21) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. *Ibid.* VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1571 *JEWELL Serm. Hagga* i. 4 Our fathers in the Council holden at Constance... have decreed... that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie. 1651 *HOOBES Leviath.* ii. xxii. 116 What-soever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† b. *To decree (a person) for*: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. *Obs. rare.*

1516 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* iv. i. Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

† 4. To determine, resolve, decide (*to do something*). *Obs. or arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b. Decreying with them selfe... to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 35, I have decreed not to sing to my cage. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 333 When thou hast decreed to seize their Stores. 1754 *FIELDING Jon. Wild* iv. viii. Here we decreed to rest and dine. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To decide, determine, ordain.

1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Rome* vi. 11 So did the Gods by heavenly doome decree. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 111 As the destinies decrees. 1647-8 *COTTELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields of battle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 173 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed. Hence *Decreed ppl. a.*, *Decreeing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Phil.* ii. (R.). Suche was the decreed wyll of the father. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 35 Bereft of both by Fate's vniust decreeing. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iii. xxi. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment. 1878 *SEZLEY Stein* II. 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

Decreeable (dĕkrĕ'ābl'), *a. rare.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being decreed.

1846 *WORCESTER Cites* VERNON.

† **Decreement**. *Obs.* [-MENT.] A decreeing, a decree.

1537-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 These... expresse decrements of general counsels. 1601 *Dr. W. BARLOW Defense* 197 The sole... iudge of all writings and decrements.

Decrement, *obs.* (erron.) f. DECUREMENT.

Decreeer (dĕkrĕ'ēr). [-ER.] One who decrees.

1666 *II. MORE Myst. Godl.* vii. ii. 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreeer. 1664 - *Myst. Inq.* 285 A Decreeer of idolatrous practices. a 1679 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* I. iii. 103 (R.). The first decreeer of it.

Decrees, decrease, obs. forms of DECREASE.

Decreet (dĕkrĕ't), *sb.* *Obs. or arch.* Forms: 4-5 *decret*, 5-7 *decretit*, *decrete*, 6- *decreet*. [a. F. *dĕcret*, or ad. L. *dĕcrĕt-um*: see DECREE sb.]

† 1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely *Obs.* in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 17 Porus her decretit and hire iugementys. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. v. 172 He gest þame þare decretit retere. And all tyl wndo þaire sentens. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decreet. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial consaile. 1571 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 78 Aganis thair Cannoun Law thay gair decretit. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxii. 20 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decretit.

b. *Sc. Law.* = DECREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc.; now *arch.*)

1491 *Sc. Acte Jas. IV* (1597) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decreet of the deliverance be given there vpon. 1584 *Sc. Acte Jas. VI* (1597) § 139 All decreetes giuen be quhatsumeuir Judges. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 21 The effect of ane decretit giuen be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1752 *in Scots Mag.* June (1753) 287/a He had procured a sist. against the decret. 1819 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) l. 272 The only effect of this decret of the Court of Teinds. 1844 *Scott. Redgauntlet* ch. ii. It went... just like a decret in absence. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

† 2. A decision, determination. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Change þi decret, & do not þis þat þu hast vovid unwarly. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 630 This decret thar wit amang thaim fand; Gyff Wallace wald apoun him tak the croun, To gyff battail thar sould be redy boune.

† **Decreet** (dĕkrĕ't), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see *prec.* [a. F. *dĕcrĕt-er*, f. *dĕcret* DECREE. Only *Sc.* after 15th c.]

1. *trans.* To decree, order, ordain.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iv. 72 He Decreetyd hym þar Kyng to be. 1457 *Sc. Acte Jas. II* (1814) II. 48/1 It is decretit & ordainyd þt wipinschawings be haldid be þe lords. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xlix. 97 a/1 It is decreted by sentence dyuine. c 1565 *LINCOLN (Piscatorie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 62 It is also... decreted that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of their common enemies. 1633 *Sc. Acte Chas. I* (1817) V. 42/2 Quhat they sall decretit and determine.

2. To decide, determine, resolve (*to do something*).

1528-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 138 He decretit to pas hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.

3. *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 30 Paraduair he... hes brestit out erar of a manlie passion, than decretit be heuillie ressoun. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Slae* 1324 Since 3e yourselfs submit To do as I decreit. 1609 *SAZNE Reg. Maj.* 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decret as they please. *Ibid.* 65 Arbiters... may not decret vpon ane halie day.

Hence *Decreeted ppl. a.*, decreed.

172 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 558 A Decreeted Non-juror. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him... the decreted bud.

Decrement (dĕkrĕ'mĕnt). [ad. L. *dĕcrĕment-um*, f. *dĕcrĕ-* stem of inceptive *dĕcrĕ-sc-ĕre* to DECREASE: see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with *pl.*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to *increment*.)

1621 *MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 310 The decrements of the First-fruits. 1631 *BRATWAT Whimsies* 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small: his recits come farre short of his disbursements. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 151 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 253 Rocks... suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythology* l. 339 A society... where there is a continual decrement. 1840 *J. H. GREEN Vital Dynamics* 81 Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

† b. *spec.* Bodily decay, wasting away. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate

into our graves. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

c. The wane (of the moon); *spec. in Heraldry*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iii. (1611) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldry, as her increment in her increase, her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon... defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements.

d. *Decrement of life*: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 Phil. Trans. XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age. 1755 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1851 HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. *Crystallography*. 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a *decrement*. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminution or waste; *spec. in Math.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (*e. g.* in a given small time).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of weight. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* 90 Let Y be the decrement of y. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 227 The decrements of heat in each second. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 1893 *Economist* 15 Sept. If the unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State... The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.

†3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

[1433 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 271 Item in decrements, iij. li. vii. s. i. d. i.] 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessities: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, *decrease*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†Decrepidity. *rare* -1. [*f. decrepid*, variant of DECREPIT, after *timidity*, etc.] = DECREPITUDE.

1760 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

Decrepit (d'kre'pit), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 decrepute, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, -et, 7 -ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decrepid, -ed, decreppid. [a. F. *décépité* (16th c.), in 15th c. *décépé*, ad. L. *décépitus* very old, decrepit, *f. de* down + *crepit*, ppl. stem of *crepāre* to crack, creak, rattle. The final -it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in -id, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Praise of Age* 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 1 Every man... not lame decrepute or maymed. 1550 CROWELEY *Inform. & Pettit.* 463 To sustayne their parents decrepitye. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. 361 A fourth farre older decrepate with age. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* (1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed. B. *decrepid*, etc. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. 1, Thou shalt not find I am decrepid. 1696 DRYDEN *Let. Mrs. Stewart* x Oct. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepid man? 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 317 Decrepit old Sinners. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 216 A poor decrepid old woman. 1845 G. E. DAV tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 204 An old, decrepid... animal.

2. *fig. of things*.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 Decrepit superstitions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 124 The decrepid apple trees are rooted up. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

B. *sb.* One who is decrepit. *Obs. or local.* 1558 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepities as old age hath long arrested. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss., Decripit*, a cripple, lame person.

†Decrepit, *v. Obs.* -1 [*f. prec.*] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* iii. 320/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepiting, that is benumbing the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

†Decrepitage, Decrepitancy. *Obs.* Irregular formations = DECREPITUDE.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitate (*bonità e decrepità*). *Ibid.* iii. ii. 302 His age... his infirmities, and decrepitanity.

Decrepitate (d'kre'pitēt), *v.* [*f. med. or mod. L. decrepitare, f. de* down, away + *-crepitare* to crackle, freq. of *crepāre* to crack. Cf. F. *décépiter* (1690 in Hatzf.).]

1. *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 379 Decrepitate them, *i. e.* dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. *intr.* Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminae which compose them. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 DANA *Geol.* v. (1850) 324 note. It decrepitates, but does not fuse.

Hence Decrepitated *ppl. a.*, Decrepitating *vb. sb. and ppl. a.*

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 102. 165 Let thy salt stand mealy red till it will crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/2. 1. take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack. 1874 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys.* Forces 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

Decrepitation (d'kre'pitā'shon). [*n. of action f. DECREPITATE*; see -ATION. Also mod. F. (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb DECREPITATE: a. The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the hydro-pick moisture... be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation. 1685 Phil. Trans. XXV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shown by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

Decrepitly (d'kre'pitli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decrepit manner.

1848 LOWELL *Sir Launfal* ii. i. And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

†Decrepitness. *Obs.* Also 7-8 decrepid-[-NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ep.* x. Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. i. Woud'st thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepit-ness? 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* viii. 49 The Decrepit-ness of extreme Old Age.

Decrepitude (d'kre'pitiud). [a. F. *décépitude* (14th c.), prob. repr. a med. L. **décépitiudo*, *f. decrepitus*, or on the model of similar formations: see -TUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, *esp.* that due to old age. *lit. and fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 37 She... dies in her decrepitude. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 1 The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 489 Praise from the riv'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxi. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude... Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxv. (1877) 627 Pagani thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

†Decrepity. *Obs.* [a. OF. *décépité* (15-17th c. in Godef.), ad. med. L. *décépitiās*, -*lātem* (Du Cange), *f. L. decrepitus*.] = DECREPITUDE.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemni's Complex.* 30 a, The first entrance and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighbour to decrepitye and dotage. 1598 FLORIO, *Decrepitā*... olde age, decrepitye. 1603—Montaigne ii. xxix. (1632) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

Decrescence (d'kre'sēns). *rare.* [ad. L. *dē-crescentia* decreasing, waning, *f. dē-crescere* to DECREASE: see -ENCE.] Waning state or condition.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 809 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence.

||Decrescendo (dēkre'fēndo). *Mus.* [It. = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. As *sb.*: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., A decrescendo of 48 bars from *ff*.

Decrescent (d'kre'sēnt), *a. and sb.* Also 7-8 decressant. [ad. L. *dē-crescent-em*, pr. pp. of *dē-crescere* to DECREASE: see -ENT. For the earlier spelling, cf. CRESCENT.]

A. *adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in *Her.* represented with the horns towards the sinister side. In *Bot.* applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* I. (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Decrement*, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decressant. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lyn.* 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

B. *sb.* The moon in her decrement or wane: used in *Her.* as a bearing. (Opposed to *increscent*.)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Decressant*, the Moone in the last quarter. 1630 FELTHAM *Resolves* xxviii. (1st ed.) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1691 *Land. Gas.* No. 2674/1 A Cross Mobile between a Increscents and Decressants. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems, Glenfinlas* 162 The wane-decressant's slanting beams.

Decrese, decrease, *obs.* forms of DECREASE.

Decresion, var. of DECRETION *Obs.*, decrease.

Decretal (d'kre'tāl), *a. sb.* Also 4-7 -ale, -all(e), (7 decreetall). [a. F. *décétal*, -ale (13th c.), ad. L. *décetālis* of or containing a decree, whence med. L. *décetāles* (sc. *epistolæ*) papal letters containing decrees, *décetāle* a decree, statute, constitution.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. a. Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B. 1. †Decretal right: canon law.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. v. 175 After the decretall and cyuill ryght. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. vii. 43 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the ix. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 18 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are... rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister.

b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court.

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Pursuant to a Decretall order of y^e Provinill Judges. 1714 *Land. Gas.* No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 SWANSTON *Reports* (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

†2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. B. *transf.* of the person who commands. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* *M.* lxxv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall laws, never to be violated. 1610—*St. Aug. City of God* xxlii. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid vpon nature. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pemil. Pardoned* ii. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty]... seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

†3. Decisive, definitive. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decretall end of me. 1697 EVELYN *Nunism.* vii. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

B. *sb.*

1. *Ecll.* A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. b. *pl.* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337, & if þe decretal ne were ordeyrd for þis, þe clerkes our alle ne rouht to do amys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 Ac in canon ne in þe decretales I can nougte rede a lyne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 They... go lerne anon the lawes or decretals. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 191 That... the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The *sing.* was occasionally used instead of the *pl.* in sense b above. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Lawes Eng.* ii. xxvi. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law... hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1682) III. 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Rome's Law, to bind me to answer.

2. *transf.* A decree, ordinance.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentations, and such medicinal decretals. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity.

†Decretaliarch. *Obs.* [F. *décétaliarche*.] A word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgrave]. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. liv. The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.

† **Decretaline**, *a. Obs.* [f. DECETAL + -INE.] Of or belonging to the Decretals.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. iii. 59 They haue . . received a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 90 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor boly. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlix. (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholiasts.

Decretalist (dĕkrĕtālĭst). [mod. f. DECETAL (B. 1) + -IST: cf. F. *décristaliste* (14th c.), and DECRETIST.] One versed in the Decretals. † b. One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf. DECETAL *a.* 2).

1710 D. WHITWORTH *Disc. Five Points* vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same. 1879 R. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 66 note, Apostasy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime.

Decretally, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, is deliuered by Urban. 1626 — *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1620) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally established for catholic doctrine? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 43 The Suprem Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatic Union.

† **Decretary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-um* DECREE + -ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 358 b, For Evangelists, cruel Canonists, Copistes, Decretaries.

Decrete. 1. = DECREE 4 a. [A special adaptation of L. *dēcrētum*.]

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. xxviii. 534 The most important . . of these special constitutions were those decretes and rescripts which were made by the Emperors . . a decree being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. *Obs.* var. of DECREE.

† **Decretion**. *Obs.* Also 7 decreation. [n. of action from L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrēscere* to DECREASE; cf. *accretion*, *concretion*. (Not used in L., which had a different *dēcrētio* from *dēcrēnere* to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds . . by descending make no greater augmentation then the decreation was in their ascending. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 73 By which decreation we might guess at a former increase.

Decretist (dĕkrĕtĭst). [ad. med.L. *dēcrētista*, f. *dēcrētum* DECREE: see -IST. So OF. *dēcrētiste* (1499 in Godef.), earlier *dēcrētistre* (see next).] One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Pe decretists, pat are Israelitis . . as to be part of sciens pat bey han tane of Godis lawe, & Egipcians, as to be part pat bey haue of worldly wysdam. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decretist*, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parragon* xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1871 VAUGHAN *Life St. Thomas* 357 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

† **Decretistre**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *dēcrētistre* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *dēcrētista*: see -ISTRE:] later *dēcrētiste* (see prec.)] = prec.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Decretive (dĕkrĕtĭv). *a.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrēnere* to DECREASE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of decreasing; = DECREMENT 1.

1609 BE. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 170 Either discretive . . or directive . . and thirdly decretive, which is in the Prince, either affirmatively to binde those within his compasse [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) XIV. 195 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing . . to the sovereign will . . of God. 1874 H. R. REV. *Nolds John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 206 They are . . too specific and too decretive in their essence.

Hence **Decretively** *adv.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devils bondage only.

† **Decretorial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēcrētōri-us* DECRETORY + -AL.]

1. = DECRETORY 3.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeere. *Ibid.* 93 Is it therefore impossible . . that any of those should see as far into Decretoriall numbers? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. zii. 212 The medicall or Decretoriall month.

2. = DECRETORY 1.

1778 FARMER *Lett. to Worthington* i. (R.), That I . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

† **Decretorian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Decisive, critical; = DECRETORY 2, 3.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. *Disc. Physick* 54 The ancient Greek Physicians made . . Astrology or Astro-nomy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

Decretorily, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a decretory manner; positively, decisively. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule vi. § 33 All which speak . . decretorily and dogmatically and zealously. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Writ. Ev. Conf.* iii. (T.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought . . to the point you drive at.

Decretory (dĕkrĕtōrĭ), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcrētōri-us*, f. *dēcrēt-* ppl. stem of L. *dēcrēnere* to determine, DECREE: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement.

a. 1631 DONNA in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish . . all imaginariety fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. vii. 37 Those decretory and final words of S. Paul: He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 BAXTER *Lett. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. xvi. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.

† b. Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xl. 136 They that with . . a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciate of speedy judgement. 1655 — *Unum Necess.* vii. § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. DOOWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

† 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. *Obs.*

1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Comm. Misc. Writ.* (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M. MORGAN *Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet* 7 In which was struck this decretory blow. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* (1720) 172 They tried . . their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation . . that seems to me to be decretory.

† 3. *Old Med. and Astrol.* Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc.; also *fig.* of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577 B. GOGGE *Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) 78 b, The third of Maie (which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 500 The four decretorie or critical daies, that give the doome of Olive trees, either to good or bad. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 The medical month; introduced by Galen . . for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall daies. 1702 C. MATHEW *Magn. Chr.* iii. iv. vii. (1823) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death].

† **Decrew**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *dēcren*, now *dēcrū*, pa. ppl. of *dēcreistre*, *dēcroître* to DECREASE: cf. ACCRUE.] To decrease, wane.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

Decrial (dĕkrĭāl). *rare.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -AL 5.] The act of decrying; open disparagement.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* Misc. v. i. (1737) III. 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend. *Ibid.* v. ii. (R.), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works.

Decried (dĕkrĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -ED.] Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 6 A suspected and decried government. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 372 A decried effort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.

Decrier (dĕkrĭr), *One* who decries.

1698 FAYEA *Acc. E. India* A iij b, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. ii. (R.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 Dryden's principal decrier.

† **Decriminate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *dēcrimāre* (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *crimāre* to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse. Hence **Decriminating** *ppl. a.*

1670 TRYAL *Rudyard, etc. in Phenix* (1721) I. 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms.

† **Decrott**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [a. F. *décrotter*, in 12th c. *descroter*, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *crotte* dirt.] *trans.* To clean from dirt, remove dirt from. 1653 UQUHART *Rabelais* L xx, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

Decrown (dĕkrān), *v. ? Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CROWN sb. Cf. F. *découronner* 'to uncrown' (Cotgr.), OF. *descoroner* (12th c.); also *dethrone*.] *trans.* To deprive of the crown, to dis crown.

1609 BE. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irel.* 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* i. iii, How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy reicant and apostate children.

Hence **Decrowning** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1613 OVEAURY *A Wife* (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings.

Decrustation (dĕkrĕstāshn). *rare* - °. [n. of action f. L. *dēcrust-are* to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. DE- I. 6 + *crusta* CRUST, *crust-are* to CRUST: see -ATION.] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

1611 COTGR., *Decrustation*, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Decry (dĕkrĭ), *v.* Also 6-7 *decree*. Pa. t. and pple. *decried*. [a. F. *décrier*, in 14th c. *descrier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (see DE- I. 6) + *crier* to cry. In Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see DE- I. 4.]

1. *trans.* To denounce, condemn, suppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = *cry down* (CRY *v.*

17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

1617 MONTAIGN *Itin.* i. iii. vi. 289 Having a singular Art to draw all foraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they haue got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 The calling down, and decrying of all other Monneys whatsoever. 1697 EVELYN *Numb.* vi. 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 1710 WHITWORTH *Aez. Russia* (1758) 80 Next year . . the . . gold . . was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 278 The King may . . decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 *Act 7-8 Vict.* c. 24 § 4 Spreading . . any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to attack the credit or reputation of; = *Cry down* (CRY 17 b).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 75 We goe . . to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. i All men . . haue with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 PERRY *Diary* 27 Nov. The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. Pref., 'Who is this,' says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1879 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury.

Hence **Decrying** *vbl. sb.*

1633 [see 1 above]. 1637 *State Trials, John Hampden* (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. vi. 84 A general decrying of arms.

† **Decry**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decrial.

1886 TR. CHARDIN *Trav.* i. 9 The English were the Procurers of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been ruin'd.

Decrystallization (dĕkrĭstālĭzāshn). [f. DE- II. 1.] Deprivation of crystalline structure.

1860 *Sci. Rev.* X. 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallisation of the ice.

† **Decubation**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcubare* to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. *dēcumbere* to lie down.] The action of lying down.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrists seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543-5).

Decubital (dĕkūbĭtāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXIII. 4 Dr. Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation.

† **Decubitus** (dĕkūbĭtūs), *Med.* [mod. L. f. *dēcumbere* to lie down, after *accubitus* and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (1889) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of *Bedsore*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*; see BED sb. 19).

† **Decuplicate**, *v. Obs.* - ° [f. late L. *dēcuplcare* + -ATE 3: cf. *inukcate*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decuplicate*, to tread something vnder foot. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decuplicate*, . . to tread or trample upon.

† **Decult**, *v. Obs.* - ° [ad. L. *dēculare* (rare and doubtful) = *valde occultare*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decult*, to hide prudly.

Decultivate: see DE- II. 1.

Decuman (dĕkūmān), *a.* Also 7-8 *ane.* [ad. L. *dēcumān-us*, var. of *dēcīmān-us* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *dēcīm-us* tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense.]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves. (As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, *fluctus decumanus*, is greater and more dangerous than any other: see SIR THOS. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 2, De Quincey *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 183.)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billows as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xliii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAR *Wita. Hist.* i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism (if the Church) shall remain immovable.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedral*, Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spmme-sliding down the baffled decuman.

2. *Rom. Antig.* Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy (*porta decumana*). 1852 WRIGHT *Celt. Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 148 The decuman gate.

† **Decumanal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1652 UQUHART *Yewell Wks.* (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimsy of all.

Decumbence (dĕkūmbēns). [f. DE-CUMBENT: see -ENCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 105 If . . they lye not downe and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decumbence*, the state or attitude of lying down.

Decumbency (dĕk'vmbēnsi). [f. as prec. : see -ENCY.]

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 244 Theophylact . . not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head high.

2. Taking to one's bed; = DECUMBITURE 2. In quot. 1820 *humorously* for 'going to bed'.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 52 One peece of cure . . must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1654 GAULB *Magastrom.* 240 The hour of decumbency. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

Decumbent (dĕk'vmbēnt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *decumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *decumb-ere* to lie down, f. DE- I. 1 + *cumbere* to lie.]

1. Lying down, reclining. Now rare or Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Decumbent*, that lies or sits down; or dyes. a 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berksh.* I. 2 (R.) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. i. 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep. 1798 W. YONGE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. Knowledge* (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 114 An elder Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. a 1732 ATTERBURY (I.). To deal with . . decumbent dying sinners.

2. *spec. a. Bot.* Lying or trailing upon the ground, but with the extremity ascending: applied to stems, branches, etc.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 24 note, This species of Fern . . with a decumbent root. 1830 LINCOLY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 83 Herbaceous plants, native of sandy plains . . and usually decumbent. 1874 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 249 The fertile flocci were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles.

1846 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 308 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent. *Ibid.* III. 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles.

† B. as sb. One lying ill in bed: cf. 1 b. Obs.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 138 When the Christian decumbent grows near to the grave. 1699 'MISAEURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 10 He tells the Decumbent a long story of the . . Misery of Life.

Hence **Decumbently** *adv.*, in a decumbent manner. In mod. Dicts.

Decumbiture (dĕk'vmbitū). ? Obs. [An irregular formation from L. *decumbere*; the etymological form being *decubiture*: see DECUBITUS.]

1. Lying down; *spec.* as an invalid in bed.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* viii. 94 As for the manner of decumbiture, the body must lie easie. 1681 WHARTON *Crises Dis.* Wks. (1683) 115 The time when the Sick-party takes his Bed, is the beginning of his Decumbiture. 1741 EYTRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 565 The Band . . is to be kept on, the whole Time of Decumbiture.

2. The act or time of taking to one's bed in an illness. b. *Astrol.* A figure erected for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decumbiture of the sick. 1671 BLAGNAY *Astrol. Physic* 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decumbiture. a 1700 DAVEN (J.). The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 4 The boy died . . the eleventh night from his decumbiture. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* *Decumbiture*, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person. It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

† **Decupelation**. Obs. = ° [cf. CUPEL, CUPULATION.] 'The same as Decantation.'

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

† **Decuplate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *decuplāt-us*, pa. pple.: see DECUPLE v.] Multiplied by ten.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 339 There remains . . Root Decuplate, b = 20.

Decuplate (de'kiuplēt), v. [f. L. *decuplāre*: see DECUPLE v. and -ATE 3.] = DECUPLE v.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 340 The first Root decuplated, b = 30. 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 152 All this decuplating our production.

Hence † **Decuplation**, multiplication by ten, increase tenfold.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 340 The Decuplation of the Roots.

Decuple (de'kiupl'), a. and sb. [a. F. *décuple* (1484 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decuplus* tenfold, f. *dec-em* ten + *-plus*, as in *du-plus*, *tri-plus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Ten times as much; tenfold.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli. Duplat, triplat, diateserial, Sesqui altera, and decupla resorisit. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 87 Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 192 Man, whose length . . is sextuple unto his breadth . . and decuple unto his profundity. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 534 Reckoning . . the value of gold decuple that of silver. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 4 Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 Fraser's *Mag.* XXVII. 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount.

B. sb. A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

c 1245 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 20, 20 is þe decuple of 2, 10 is þe decuple of 1. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1 (R.). If the same proportion holds . . (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number. 1885 Times 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen [in street nomenclature].

Decuple (de'kiupl'), v. [ad. L. *decuplāre* (only in pa. pple. *decuplātus*), f. *decuplus* tenfold: see prec.: cf. F. *décupler* (18th c. in Hatzf.).] *trans.* To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 9 If France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence **Decupled** *ppl. a.*

1854 H. H. WILSON *tr. Rig-veda* II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

Decuplet (de'kiuplēt), *mus.* [f. L. *decuplus* DECUPLE + *-et* in *triple*, etc.] 'A group of ten notes played in the time of eight or four' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

Decur, var. of DECORE Obs.

Decure, obs. form of DECURY.

† **Decuriate**, v. Obs. = ° [f. ppl. stem of L. *decuriāre* to divide into decurie: see DECURY.] (See quot.) So † **Decuriatio** [L. *decuriatio*].

1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriate*, to divide into bands, to separate. 1721 in BAILEY. 1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriatio*, a making of Knights or Captains.

Decurion (dĕk'ūr-iŋ). In 4-5 -ioun. [ad. L. *decurio*, -ōnem, f. *dec-em* ten, after *centurio* CENTURION: see DECURY.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A cavalry officer in command of a *decuria* or company of ten horse. Also *gen.* A commander or captain of ten men.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iii. 55 Decuriours, leaders of ten. 1533 BELLENOE *Livy* iv. (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsemen. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 61 He shall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men vpon their othes. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen upon him. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 75 The poorest citizens . . followed the army . . acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions.

b. *transf.* An overseer of ten households, a tithing-man.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 43 The constable hath certaine . . decuriours under him, which have the oversight of ten households a peece. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* § 3 Wks. 1731 I. 207 He [Mango Capac] instituted Decuriours thro' both these Colonies, that is, one over every Ten Families.

2. *Roman Hist.* A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor.

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 43 Joseph of Arimathea, the noble decurion [Vulg. *decurio*, Gr. *βασιλευργς*]. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave every one in their owne Towneshippe. 1635 PAGET *Christianogen.* iii. (1636) 2 Joseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society. 1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 37 note, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servus of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes.

3. A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns.

1666 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 97/1 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decuriors [at Milan]. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters . . preceding the 60 Decuriors, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 343 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decuriors (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. *Astrol.* = DECAN 2.

1652 GAULB *Magastrom.* 87 Their houses . . thrones, decuriors, faces, joys.

† *Erron.* for DECURY, a company of ten.

1555 EYEN *Decades* 23 A compaignie of armed men diuided into . . xxv. decuriors, that is, tenne in a company with their capitaynes.

Decurionate. [ad. L. *decuriōnāt-us*, f. *decuriō-em*: see -ATE 1.] The office of a decurion. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 382. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* ix. (1865) 209 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 95 note, Not only the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

Decurionship. [See -SHIP.] = prec.

1873 WAGNER *tr. Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 340 Exemption . . from the decurionship and military service.

Decurrence (dĕk'vrens). [f. DECURRENT: see -ENCE.]

† 1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). Obs.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befallen it, are easily corrected. 1677 P. A. Pref. *Poem in Cary's Chronol.*, The Course Of Humane Being even from the Source Of it's Decurrence.

2. *Bot.* The condition of being DECURRENT (q.v.). 1835 LINCOLY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 228 The decurrence of the fibres. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 511 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence.

Decurrency. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* ii. § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountains together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1882a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decurrency*, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decurrent (dĕk'vrent), a. [ad. L. *decurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *decurrere* to run down, f. DE- I. 1 + *currere* to run.]

† 1. Running or flowing down. Obs.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 An ymage of Venus . . which was made so subtly that a man myghte see in that ymage as bloodie decurrente.

2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Extending down the stem or axis below the point of insertion or attachment.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Decurrent leaf. a 1794 Sir W. JONES *Bot. Obs.* in *Asiat. Res.* (1795) IV. 259 [Leaves] downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary petioles. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 260 *Verbascum Thapsus* . . leaves very decurrent . . anthers of long stamens slightly decurrent.

Hence **Decurrently** *adv.*

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 178 [Pinnate] *decurisve*, decurrently, when the leaflets are decurrent.

Decurring, *ppl. a.* = DECURRENT (in *Bot.*).

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Decurse**. Obs. [ad. L. *decur-sus*, f. ppl. stem of *decurr-ere*: cf. DECOURSE.] Downward course, lapse.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 237 By degrees, in decurse of time. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it.

† **Decursion** (dĕk'v-rjŋn). Obs. [ad. L. *dē-cursiō-em*, n. of action f. *decurr-ere* (ppl. stem *decur-s-*) to run down.]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also *fig.* of time, etc.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. x. Wks. V. 277 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 In the decursion of . . twelve or thirteen hundred years. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world.

2. *Antiq.* A military manœuvre, exercise or evolution, performed under arms; a solemn procession round a funeral pile.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decursion*, a running of souldiers on their enemies. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 68 His body . . was laid on the *Rogus*, or Pile . . and honored with the *περιπονη*, decursion, or running round it by his Sons and Souldiers. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. vi. (1715) 211 In this decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Charged . . with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices . . allocations, decursions, lectisterniums.

Decursive, a. *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *decur-siv-us*, f. L. *decur-s-*, ppl. stem of *decurr-ere* to run down: see -IVE.] = DECURRENT.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Decursively** *adv.*, as *decursively-pinnate* [mod. L. *decurisve pinnatus*: cf. DECURRENTLY].

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Decursively-pinnate*, an epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Decurt**, a. Obs. = ° [cf. CURT and DE- II. 3.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decurt*, short.

† **Decurt**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *decurt-āre* to cut off, curtail, f. DE- I. 2 + *curtāre* to shorten: see CURT v.] *trans.* To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge. Hence **Decurtd** *ppl. a.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 147 Your decurted or headlesse clack, *Angelorum enim*, et cel. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 88 [It is] plain Roguerie to Decurte or mispoint their Writings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Julia's Churching* (1869) 307 To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering.

Decurtate, a. rare. [ad. L. *decurtāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decurtāre*: see prec.] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

a 1638 MEDER *Ep. to Hayn* Wks. (1672) iv. 755 The preposition 2 being decurtate of 1 2 inter. 1859 F. HALL *Vasavadattā* Preface 8 Bāpa . . lopped off his own hands and feet . . In this decurtate condition he dictated a poem of a hundred couplets.

† **Decurtate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dē-curtāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* = DECURT v. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and spunge him. 1623 COCKERAM, *Decurtate*, to shorten. 1676 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

† **Decurtation**. Obs. [ad. L. *decurtatiō-em*, n. of action f. *decurtāre*: see DECURT v. So in mod. F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down.

1652 GAULB *Magastrom.* To Rdr. Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation we have turned Hispania unto Spain. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 568 The Contraction . . is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Fleshy Fibres.

Decurvation (dēk'vūv'jōn). [n. of action f. L. *dē-* down + ppl. stem of *curvāre* to bend, *CURVE*; see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving; the condition of being bent downwards.

1881 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 358/2 There are *Trachilidae* which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

Decurvature (dēk'vūv'itū). [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. *curvature*.] = prec.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittes* 376 Constant jarring... would tend to a decurvature of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.

Decurve (dēk'vūv). *v. rare*. [f. L. *dē-* down + *curvare* to *CURVE*.] To curve or bend down. Hence *Decurved* ppl. a., curved downwards.

1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 274 An incipient decurved spire. 1892 *Athenaeum* 18 June 795/2 The upper mandible [of a parakeet] was so abnormally decurved.

Decury (de-kiūri). Also 6 *decure*. [n. OF. *decurie* or ad. L. *decuria* a division or company of ten, f. *decem* ten, after *centuria* CENTURY.]

Rom. Hist. and Antiq. A division consisting of ten men, a company or body of ten; applied also to larger classes or divisions (e.g. of the *judices*, *scribes*, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 The faderis, quihik war are hundred in number, devidit thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure containing ten men in number. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 8 The regent sal. assigne thaimne place in hys classe dimidit in decuris. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 643 The Pretors... took a certain number of Judges... were distributed by decuries or tens. 1695 KENNEDY *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. IV. 189, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten panels or decuries of 500 each.

Decus (dēk'ūs). *slang*. [From the Latin motto *decus et tutamen* on the rim.] A crown-piece.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Abatia* II. Wks. (1720) IV. 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii. 'You see,' he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame... has got the *decuses* and the *smelts*.'

Decuss (dēk'ūs), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *decuss-are* to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f. *decussis* the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece, and so supposed to be f. *dec-*(em) *assis*.] = DECUSATE *v.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 A double row of... fibres decussing one another.

Decussant, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *decussant-em*, pr. pple. of *decussare*: see prec.] Decussating, intersecting.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 462 Placed on those produced decussant Lines.

Decussate (dēk'ūs'āt), *a.* [nd. L. *decussat-us*, pa. pple. of *decussare*: see DECUSS.]

1. Having the form of an X.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.

2. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Decussate*, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 259 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence **Decussately** *adv.*, in a decussate manner. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 329 Folia... transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated).

Decussate (de-kōs'ēt, dēk'ūs'ēt), *v.* [f. L. *decussat-*, ppl. stem of *decussare*: see DECUSS.]

1. *trans.* To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 53 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 221 These Rainbows did not... decussate one another at right angles. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 58 The inner [fibres] always decussate or cross the outer. 1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* I. 583/3 Their medullary fibres... converge and decussate each other.

2. *intr.* To cross or intersect each other; to form a figure like the letter X.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. vii. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Intercostals decussate. 1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/1 Sometimes they [ligaments] cross or decussate with each other. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decussating.

Decussated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* i. 37 The decussated characters in many consular cyones. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 430 A decussated cross. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1841 JOHNSON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 267 Shell... spirally ridged with fine decussated striae in the interstices.

b. *Rhet.* Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair corresponding to those in the other, but in reverse order; chiasmic.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

Decussating, *ppl. a.* [-INO 2.] Crossing, intersecting.

1839-47 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* III. 680/1 These decussating fibres. 1855 HOLDEN *Hunn. Osteol.* (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture.

Decussation (dēk'ūs'jōn). [ad. L. *decussat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *decussare*: see DECUSS and -ATION.] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* I. 37 The Letter X, that is the Emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 90 Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings. 1672 NEWTON in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 344 By the iterated decussations of the rays, objects will be rendered less distinct. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves. 1839-47 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* III. 480/1 The point at which the decussation [of nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii.

b. *Rhet.* An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order; chiasmus.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 561 They have... become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations.

¶ Erroneous use, app. for DECUSION, striking off.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 117 He yielded his head to de-cussation, to the striking off.

Decussative, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *decussat-*, ppl. stem of *decussare* + -IVE.] Characterized by decussation; crossing. Hence **Decussatively** *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 56 By decussative diametrals, Quincuncial Lines and angles. *Ibid.* i. 38 The High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of a X.

Decussion. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *decuss-ion-em*, n. of action f. *decutere* to shake down, beat down, etc., f. DE-I. 1 + *quatere* to shake.] A shaking down or off.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decussion*, a striking or shaking off; a beating down.

¶ **Decussorium**. *Surg.* [mod. L. f. *decuss-*, ppl. stem of *decutere*: see prec. and -ORIUM. In mod. F. *decussoire*.] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Decute**, *v. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *decutere* (see above).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decute*, to cut off.

† **Decutient**, *a. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *decutient-em*, pr. pple. of *decutere* (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decutient*, that shakes or beats down.

Decyl (de-sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + -YL.] The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula C_nH_{2n+1}; the monatomic alcohol radical C₁₀H₂₁; also called *Decatyl*. Used attrib. in *decyl series*, compounds, chloride, etc.

Hence derivatives as **Decylene**, the olefine of the decyl series C₁₀H₂₀; **Decyl**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol*, *hydride*, etc. So **Decine**, the liquid hydrocarbon C₁₀H₁₈, the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series. Cf. DECANE, DECENE.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Decyl, Rhtyl, Capryl, ... C₁₀H₂₁. Hydride of Decyl. Chloride of Decyl. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 542 *Decylic compounds*, derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon C₁₀H₂₂, decyl hydride. *Decylene*, C₁₀H₂₀. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 423 *Decene* and *Decine*.

Decypher, *obs. form* of DECIPHER.

Ded, *obs. form* of DEAD, DEATH, DEED, DID (see Do v.).

Dedain, early form of DISDAIN.

Dedal, **Dedalian**, etc.: see DEDAL, etc.

Dedane, var. of DEDEIGN *v.* 2

¶ **Dedans** (dēdān'). *Tennis*. [F. *dedans* gallery of a tennis court, special application of *dedans* inside, interior, subst. use of *dedans* adv. inside, f. *de* of, from, by, with, etc. + *dans* within:—OF. *deus*, itself f. *de* + *ens*:—L. *intus* inside, within.] The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 36 At Lord's... the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than to the other end by 1 ft. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 21/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent. 1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 794/3 Let any young man... go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is going on.

Dedayn, -e, early forms of DISDAIN.

Dedbote, var. of DEEDBOTE *Obs.*

Dedd(e, dede, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

Dede, obs. pa. t. of DO.

† **Dedecorate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdecorat-us*, pa. pple. of *dēdecorare* to disgrace; see next.] Disgraced, disgraceful.

15... *Phylogamus* in *Skellton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet... Dedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate.

Dedecorate (dēdēkōrēt'), *v.* [f. L. *dēdecorat-*, ppl. stem of *dēdecorare* to disgrace, f. *dēdecus*, *dēdecor-* disgrace, f. DE-I. 6 + *decus*, *decor-*, grace, etc. In sense 2, f. DE-II. 1 + DECORATE.]

1. *trans.* To disgrace, dishonour. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Illy Roode* 12 (D.) Why lett'tt weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthless briars, and flesh-transpiring thornes? 1623 COCKERAM, *Dedecorate*, to dishonor, or shame one.

2. To disfigure; to do the opposite of decorating.

1804 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* XL (1850) 137 If a tradesman... were to slide down gently into the mud, and dedecorate a pea green coat. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 867/1 The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters.

Dedecoration. *rare* -° [ad. L. *dēdecorat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *dēdecorare*: see prec.] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Dedecorous**, *a. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *dēdecorōs-us*, later synonym of *dēdecorus* disgraceful, f. DE-I. 6 + *decorus*: see DECOROUS.] Disgraceful, unbecoming. So † **Dedecorose** *a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Dedecorose*, full of shame and dishonesty. *Dedecorous*, uncomely, unseemly, dishonest. 1725 JOHNSON, *Dedecorous*, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Dedeign**, **-dein**, **-deyne**, *sb.* and *v.* 1 Early form of DISDAIN.

† **Dedeign**, *v.* 2 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *dēdeynze*, *dēdeynze*, 5 *dēdyne*, 6 *dēdeyne*, *dēdeyne*, *deden*(e, *dedane*, *deding*. [A derivative of DEIGN *v.*, in which the prefix *dē-* appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (DE-I. 1), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of *dedeign* (= *dis-dain*) with *deign*. It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogies in French or Latin.]

1. = DEIGN *v.* 1. (In first quot. *impers.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 376 He was in all his dedis lele; For him dedeyneit nocht to dele With trechery. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clxviii, Madame... bot that your grace dedyne, Off your grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14... HOCLEVE *Mother of God* 51 For Christ of the dedeynt [Ph. MS. hath deynt] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. c 1500 *Lancelot* 240 And in his body. The tronsione of a brokine sper that was, Quich no man out dedeynt to aras. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 618 That wald deding with his auctorite Ws to support in oure necessitie. 1513-53 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 53 (ed. 1553), I dedeinge [v.r. denje] not to ressaue Sic honour.

2. To lower.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 123 The Romainis wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill.

Dedely, *obs. form* of DEADLY.

Deden(e, var. of DEDEIGN *v.* 2; obs. pa. t. pl. of DO.

Dedentition (dēdenti'shōn). *Phys.* [f. DE-II. 1 + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teeth; esp. of the first set.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 216 In the first [September] is Dedentition or falling of teeth. 1837 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. s.v. Dentition*, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dedenye, **dēdeyn**(e, etc., var. DEDEIGN *v.* 2, and early ff. DISDAIN.

Dedican (dēdikānt). [ad. L. *dēdicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēdicare* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates.

1881 HÜBNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 127 (*Rom. Inscriptions*). The proper form of the dedication... also the name of the dedicants... and the formulæ of the offering.

† **Dedicate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 *dedicat*. [ad. L. *dēdicat-us* consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple. of *dēdicare* (see next). Used both as pa. pple. and adj., but now only as an archaic synonym of *dedicated*.] Dedicated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 7890 In chircche, or in chircche-hawe, in chircche dedicate, or noon. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honour of... DIANA. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 29 Every dedicate thing in Israel shall be theirs. 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 35 Every true Christian... is a person dedicate to joy and peace. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Covt.* II. 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale*, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Immured.

Dedicate (dēdikēt'), *v.* [f. L. *dēdicat-*, ppl. stem of *dēdicare* to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. DE- + *dicare* to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem *dic-* of *dicere* to say, tell; cf. the adj. formative *-dicius* -saying, -telling; also *abdicate*. For the pa. pple., *dedicate* (see prec.) has been used, and in 16th c. the same form was used for the pa. t., as if short for *dedicated*]

1. *trans.* To devote (to the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.)
1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I dedicate a church. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Whosever is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministerie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 73 To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapel and an altare. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iii. xxxix. 247ⁿ Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 337 (*Tancredus*), The 29th of September has been dedicated to St. Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St. Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

b. *fig.*
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one lot of colour unto the wearie and all-watched Night. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 110 Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 578/1 A Pectoral Decoction . . is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. *transf.* To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 3 When you . . devote your self of your more serious business, and . . dedicate a day or two to this Recreation. 1718 PATON *Solomon* ii. 818 It bid her . . dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1879) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were . . completely dedicated to the French interests. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) to a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 227 And where I have dedicated this booke to your grace [etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg. Ded.* Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1832 W. L. GARRISON *Thoughts African Colon.* p. iii, I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair*, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to y^e proprietor, by himself . . to which he believed he should receive his Answer by y^e first Shipping hether. 1776 BLACK *Lett. to Adam Smith* 26 Aug., I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. *Law.* To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

189a *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

Dedicated (de-dikē'tid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxii. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be . . A dedicated Spirit.

Dedicatee (de-dikē'tī). [A modern formation from DEDICATE v. + -EE, correlative to *dedicator*.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. Intro. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicatore and the dedicatee. 1802 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

Dedicating (de-dikē'ting), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEDICATE; dedication.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 3 The dedicatynge of y^e ymage. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

Dedicating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dedicates. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

Dedication (dedikē'ti-fən). [a. OF. *dedication*, -cion (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dedicatio*-em, n. of action from *dedicare* to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.

1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* vii. 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the anter, whanne it is anyont. 1387 TRAVIS *Higden* VII. 351 Kyng William . . commaundede nyh alle be bisschoppes of Engeland pat bey schulde come to pat dedicacioun be fiftene day of May. 1460 CAIRNGRAVE *Chron.* 165 William . . afur tyme that he had biggid the Cherk ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld come to the dedication. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I can-

not make use of for any thing again. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 296 The Monks . . shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is expressed.

1530 CAXTON's *Chron.* Eng. iv. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chyrche every yere sholde be sayd. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches . . without inscription or dedication.

c. The commemoration of such an act; the day or feast of dedication (of a church).

Feast of the Dedication: the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccabæus.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When gretes festez commez . . as þe dedicioun of þe kirk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedication, *dedicatio, encenia*. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Dedication a feestful day, *dedicatio*. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. *fig.* The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 85 His life I gave him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 577 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow-citizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1 This dedication . . may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 ¶ 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil, Eclogue* vi. Arg't., The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus.

† 4. Special appropriation. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this llande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleeces.

5. *Law.* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Highway*, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words. 1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME *Settled Land Act* 28 Dedication to the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *d. feast, festival*; **dedication cross**, a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; **dedication day**, the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feastes . . of the patron of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church. *Ibid.* 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days. 1848 B. WEALE *Continent. Ecclesiast.* 57 Remains of . . a dedication-cross. 188a BLOXAM *Gothic Arch.* II. 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

Dedicational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 103/2 The members . . met at the new rooms . . to witness the dedicational exercises.

Dedicative (de-dikē'tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *dedicativus*, f. *dedicāt*, *ppl. stem* of *dedicare* to DEDICATE: see -IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.

1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 14 Which is . . not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

Dedicator (de-dikē'tor), *a.* [a. L. *dedicator*, agent-n. f. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates; *esp.* one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

1596 W. BARLEY *New Bk. Tabliture* A ij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 593 Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Montagu* clxxxii, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls . . with the names of the dedicators.

Dedicatorial (de-dikē'tō-riāl), *a.* [f. as DEDICATORY + -IAL.] = DEDICATORY.

1844 J. W. DAVENANT *Varronianus* 131 Tuscan inscriptions . . of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

Dedicatorily (de-dikē'tō-riāl), *adv.* [f. DEDICATORY a. + -LY 2.] In a dedicatory manner.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street.

Dedicatory (de-dikē'tō-ri, -kē'tō-ri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **dedicātōri-us*, f. *dedicātōr-em* DEDICATOR: see -ORY. Cf. mod. F. *dedicatoire*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in *epistle dedicatory*.

1565 *Randolphes Phantasye* (in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) i), The Epistle dedicatorie . . to Mr. Thomas Randolphe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 121 Whose face is as cuill as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke. 1611 BIBLE, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, James, etc. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

† B. *sb.* A dedicatory inscription or address.

1598 YONG *Diana*, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrious Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formal Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquari. Hist.* (ed. 2) Ep. A v, Commended in the Dedicatory as being [etc.].

Dedicature (de-dikē'tiū), *rare.* [f. L. *dedicāt*, *ppl. stem* + -URE.] The act of dedication.

c. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sabbath Morning at Sea* viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature.

† **Dedie**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dedie-r* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] To dedicate.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xv. (1869) 12 Whan thou dediestest and lowestest and blissedest the place. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 16 Yf thou haddest dedyed hym to my goddes he were now althon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 7 The quhilk tracteit i hef dediet and direckyt to 3our nolih grace.

† **De-dify**, *dedefy*, *v. Obs.* [app. a confused form from F. *dedier*, or L. *dedicare*, to DEDICATE, and *edify* († *edify*), F. *édifier*, L. *edificare*.] To dedicate (a building). Hence **De-difying** *vbl. sb.* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedified and halowd in the worships of seynt laurence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefye hit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedifye, *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. 115 Any further busynesse touchyng the dedifying of y^e sayd Church.

† **Dedignation**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *dedignation* (Godef.), ad. L. *dedignatio*-em, n. of action from *dedignare*, -āri to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f. DE- I. 6 + *dignāri* to think worthy, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Manie men have dedignacion for to worche wif her hondis. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lxlii, Wo to hem pat haue dedignation to meke hem self wilfully wifsmale children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Atk. Brit.* II. 270 The Socinians reject the Imputation . . with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN sb. 2); *pass.*, state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi. wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iv.

† **Dedigne**, *v. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *dedignare* (see prec.)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedigne*, to disdain.

† **Dedignify**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + DIGNIFY v.] *trans.* To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himself, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

|| **Dedimus** (de-dim-b). *Law.* [From the words of the writ, *dedimus potestatem*, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*. 1712 AARATHOR *John Bull* i. vii, He talks of nothing but . . Writs of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, *Precipes* of *Dedimus*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 26 June, He . . found means to obtain a *Dedimus* as an acting justice of peace. 1800 BENTHAM *Method of Census* Wks. (1843) X. 353/1 Acting justices . . who have taken out their respective *dedimuses*.

Deding, var. of DEDEIGN v. 2 Sc.

Dedir, *obs. form* of DIDDER v., to tremble.

Dedist, *obs. form* of DIDST v., see Do v.

Deditician (dediti-fən), *sb.* and *a.* *Rom. Law.* Also -itian. [f. L. *dediti-cus*, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. *dedit*, *ppl. stem* of *dedere* to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN.] A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 12 Those freedmen are ranked as dediticians who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. *Ibid.* vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.

Hence **Dediticiancy**, the condition or state of a deditician.

Dedition (dēdī'jən). Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *dedition-em*, n. of action from *dedere* to lay down, give up, f. DE- I. 3 + *dare* to give, to put.] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 135 For dedition of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cx. 7. 566 Eastern Princes . . in token of dedition exacted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* xiii. § 1. 334 [They] make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 598 He disputes not the . . Dedition made by his Faction. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

† **Dedititious**, a. rare-^o. [f. L. *deditici-us*, -itius (see above) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedititious*, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another.

Dodly, obs. form of DEADLY.

† **Deductor**. Obs. nonce-wd. [cf. DE- II. 3; agent-n. f. L. *deducere* to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f. DE- I. 6 + *ducere* to teach; cf. DOCTOR.]

1656 HORNE *Six Lessons* vi. ad fin., Deductors of morality. **Dedoggerelize**, **dedogmatize**: see DE- II. 1.

Dedolation (dēdōl'atjən). Med. [n. of action from L. *dedolare* to shave away, f. DE- I. 2 + *dolare* to chip, hew.] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Diet.* s. v., It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed.

† **Dedolate**, v. Obs.-^o [irreg. f. L. *dedolere*: see DEDOLENT.]

1623 COKERAM, *Dedolate*, to end ones sorrow or grief.

† **Dedolence**. Obs. [ad. L. *dedolentia* abandonment of grief, consequence to grief, f. *dedolere*: see DEDOLENT.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness.

1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 Our Heroik burials . . wherein the toutting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 15 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it.

† **Dedolency**. Obs. [f. L. *dedolentia*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Colosa*. (1634) 100 That is a blockish head which can . . goe on in a Stoicall dedolency. 1655 GURBALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 372 Riches & treasures in their coffers, numness and dedolency in their Consciences.

† **Dedolent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dedolent-em*, pr. pple. of *dedolere* to give over grieving, f. DE- I. 6 + *dolare* to grieve.] That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction; insensible, callous.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 23 With an insensible, dedolent heart, with a dead benumbed spirit. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 20 Men . . accursed with indelible infamy and dedolent impenitency. 1668 R. FARQUHAR *View Eccles.* 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding . . Callous and Dedolent.

Deducate (dediuk'at), v. (See quot.) So **Dedicated**, **Deduction**, **Deducator**.

1867 FURNIVAL *Prof. to Hymns to Virgin* p. viii, Many educated (or dedicated) persons. *Note*, We sadly want some word like this *deducate*, *deduction*, &c., to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason . . Let any one think of the amount of deduction attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws . . &c., and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

Deduce (dēdū's), v. Also 6-7 *erron.* **diduce**. [ad. L. *deducere* to lead down, derive, in med. L. to infer logically, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *ducere* to lead. Cf. DEDUCT.] In 16-17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of *deduce* and *diduce*, q. v.

(The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English.)

1. *lit. trans.* a. To bring, convey; *spec.* (after Lat.), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 If any of the wayes deducyng cholere, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. of Drayton* § 17 (R.) Advising him he should rather deduce a colony. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictions here. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it [the blood] through all the members. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil's Georg.* 88 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse.

† b. To bring or draw (water, etc.) from. Obs. 1602 FULAECKE *ad Pl. Parall.* 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth. c 1630 RISON *Surre. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Conduits . . nourished with waters deduced from out of the fields.

† c. To bring or draw down. Obs.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* xii. (1626) 244 Orions mother Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the struggling Moone.

† d. *fig. a.* To lead, bring. Obs.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth . . deduce us unto the readings of thys boke. 1585 J. HILTON in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 27 That . . we be . . made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topic.

† b. *Law.* To bring before a tribunal.

1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee *metum et tuum* [etc.].

† c. To lead away, turn aside, divert. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 The vicar . . wolde deduce them from their said most accoustable parische church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* clxvii. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many years, untill the Significator is deduced to another Promittor.

† d. To bring down, convey by inheritance.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 483 If Abraham . . had this land given to him for his inheritance, how much more may wee, his seed, (to whom it is deduced) . . challenge a due interest in it. 1641 'SMECTYMUUS' *Answer* § 6 (1653) 32 How this should have bene deduced to us in an uninterrupted Line, wee know not.

3. To draw or obtain from some source; to derive. Now somewhat rare.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Whether the word be a Primitive or derivative deduced of some other. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* i. 15 He, of Nothing, created Something . . whereout, All other Creatures were to be deduced. 1634 SIA T. HERRERT *Trav.* (1638) 232 A ceremony deduced from the Romans. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 181 Rivers that deduce their Springs near each other. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 108 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth from loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 20 The attempt to prove that all languages were deduced from the Hebrew.

b. *intr.* To be derived. rare. (Cf. to derive.)

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 240 The former notion of a bird . . may deduce from the eastern word Gaph. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc.

4. *trans.* To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) from or to a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. l. 115 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 61, I will deduce the business from the beginning. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to . . the first Council of Arles. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales . . while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* i. 296 The general design of this work will not permit us, to deduce the various fortunes of his private life. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. (1840) i. 2 To deduce to the present times a history of . . the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 149 All the optical history . . is elaborately deduced.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 21 (R.) Deducyng the loue to God out of fayth, and the loue of a man's neighbour out of the loue of God. 1579 W. FULKE *Ref. Rastell* 715 They could not deduce the beginning from y^e Apostles. 1628 USSHER *Annals* 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Those . . who deduce the Scurry from the use of Sugar. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 114 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male.

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion from something already known or assumed; to derive by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The chief current sense.)

1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 215/2 Y^e case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surely. 1621 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 184 The knowledge of Causes is deduc'd from their Effects. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 83 Rules . . deduced from the particular cases before determined. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* p. viii, It was deduced from an indirect experiment. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation. 1895 LEUBSDORF *Cremonia's Proj. Geom.* 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with *obj. clause*.

1532 MORZ *Confit.* Tindale Wks. 461/2 We deduce thereupon that he wil not suffer his church fal into y^e erroneous belief of anie damnable vntrouthe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many deduce from the 23. of Ezekiel.

† 7. To deduct, subtract. Obs.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andros Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce na mekle of hys gegis. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i. A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 3, 1177. which being deduced from 3940 the remainder is 2823.

† 8. To reduce (to a different form). Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 101/2 By this meanes the whole land, which is now diuided into five prouinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into one. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 After that my Morning Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie hour in most places. 1749 J. MILLAN (*title*), Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced into English on above 100 Tables.

Hence **Deducing** *vbl. sb.*, deduction.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deducyng, discours. 1532 MORZ *Confit.* Tindale Wks. 461/2 Termes . . of drawing oute & deducynges and depending vpon scripture. 1651 HORNE *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts.

Deduceable, obs. var. of DEDUCIBLE.

† **Deducement**. Obs. Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducement**. [f. DEDUCE + -MENT.]

1. A deduction, inference, conclusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xlii. § 7. 104 If I woulde have broken them and illustrated them by deducements and examples. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xii. 112 All the Deducements and Inferences of the Schooles. 1682 DAVEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe ed.) 186 Those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of Revelation.

2. A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4). rare.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 362 A regular deducement of the Batavian line through all the varieties of place and fortune.

Deducible (dēdū'sib'l), a. Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducible**, 7-8 deduceable. [f. L. *deducere* to DEDUCE + -BLE.]

1. That may be deduced or inferred.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. iii. 126 Nothing is deducible out of his doctrine, which fauours the Popedome. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xii. § x. 451 There [is] not any difference or ground for it visible in the Text, or deducible from it. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* i. 14 These are consequences justly deducible from our principles. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 62 Precept is not deducible from precept.

b. as *sb.* That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare their deducibles. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* etc. (1891) II. 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth. 1881 CASBY *Sequel to Euclid* 16 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with . . Prop. xlvii.

† 2. That may be or is to be deduced. Obs. rare.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 94 Before I come to define the charge deducible.

Hence **Deducibility**, **Deducibleness**, the quality of being deducible.

1846 WORCESTER cites COLERIDGE for *deducibility*. 1861 WESTCOTT & HOAT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deducibleness*, capableness of being deduced.

Deducive, a. rare-^o [f. DEDUCE + -IVE: cf. *conducive*.] (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Deducive*, performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

† **Deduct**, *vbl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *deduct-us*, pr. pple. of *deducere*: see next. After the formation of *deduct* vb., used as its pr. pple. till superseded by *deducted*.] Deducted.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* 5 After the summes in the seid Commissions to be deduce. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 1 After all ordinary charges deduce. 1532 FARR *Mirror or Glass* (1829) 273 The poor, which are the owners, under God, of all together, the minister's living deduce.

Deduct (dēdūkt), v. [f. L. *deduct-*, pr. pple. of L. *deducere* to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. DEDUCE: the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while *subtract* is properly said only of numbers; but *deduct* was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation.

1524 Ch. Accts. *Kingston-on-Thames* in Lysons *Errours of London* I. 226 Rec'd at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 32. 10s. 6d. 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I deduce, I abate particuler sommes out of a great somme, *Je rabats*. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Arith.* (1575) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is ouer him, and write the remainer. 1621 GOUGE *God's Arithmetick* § 18. 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrows, and deduct the price out of his wages. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ii. 182 Deducing the weight of that five pound. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 2 When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep. 1850 PASCOTT *Perru* II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (Gold. Treas. ed.) I. p. xi, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases . . Milton's literary life may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I.

absol. 1824 *Examiner* 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers . . deducts from the value of their property.

† 2. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DEDUCE 1 a. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil. Arg.*, A people deducted oute of the cite of Philippus. 1582 [see DEDUCTING]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence. 1627 [see DEDUCTED].

† 3. To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (from the main stream). Obs. rare.

1621 BUSTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 10 Which as a rillet is deduced from that maine channell of my other studies. c 1656 DICK *of Devon*, n. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 31 A riolet but deducted from the mayne Channell.

† 4. To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of; = DEDUCE 3, 5. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 94 For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted. a 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1624) 108 In deducting the Maccabees from Iudah. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* x. (1655) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* Asserted II. (1682) 10 All authority . . is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.

+5. To trace out in order; to bring down from or to a particular period; = DEDUCE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1545 LELAND *New-year's Gift* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* 1. App. cxviii. 330 The first boke, begynnynge at the Druides, is deduced vnto the tyme of the comynge of S. Augustine. 1586 MARY Q. SCOTS *Lett. to Babington* 12 July in Howell *St. Trials* (1809) 1. 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deducted.

+6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 850 b. This parte he deduced and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1609 SIR E. HOBB *Lett. to T. Higgins* 37 Which by Logically consequence is not necessarily deducted out of the Premisses. 1660 tr. *Amralsdus' Treat. conc. Relig.* 1. iii. 32 A conception. . . deducted from sober influence of reason. 1889 *Cape Law Jnl.* 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom. . . the act of desertion.

+7. To reduce. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 8.)

1599-16. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. 1. Clerk. 'Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many— Gnotho. Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence DEDUCTED *ppl. a.*, DEDUCTING *vbl. sb.*

1582 *Divers Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile parties of America. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 106 Man. . . hauning yet in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre. 1598 YONG *Diana Ded.*, It befell to my lot. . . to performe the part of a French Orator by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1687 MAY *Lucan* iv. 434 Though no deducted colony.

Deductible (dɪdʌktɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *deduct-* (see *prec.*) + *-BLE*.] Capable of being deducted.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible From any use that pleased him.

Deductible, *a. rare*—*v.* [ad. L. type *deductilis*, f. *deduct-* DEDUCT.]

1707 BAILEY vol. II, *Deductile*, easy to be deducted.

Deduction (dɪdʌkʃən). Also 5 *deduxion*, 5-6 *deduccion*, 6 *deduccoun*. [In some senses a. F. *deduction* (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. *deduction-em*, n. of action from L. *deducere*: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE.] The action of deducting.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 110 The sayde Rl. shall be chargeable for the hoole somme. . . wythout any deduxion.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 Any deduction or abatement hefortyme allowed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one.

1776 SMITH *W. N. i.* viii. (1869) 1. 68 His rent. . . makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 55 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions.

b. That which is deducted or subtracted.

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 Wyth the yerly Resolutes and deductions going out of the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* X j. For subtraction your numbers are sette downe after the common maner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or away (*spec.* of a colony); conduct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* vi. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass. . . Your quick deduction by my father's grace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXI. 574 The solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

+b. *fig.* A leading up to something, introduction. *Obs. rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto. . . began to repete those wordes again.

+3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT 5.)

a 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 A solemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clix. 71 *It.* . . gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

+4. *Mus.* The succession of notes forming a HEXACHORD; the singing of these in order. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Now for the last tryall of your singing in continuall deduction sing this perfectly. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microb.* 26 There are . . . three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

+5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. *Obs.*

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-obl.* ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them. . . had deduction of this national title. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. i. ii. 12 The deduction of the Greek Letters from the Hebrew. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Grammar Eng. Tongue*, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

b. *concr.* That which is derived. *rare.*
a 1835 RICKMAN *Archit.* 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary.

6. The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed;

spec. in *Logic*, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to INDUCTION.

1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pal.* L. xiv. (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessary. 1651 HOMBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 1. 4 It follows by easy and inflexible deduction. 1860 APP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. *transf.* That which is deducted; an inference, conclusion.

1532 MORE *Consul. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 Yet if he would . . . neither vse false deductions of hys owne, nor refuse our deductions yf we deduce them wel. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 21 The whole evidence . . . bears out the general deductions which I have made.

+7. Reduction. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEDUCT 7.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excreescence.

Deductional, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductual, these are (world i.) without end.

Deductive (dɪdʌktɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *deductivus*, f. *deduct-*, *ppl. stem* of *deducere* to DEDUCE: see *-IVE*. Cf. mod. F. *deductif*, *-ive*.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; *spec.* in *Logic*, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to *inductive*.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scapts Sci.* xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* D. The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

+2. Derivative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 He labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

+3. *sb.* Deductive reasoning; a deduction.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If there be any Errors . . . in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications.

Deductively (dɪdʌktɪvli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a deductive manner; by deduction, inferentially; + by derivation or descent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 Holiness . . . deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mystical. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 39 Yet doth it deductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 114 Which trace deductively the results. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

Deductory (dɪdʌktɔːri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deductōrius*, f. *deductor*, agent-n. from *deducere* to DEDUCE: see *-ORY*.]

+1. *Law.* Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemne action, but onely Commandatorie or Prohibitorie.

2. = DEDUCTIVE *a.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie. 1889 J. D. HUNTING in *National Rev.* XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

+ **Deduit**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *dedut*, 4 *dedute*, *dedwt*, 4-5 *deduit*(e), 5 *deduyt*(e). See also DUTE. [a. F. *deduit* (12th c. in Littré): = L. *deductum*, subst. use of *pa. ppl.* of *deducere* in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. *desdutch*, *desdai*, from *desduire*, *desdurz* = F. *deduire*, L. *deducere*.] Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4998 Pan drive bei forþ be day in dedut and in murþe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 In which the yere hath his deduit Of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit. c 1450 *Martin* 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduit of the wode and the river. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xiii. I [Venus] am lady of all courtesye and of al deduyt. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 119 b/1 All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

+ **Deduit**, *-e*, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *deduit*, *-ite*, *pa. ppl.* of *deduire* = L. *deducere*: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had the face deduyte in lengthe.

Deduplication (dɪdʌpɪkəlɪzən), *Bot.* [a. F. *deduplication*, latinized deriv. of F. *dédoubler* (*des-doubler*, 1429 in Hatzf.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *doubler* to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word *deduplication*,

and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. *Ibid.* 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 GRAY *Lett.* 1. 365, 1880—*Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3, 202 Chorisis or Deduplication . . . the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one.

Dedut, *obs. form* of DIDER V.

Dedut(e), *deduyt(e)*, var. DEDUIT *Obs.*

Dedye, **Dedyne**, var. DEDIE *v.* and DEDEIGN *v.* 2

Dedyn, *obs. pl.* of *did*, from *Do v.*

Dee (dɪ), *sb.* Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 BLACKW. *Mag.* Feb. 164 (*Bush Life Queensland*) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Dee, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. *Comb.* dee-lock (see *quot.*)

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Dee-lock, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

Dee (dɪ), *v.* Pronunciation of d—, euphemistic for *damn* (see D I. 3); usually in *pa. ppl.* *deed* (also *deeded*) = d—d, damned.

a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, The Poplar, We'll be Deed if it isn't an O! 1859 READE *Love me little* iii. 25 Your three graces are three deed fools. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 61 A striitist. . . whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deeded to boot.

Dee, **d'ee**, earlier way of writing *d'ye* = *do ye?* *do you?*

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i. De'e forsooth? 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. ii. Dee hear?

Dee, var. of DEY; *obs.* or *dial.* f. DIE.

Deea-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deed (dɪd). Forms: 1 *W. Sax.* *dæd*, *Anglian* *déd*; 2-3 *dæd*, 2-5 *dæd*, 2-6 *dæde*, (3 *dead*, *dæde*, 4-5 *dide*, 4-6 *deid*(e), 5 *deyd*(e), 5-7 *deede*, (6 *deade*), 5-*deed*. [OE. *dæd*, *dād* = OFris. *dāde*, OSax. *dād* (MDu. *daet* (*dāde*), Du. *daad*), OHG., MHG. *tāt* (Ger. *that*, *tat*), ON. *dād* (Sw. *dād*, Da. *daad*), Goth. *dāds* = OTeut. **dādē-z* = **dādēi-z*, f. verb root *dāhē-dhō*, OTeut. *dāhē-dhō*: see *Do v.* The second *d* from original *t*, is in accordance with Verner's Law: cf. DEAD.

The early ME. was *dede*, from the OE. acc. *dāde*, *dēde*. The OE. *pl. dāda*, *dēda*, regularly became *dede* in 12-13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. *deden* in the south, *dedes* in the midl. and north; the former was still used c 1320 (*Castel of Love*), but, as in other words, the *s* form (found c 1200 in *Ormulum* and *Trin. Coll. Hom.*) eventually prevailed.]

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiii. 10 [lxiv. 9] And ondreord oghwelic mon, & seodun werc godes, & dede his ongetun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 We sceolon . . . þæt ondzit mid gōdum dædum gefyllan. 1254 O. E. *Chron.* (Land MS.) an. 1137 § 5 Þe land was al fordon mid suid deades. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þat we foreleten and forsaken nithliche deden. *Ibid.* 15 To done þe six dede. *Ibid.* 131 Godes pades ben ure gode dedes. c 1205 *LAY. 7024* His deden [c 1175 *deades*] weoren for-cude. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2993 And quane þe king wurd wā þis dead. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1085 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat dreri dælede [v. r. dede], Til his fader hamward he seide. c 1320 *Castl. Love* 938 Bi-hold now. . . his deden hou heo beoþ drit. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2498 Our gud dedis pur gud er noght. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 278 He had done many thankfull ded. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Dede, or werke, factum. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 4 The said Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the said Warrant. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 5 O cursit hour! O deed of felonie! 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* III. ii. 216 They that have done this Deede, are honourable. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. xi. 256 And one bad act with many deeds well done Mayst cover. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* ix. (1887) 37 What are noble deeds but noble truths realized? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 52 Their deeds did not agree with their words.

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc.; a feat; *esp.* in *deed of arms*, and the like.

Beowulf 5668 (Th.) þeah ðe he dæda gehwæs dystyrig wære. 1340 *Ayenb.* 163 By playtinge me ne prouepnast þet he by god knyt ac be moche dede of armes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 18 The dedys Of stalwart folk that lywynt. a 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 262 Desyring nothing so much as to have dedes of Armes. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 60 3it we his hart with Martiall dedes dotit. 1666 *DROVEN Ann. Mirab.* clxxvi. Thousands . . . Whose dedes some nobler poem shall adorn. 1859 *TENNISON Coming of Arthur* 46 And Arthur yet had done no deed of arms. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 357 Deeds of such high glory Scamander's river avoucheth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 609 Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your State.

+c. *Deeds of the Apostles*: the Acts of the Apostles. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 195 Peter saip in *deis* of

apostlis..bat to him neiper was gold ne siluer. 1382 — *Acts (title)*, Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis.

2. (without a or pl.) Action generally; doing, performance. (Often contrasted with *word*.)
 c 1000 *Alfric Gram.* xix. (Z.) 122 *Deponitua verba signi-*
ficant actum pa allegendian word gestacnad dede. c 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 187 pe man be nis stedeaf ne on dade ne on
 speche ne on bonke. 1297 K. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Ower dede
 ne may be no wors, than ower word is. a 1300 *Cursor M.*
 3402 (Cott.) 1115 suns dughti ware o dede. c 1386 *CHAUCER*
Par. T. p 282 Panne wol I sle him with my hond in dede of
 synne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1 At the begynnyng of oure
 dede Make we heuen & erth. c 1500 *Melusine* 371 In som
 cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667
 MILTON *P. L.* v. 549 To be both wyl and dede created
 free. 1871 *RUSKIN Par. Clav.* 1. ii. 5 The strength of
 Hercules is for deed not misdeed.

b. collect. Doings; ado, to-do. *dial.*
 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Dede*, doings;
whent dede, great to-do. 1838 *Craven Dial.*, *Dede*, doings;
 'There's sad dede, I'll uphodo.' 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley*
Gloss., 'Here's bonny dede' I great to do. 'Great dede
 about nought', large stir about trifles. 1867 *WAUGH Home*
Life Factory Folk xvi. 145 (*Lanc. Dial.*) 'Aw consider we'd
 had as hard dede as anybody livin.'

3. Thing to be done, work (in contemplation);
 the task or duty of any time or person. *Obs.*
 c 1395 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 354 On to brenge þerþurþe
 [a city] watz þre dayes dede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 Some
 he dresst to his dede & no dyn made. And made up
 a mekylly ship. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 57 To dyke and dell,
 bere and draw, and to do all vnghost dede. 1580 *NORTH*
Plutarch (1676) 812 You shall, set the poor distressed City
 of Syracuse again on foot, which is your dede.

4. Law. An instrument in writing (which for this
 purpose includes printing or other legible representation
 of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect
 some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the
 disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English
 law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions
 outside England where English law or legal forms prevail,
 signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to
 sealing. *Delivery* (q.v.) is now a moribund formality.
 Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property
inter vivos, may be made by deed, and in common practice
 are often so made.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward. suore. to me
 .his heyre suld I be. þerof he mad me skrite. & for to
 sikere his dede, set þer to his seale. *Ibid.* 59 Bitux him
 & þe was mad a priue dede. . Forto fesse him ageyn in þat
 tenement. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 81 In þe Date of þe
 deuyl þe Dedes was a-sele, Be siht of sir Symoni and
 Notaries signes. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* 11. 358 For ye ex-
 change of Heyberd Stener be a ded under ye seel of his
 armes. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* v. 35 And write a deed of
 gift with thine own blood. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. ii. 1
 Enquire the lewes house out, giue him this deed. And let
 him signe it. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and
 the said Edmond longe agoe did giue vnto her by a jointe
 dede of guilt. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* ii. § 30. 58 A writing
 cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. 1767 *BLACKSTONE*
Comm. 11. 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by
 the parties.. it is called a deed..because it is the most
 solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform,
 with relation to the disposal of his property. 1844 *WILLIAMS*
Real Prop. (1877) 248 The sealing and delivery of a deed
 are termed the execution of it. 1893 *SIR J. W. CHITTY in Law*
Times *Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 The Statute.. requires a deed
 in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

5. Phrases. † a. *With the deed*: in the act. *Obs.*
 c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 520 Of myrthe schalt thou not mys; Thou
 schalt take with the dede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx.
 ii. And it be sothe as ye saye I wold he were taken with the
 dede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iv.
 xxxiii. 156 The Adulterer being found with the deed.

b. *In deed*: in action, in actual practice.
 c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13830 (Trin.) þe lif þat he ledeþ in dede
 Hit is ageyn oure lede. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2138
Arriadne, And every poynt was performed in dede. c 1440
Gesta Rom. i. 2 (Harl. MS.), I am redy to fulfill alle in
 dede þat þou wolt sey vnto me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.*
 (1580) 29, I trust that not only all men wyl commend
 justice in worde, but also wyl live justly in dede. 1613 *SIR*
H. FINCH Law (1636) 202 Offering to beat one, though he
 doe not beat one in deed. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) 1.
 vii. 130 Graven images.. set up in deed or in word.

c. *In deed*, in very deed, † of very deed (Sc.):
 in fact, in effect, in reality, in truth: hence INDEED.
 c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 659 But wel I woot he lyed right in
 dede. 1535 COVERDALE *a Chron.* vi. 18 For thinkest thou
 that God in very dede dwelleth amonge men vpon earth?
 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 123 Thai ar my mortal enemies
 of verray deid. 1581 W. FULKE in *Confess. Hol.* (1584) 51ij, They
 eate not the body of Christ in dede. 1615 *BENWELL Moham.*
Imp. ii. § 97 They are in very dede holy bookes. 1864 L.D.
BACCHAN Brit. Const. app. iii. 458 Making all principles
 be treated in very dede as the counters wherewith the game
 of faction was to be played. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877)
 i. xiv. 273 The chiefs became the chiefs in deed as well as
 in name.

6. *Camb.*, as † *deed-doer*, † *doing*; *deed-achieving*,
worthy adjs.; *deed-box*, a box, usually of
 tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in;
deed-offering, Coverdale's word in some instances
 for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also
 DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. 1. 190 By *deed-achieving Honor
 newly nam'd. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithful*, xxii, Taking
 with him the tin-box (it was what they called a 'deed-box').
 1858 L.O. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 85 It
 is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-
 box at home. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 20 b, They would be lokers
 on and no *dede doers. 1563 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* 1

(1792) 1. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fled. c 1380
Wyclif Wks. (1880) 70 þe *dede doyng is proff of loue, as
 gregory seip. 1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* 430 One
 of his horse-keepers..taking him at the deed doing..be-
 stowed so many blowes on him..that he left him half dead.
 1535 COVERDALE *a Sant.* vi. 17 And David offred burnt offer-
 ynges and *dede offerings before ye Lorde. 1865 J. GROVE
Treat. Moral Ideas viii. (1876) 103 *Dedeworthy conduct,
 or the facundum.

Deed (dīd), v. U. S. [f. DEED sb.] trans. To
 convey or transfer by deed. Also fig.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocabulary* 76 To deed.. We sometimes
 hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by
 illiterate people..None of our writers would employ it.
 1828 WEBSTER *Deed*, to convey or transfer by deed;
 a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his
 estate to his eldest son. 1865 *Morn. Star* Sept., A..complete
 farm..in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890
Century Mag. Jan. 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that
 state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Deed, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of *i'dede*,
 INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith Pro.* A vij a. Let vs be true
 scoles of the same; and dede, let vs euen entre in to the
 nature and kynde therof. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxvi, 'Deed,
 sir; they hae various opinions.' 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair*
 25 'Deed and sha will,' said O'Dowd. 1868 *RAMSA*
Kemin. 183 'Deed', said the laird.. 'I wad ha' wonderd if
 ye had.'

Deed, -e, obs. forms of DEAD.

† **Deed-bote**. *Obs.* Also *dædbote*, *dead-*
debote. [OE. *ded* deed + *bōt*, *BOOT* sb. 1 10,
 amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, re-
 pentance.

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 2 Doð ded bote. c 1160
Hotton C. *Ibid.*, Doð dedbote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Mid
 soððe dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN*
 919 Saunt Johan..bigann to spellenn þa Wiþ fulluht of
 dædbote. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Bireousunne and dedbote
 uor sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13..
Verses Palm-Sunday in Kel. Antig. II. 243 Wyth sorwthe
 of herte and scryft of mouthe, Doth dedbote this tyme
 nouth.

† **Deed'ed**, a. *Obs.* [f. DEED sb. + -ED 2.]
 Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* 377 Well educated of the king, and
 proving nobly deeded.

Deeded: see DEE v.

Deedful (dīd'fūl), a. [f. DEED sb. + -FUL.] Full
 of deeds, active, effective.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedful
 friend to that bold..insurgent. 1842 TENNYSON *To—*, A deedful
 life. 1879 J. T. COUNTESS *Alcestis* 3 That fair past,
 Bright with our deedful days, is all our own.

Hence **Deedfully** adv., actively, effectively.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go
 speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (dīd'ilī), adv. *dial.* [f. DEEDY + -LY 2.]
 Actively, busily.

1813 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* 11. 173 They are each [busily]
 about a rabbit net, and sit as deedily to it, side by side, as
 any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — *Emma* (1870)
 11. x. 204 Frank Churchill..most deeply occupied about her
 spectacles. 1859 BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 241
 They row in 'spirits', applying deedily to their paddling.

† **Deeding**, vbl. sb. *Obs.* rare — 1. [f. DEED sb.
 + -ING 1.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.
 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding
 none more tough.

† **Deedle**. *Obs.* or *dial.* An alteration of *devil*.
 1653 *URQUIHART Rabelais* l. xii, What a deedle [quediantre],
 you are it seems but bad horsemen.

Deedless, a. Without action or deeds.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 28 Thy deedless words,
 words vnconfirmed by truth. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro-*
iv. iii, Th' undaunted power of Princes should be Con-
 firmed in deedless cold calamity. 1890 *BLACKIE To Mr.*
Gladstone in Pall Mall G. Mar., And to dull length of
 deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing
 nothing, inactive; also *dial.*, incapable, helpless.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 98 Firm of word, Speaking
 in deedes, and deedlesse in his tongue. 1621 G. SANDYS
Orbit's Met. vii. (1626) 240 The generous Horse..Grones at
 his manger, and there deedlesse dyes. 1718 *POPE Iliad* v.
 796 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around? 1855 *ROBIN-*
SUN Whitley Gloss., *Deedless*, helpless, indolent. 'A deedless
 sort of a body.' 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* 1. ii. 503 As
 deedless men they there must sit.

Deed poll, deed-poll. Also 6 poll deed.
 [See POLL.] Law. A deed made and executed by
 one party only; so called because the paper or
 parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by
 polle dede or dede indented.] 1588 *FRANCIS Lawyers Leg.*
 ii. iii. 89 b, The nature of a dede indented and a dede
 polle. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 225 A deed poll is that which
 is plain without any indenting, so called, because it is cut
 even, or polled. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 11. 296. 1818
CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deed-
 poll..did giue, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all
 the rents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. ADDISON
Law of Contracts 1. L § 2 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, *dial.* form of *deads* (see DEAD a. B. 4),
 waste material from an excavation.

1802 C. FINLATER *Agrie. Surv. Peebles* 131 (Jam.) What is
 taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) [to be] thrown
 behind this facing to support it. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C.*
Words, Deeds, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -sleyer: see DEAD a. D. 2.

De-educate: see DE- II. 1.

Deedy (dēdi), a. *dial.* [f. DEED sb. + -Y 1:
 found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.

1c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 320 Riche and ille-dedy, Gederand
 and gredy. 1535 *LYNDESEY Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to
 be evil-deddie. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 7 In a mes-
 senger..is required..that he be speedy, that he be heedye,
 and that he be deedy. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 72 The
 horse of that Country are..more deedy, and full of mettall.
 1721 *CHAMBER Double Gallant* 111. 1, If she is not a Deedy
 Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1787 *GROSE Provinc.*
Gloss., *Deedy*, industrious, notable. *Berksh.* 1876 J. ELLIS
Cæsar in Egypt 135 A deedy conclave were we. 1883 G.
MACDONALD Castle Warlock 1. xvii. 263 Grizzle was live as
 the new day, bustling and deedy. [Also in *Glossaries of*
Mid-Yorks., *Whitley, Berks.*, *Hampshire*, etc.]

† 2. Actual, real. *Obs.* rare.

1781 *COWPER Let. to Newton* 18 Mar., There are soldiers
 quartered at Newport and at Olney. These..performed
 all the manœuvres of a deedy battle, and the result was
 that this town was taken. 1788 — *Let. to Lady Hesketh*
 27 June, Retirement indeed, or..what we call deedy retire-
 ment.

Deef (f, deefe, obs. forms of DEAF.

† **Deeful**, *deeful*, var. of, or error for *delful*,
 DOLEFUL.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4208 'Alas!' said he.. 'his is a deeful
 byng!' c 1460 *Emare* 606 Seres this ys a fowle case, And
 a deeful dede.

Deeken, obs. form of DEACON.

Deel (e, obs. ff. DEAL, DEIL (DEVIL), DOLE.

De-electrify, de-electricize: see DE- II. 1.

Deem (dēm), v. Forms: 1 *dēman*, 1-2 *dēman*,
 2-4 *demen*, 2-7 *demo*, (3-6 *deame*, 4-5 *dōm*,
deyme, 5 *dyme*, 6 *Sc. deim*, 7 *dim*), 4-7 *deemo*,
 5- *deem*. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *deemed*: 1 *dēmed*,
dēmed, 3-7 *dōmpt*. [A Common Teut. derivative
 vb.; OE. *dēman*, *dēman* = OFris. *dēma*, OS.
a-dōmian (Du. *doemen*), OHG. *tuomian*, *tuomen*
 (MHG. *tüemen*), ON. *dēma* (*dēma*), (Sw. *dōma*,
 Da. *dømme*), Goth. *dōmjan*:—O Teut. **dōmjan*, f.
dōma-z, Goth. *dōm-z*, judgement, Doom. Cf.
DEME sb., *DEEM* v.]

† 1. *intr.* To give or pronounce judgement; to
 act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's deci-
 sion, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. *Obs.*

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pro-
 nounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the
 trans. sense in 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* 11. 10 Alle ða ðe doemað eorðan. 971
Blick. Hom. 11 He cymeth to demenne cwicum & deadam.
 c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice ðam ylcan deome þe
 ge demað, eow byð gedemed. — John viii. 15 Ge demað
 æfter fæstce, ic ne deme naum men [c 1160 *Hotton G.*,
 Ich ne deme name neme]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17415 (Cott.), If
 yee þan rightwisli wil deme, Yelid vs ioseph þat yee suld
 yeme. 1393 *Gower Conf.* 1. 304 They..toke a juge ther-
 upon.. And bede him demen in this cas. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE St.*
Kath. 111. 1464 She..Spak and commaunded, bothe dempte
 and wrot. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 262 To
 arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Citie and..
 John Wayte. 1579 *SEMPER Steph. Cal.* Aug. 137 Neuer
 dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida
 that judged beauties Queene.

† 2. *trans.* To judge, sit in judgement on (a per-
 son or cause). *Obs.*

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northum-
 brian and ME, the place of the OE. const. with dative in 1.
 c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðem deome gie doemes
 ge biðon gedoomed [*Rushw. Gl.* ge beoþ doemede]. — John
 viii. 15 Ic ne doemo wæigne monno. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.*
Hom. 171 Ur drihten cumeð al middeceard to demen.
Ibid. 225 Þat sal deme be quica and be deade. a 1300
Cursor M. 21065 (Cott.), In þe first he com dempt to be.
 1382 *WYCLIF John* xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now
 demyd. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses satte &
 juged & demed the peple for moryng vnto euenyng. 1596
SEMPER F. Q. IV. iii. 4 At th' one side siaz ludges were dis-
 posid's, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day.
 1605 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt.* *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 1.
 203 Deeme her offences, if she haue offended, With all the
 lenity a sister can. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 121 Thou Judge
 be ware, for as ye deme, so sall be demed.

† b. To rule (a people) as a judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7283 (Cott.), Fourti yer dempt he israel.
 c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 Edward now he wille,
 þat Scotland be wele gemed, And streitly in skilla þorgh
 wise men demed.

c. To administer (law). *arch.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. v. 175 By leel men and lyf-holy my
 lawe shal be demyd. 1718 B. WILSON in *Keble Life* xii.
 (1863) 397 That..the 24 Keys may be called, according to
 the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly.
 1887 *HALL KIRKE Deemster* viii. 54 The Deemster was
 a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

† d. To decide (a quarrel). *Obs.*

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxv. 105 To suffre his quarell to
 be demyd by dynt of swerde at wene them two.

† 3. To sentence, doom, condemn (to some
 penalty, to do or suffer something). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 500 (Gr.) Swa he..to ewale monize Cristes
 folces dedes, to deape. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He wurð
 idemed to þolien wawe mid dovelen in belle. c 1200 *Trin.*
Coll. Hom. 223 þe sulle ben to deaðe idemd. a 1300 *Cursor*
M. 15343 To-morn dai sal I be dempt On rode tre to hang.
 c 1386 *CHAUCER Somg.* T. 316 For which I deme the to
 deith certayn. 1486 *AUDELEY Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere,
 his dedis thati done hym deme. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme*
 (1811) 243 For which rebellion they were there demyd to
 dethe. 1602 in J. Mill *Diary* (1889) 180 John Sinclair..
 is dempt to quyt his guddis.

† b. *fig.* To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to condemn, censure. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28148 (Cott.) Oþer men dedis oft i demy. 1488 *Caxton Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 Many thynges they deme and blame. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xviii. 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir deme. Howbar that thair sawis to thir semis. 1555-86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 33 Do quhat 3e doth, detracþis ay will deme 3ou. 1598 *D. Fergusson Scot. Prov.*, Dame, deem warily; ye watna wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxix. [xxviii.] (1891) 368 Ne was ða hweoðe sona his halgunges gedemed. a 1000 *Exeter Bk.* vii. 16 Næfre God demed þæt æniz eft þæs earn geweorðe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forsunegede. c 1205 *LAV.* 460 He habbed idemed þæt ich am duc ofer heom. *Ibid.* 22116 He hæbbe alle cnihtes demen rihte domes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21445 (Cott.) Þe quen has biden us to deme to þe al þat to rihte es qeme. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's P.* 109, I deme anon this clerk his seruant baue. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/1 The Lordes..deme and auggen and decreen, that [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 606 Whatever ye deme me to do. 1404 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 11. 166 Fynes therfore dempt or to be dempt. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 72/2 In demyng of rightful domes. 1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 38 Preamble, It was enacted stablished ordeyned dedmed & declared.. that [etc.]. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory.. demed that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even Peres. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 373 Syne duelle they deemde, what deith it could die.

† b. To decide (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cav. & Gr. Kut.* 1089 3e han demed to do þe dede þat I bidde.

† 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 290 Euer bihold hire wurð þet he paide nor hire, and dem þerefor pris. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* (A.) 312 To leue no tale be true to tryze, Bot þat hys one skyl may dem. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xvi. 4 Thanne 3e kunne demde the face of heuene, but 3e moun not wite the tokens of tymes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe Proem* (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intente. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Love* 168 Things hadd gotten men more dearely demed.

† b. To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours. 1581 *Rich Farewell* (1846) 67 He is not able to deme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. V.* i. 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deemng wrong and right.

† c. *intr.* To judge of, to distinguish between.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þet hi ne conne yknawe þane day uram þe ny3t, ne deme betuene græt and smal. a 1542 *Wyat Of Courtiers Life* 94 Nor Flaunders chare lettes not my syght to deme Of blake and white. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deme of our pleasures. *Ibid.* ii. 111 Conversing among such as have discretion to deme of a Gentleman.

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold. (The ordinary current sense.)

a. *intr.* or *absol.* (Now chiefly parenthetical.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 450 *Censoe*, doema. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxviii.] (1890) 86 Þæs þe ic demo [ut arbitror]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxvi. (L.) 155 *Censoe* ic deme oððe ic asmeage. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1244 (*Didot*) And demede as hem liste. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 932 For sche is fairer, as thay demen alle, Than is Grisild. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 15 He is not.. here in the country, but as I deme and you have enformed, about London. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* III. 61 He too, I deem, implores the power divine.

b. with *obj.* and *complement* (sb., adj. or *pple.*, or *infin. phrase*; † formerly often with *for*, as).

c 1205 *LAV.* 22140 Þene þe king demeþ for-lore. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 120 Þet to schalt demen þi suluen wod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26814 (Cott.) It mai nan him for buxum deme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 218 Oure doctouris dere, demed for wise. c 1400 *Laufrañc's Cirurg.* 102, I demede him for deed. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5163 þat demed it better all' to dye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 191 b, What so ever jeoperty or perill might be construed or demed, to have insured. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 35 A vertue which you deme yourselfe to have. 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* 51, I deemed it much my best and shortest way. 1681 *P. RYCAUT Critick* 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* i. 9 For never can I deem him less than God. 1754 *SHEBBEAR Matrimony* (1766) I. 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 293 A general permission.. appears to have been deemed sufficient. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* I. xxxii. 277 Harold.. deemed it time to repress these inroads. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 398 Works.. which have been deemed to fulfil their design fairly.

c. with *that* and *clause*.

c 1205 *LAV.* 24250 Men gungen demen þat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 940, I ought to deme.. That in the salte see my wyf is de. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 52, Nembroth.. Dempt.. He transcended al other of noblesse. c 1450 *Merlin* 10 She demed that it was the enmy that so hadde hir begiled. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 184 We may boldly deme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzos. Lett.* (1763) 291 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded good.. when he list, foresay. 1887 *BOWEN Virgil Æneid* II. 371 (1886) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied.

7. *intr.* To judge or think (in a specified way) of a person or thing.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 88 Thow demest of thy selfe amys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. c 1440 *Generydes* 4710 Wele I wote in hym ye demyd amys. 1581 *STONE APOL. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it [Poetry], and howe they deemed of it. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 146, I shall.. give you so good occasion to deme well of me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 599 Though higher of the genial bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. 1762 *BLACKSTONE* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 362 These capital mistakes.. occasion'd the Editor.. to deem with less reverence of this Roll. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* lxi, Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of. 1860 *J. P. KENNEDY Horse Shoe R.* ix. 105, I cannot deem otherwise of them.

† 8. To think to do something, to expect, hope.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Symon Magus.. was reprovd of Petre, for he demid to possede þe 3eft of God bi money. 1819 *BYRON Chon.* II. clxxii, A creature meant To be her happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy.

† 9. *trans.* To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert, þof I put me þus pertly my purpos to shewe. 1470-85 *Malor Arthur* x. xxvi, As Kynges mark redde these letters, he demed treson by syr Tristram. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 114 Your imaginations doe already deme the matter I must utter. 1598-9 *Parvusius* i. (1661) 15 All the companie began to deme that which afterward proved true.

b. *intr.* To think of, have a thought or idea of.

1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back Lit sudden ere he deem of its approach. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxviii, Something unearthly which they deem not of.

† 10. *trans.* To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also *intr.* with *of*. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE., probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. *dæma* in poetry, to talk.]

a 1000 *Fal. Apost.* (Gr.) 10 Þær hie dryhtnes æ deman sceoldon, reccean fore rincum. a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 498 Þæt we æfstra dæde demen, secgen dryhtne lof ealra þara bisena. c 1205 *LAV.* 23055 Elles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Arðures deden. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 117 Dyngne David.. þat demed þis speche, In a psalme. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 154 Alle þer lymmes, how þai besemed, In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deþ was neis dist, to deme þe soþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1231 Þan he dryles to be duke, as demys [*Dubl. MS.* tellys] þe textis. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 156 Then some gan deme to me The cruell wreck of him that framde the craft [*crudele camebant artificis scelus*].

† b. with *double obj.* To celebrate as, style, call, name. *poetic. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1020 Forþy þe derk dede þe hit is demed euer more. *Ibid.* 1611 Baltazar.. þat now is demed Danyel of demne coninges.

† Deem (dēm), sb. *Obs.* [f. DEEM v.] Judgement, opinion, thought, surmise.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 1986 And he quhylum was borne pure of his deme. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 61 How now? what wicked deme is this? 1629 *GAULLE Holy Madn.* 163 Honour what it is; but an imposed.. Hight, and Deeme? 1648 *SYMMONS Fint. Chas. I.* 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deme.

Deeme, obs. form of DUME.

Deemed (dēmd), *ppl.* a. [f. DEEM v. + -ED.] Judged, thought, supposed.

1667 *H. MORE Divine Dial.* II. xxviii. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold.. That deemed mischiefs are no harms. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

Deemer (dēmər), *Forms:* 1 dōmēre, 1-5 dōmēre, 3 dēmare, 3-5 dēmer, 5-6 dēmar, 5- dēmer. [OE. *dōmēre*, f. *dōman* to DEEM: see -ER 1.] One who deems.

† 1. A judge. *Obs.*

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 27 ða dōmēras [judices] biðon iueta. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon þe dom stol. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* vii. 12 God ri3twis demere [1388 just iuge]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 142 So schall bothe heuen & helle be demers of þis dede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Demar (P. or domes man), *judicator*. c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxix. V ii, Then be my causes deemer.

2. One who deems, judges, or opines; † one who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) þat þowe be not a presumptuous and temerarie deemer of oþer men. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xviii. 42 To wrik vengeance on ane demar. 1557 *SIR J. CHEKE* in *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) ad fin., Counted overtstraight a deemer of things. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physik* Ep. Ded. (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical. 1854 *TRENCH Synon.* N. T. xi. 44 Our profound English proverb, 'Ill doers are ill deemers'.

† b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. *Obs.* c 1400 *Laufrañc's Cirurg.* 29 Ne þe skyn of þe fyngris endis.. ne schulde nou3t be a good deemer in knowynge hoot, cold [etc.]. 1548-77 *YCARAY Anat.* II. (1888) 23 The Skinne.. is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heate from colde.

Deeming (dēmɪn), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

† 1. Judging, judgement. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1495 3yf he demep pytyfully At hys demyng getyþ he mercy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Demynge or dome, *judicium*. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4197 This wise shall crist.. the day of his demyng.

2. The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; † censure; † a surmise or suspicion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe venimouse herte of þe enuouse zene- 3ep.. ine ualse demynges. 1476 *SIR J. PASTON* in *Lett.* No. 771 111. 152 If I had hadde any demyng off my lordys dethe iij howrs or he dyed. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xviii. 25 God send thame a widdy wicht, That can not lat sic demyng be. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. ix. 1 Nane incertane rumor nor demyng, Bot sovyt bordow can thar. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Suscepcon*, suspition, deemng. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 418 Doubts, Deemings, and Uncertainties. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* II. i. 379 You may do your own deemng.

Deemster (dēmstər). [One of the modern representatives of ME. *dēmostre*, in form fem. of *dēmere* DEEMER, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is DEMPSTER, q.v. The form *deemster* is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers.]

1. A judge. *Obs.* or *arch.* in general sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5585 (Fairf.) Prest & demestre [v. rr. demister, demmepster, domes man] forsothe say I.—For other examples see DEMPSTER. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlix. 206 The deemster, or judge, delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 King Sigurd.. craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 258 The decree was the Deemster's 'Breastlaw'.

2. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of the island.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* xlv. (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Island] determined by certain judges.. and them they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1656 *J. CHALONER Descr. I. of Man* in *Dr. King Vale Royall* iv. 30 There are four Merchants.. chosen.. and sworn by the Deemsters. 1863 *KEBLE Life Bp. Wilson* v. 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Dec. 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island. Deemster Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

Deen(e, obs. forms of DEAN 1, DIN.

Dee-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deep (dēp), a. *Forms:* 1 dīop, dēop, 2-3 deop, 2-5 dep, (3 dop, deap, dup, 4 dipe, dupe, duppe, (*Ayenb.*) dyep), 4-6 depe, (5 deype, 5-6 Sc. deip, 6 deape, dipe(e), 5-7 deepe, 4- deep. *Compar.* deeper; in 1 dēopre, 4 deppere, 4-6 depper. *Superl.* deepest; in 1 dēopast, 4 depperste, 4-5 deppest(e), 5 deppist, dyppest. [A Com. Tent. adj.; OE. *dīop*, *dīop* = OFris. *dīop*, *dīap*, *diēp*, (OHG., mod.Ger. *tief*), ON. *djupr* (Sw. *djup*, Da. *dyb*), Goth. *dīups*:-O.Teut. **dēupo*:-*-ā*, -*om*], belonging to an ablaut series *dēup*, *daup*, *dūp*, whence OE. *dyppan* (:-*dupjan*) to DIP; pre-Tent. root *dhub*:*dūp*. The regular early ME. form was *dēp*; the forms *dipe*, *dūp*, *dūpe*, *dūp*, correspond to an OE. by-form *diepe*, *dype*, with ablaut; perh. taken from *diepe*, *dype*, DEEP sb.]

I. Literal senses.

1. Having great or considerable extension downward.

854 *Chart.* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 111 Of lusan þorne to deopan delle. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John iv. 11 Þes pytt is deop. c 1205 *LAV.* 647 He lette makeh enne dic þe was wnderliche deop [c 1275 swiþe deap]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 6 Grante-brugge and Hontyndone [have] mest plente of dup fen. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 574 Ich caste him in a dupe dich. 13.. *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 578 Schip is more siker in luitel water þen in þe deope see. 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Helle is.. dyep wyþ-out botme. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xvii. In a dale depe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1679 Twa bestes come fra þe depe se. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 44 The grete deepe valleis. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 4 In the deepe bosome of the Ocean buried. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 23 We buried the slayne people in deep graves. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 380 Holes.. so deep as not to be fathomed. 1819 *SHELLEY Fragni. Serpent* 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow. 1860 *Tyndall Glaciers* i. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice.

b. Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the front.

a 1000 *Riddles* lvii. 4 (Gr.) Headoglemma feng, deopra dolga. c 1250 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 214 His wond dop ant wide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12923 (Cott.) He.. yode in-to depe desert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 2 Mony wyl beistis den and deip caverne. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 88 She presented me a Handkercher.. with a deep frindge. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 181 A deep Convex-glass. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower. 1775 *WRAXALL Tour North. Europe* 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length. 1820 *SHELLEY Summer & Winter* 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1842 *TENNISON Morte D'Arthur* 5 His wound was deep.

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward.

The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as *ankle*, *knee*, *deep*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1398 (Gr.) Fifteen stow deep ofer dunum flod elna. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 207 Two foote depe is good for come tillage. 1576 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 He penned the water but one foote deep. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III. This puts me in mind of a hole seven foot deep; my grave. 1696 *WHISTON Th.*

Earth ii. (1722) 221 The Waters might cover the Earth in general about 50 Miles deep. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii. Long grass... almost ankle-deep in dew. 1832 *Examiner* 44/4 The ditch... was eight feet deep. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 750/4 The mud was everywhere ankle-deep.

b. Having a (specified) dimension inward from the surface, outer part, or front; *spec.* (with simple numeral prefixed) of persons, chiefly soldiers, having (so many) ranks standing one behind another.

1646 II. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell* 63 The pleasure is but skin deep. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 107 The first File... was as deep as the Street would admit. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 The Front-Room is 25 Foot, and the Back-Room 15 Foot deep. 1780 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 646/4 The company began to collect round him... four, if not five deep. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 133 Five regiments... drawn up in line, three deep. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiii. 280 The Thebans... stood five-and-twenty deep.

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface; of a ship, low in the water. b. Far in from the margin, far back.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxiv. 8 Ju mine sawle... offer deopum deape zeladdest. a 1340 HANFORD *Psalter* ix. 8 Pat bat has synned mare sall be deapest in hell. c 1400 MAUNDY (1830) xxiv. 235 This Lord of Cathay is in Aye the deape. 1641 Bp. or LINCOLN in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* 1807 II. 738 Vet shall you find St. Paul... intermeddle, knuckle deep, with Secular Affairs. 1699 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* i. 119 It is a hot Ship, but deep and foul... a Prize worth fighting for. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 548 The frozen Earth lyes buried there... seven Cubits deep in Snow. 1750 De For *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 246 We were now a very deep ship, having near two hundred tons of goods on board. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 334 The deep veins are situated among the deeper structures of the body. 1883 GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. xxi. 297 A portion of the ground... was two feet deep in water.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or coming from a depth; also *transf.* of agents.

1283 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/4 He maketh a depe enclynacion. 1589 R. HARVAY *P. Perc.* 15 To be compted high fiers and deepe swimmers. 1634 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 106 Fetching a deepe sigh. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P. 8, I here fetched a deep sigh. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 64 Fearful of too deep a plunge. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iv. (1869) 102 In taking a deep inspiration.

† 5. Of ground or roads: Covered with a depth of mud, sand, or loose soil. *Obs.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 243 Deep was the way, for which the cart stood. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 285 His hors stuffyt, for the way was depe and lang. 1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Many other common waies... be so depe and noyous, by wearyng and course of water. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 We... incountr'd with such deep sandy ground. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. To walk upwards of three hundred miles through deep roads. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 167 The roads were excessively deep, from the heavy rains. [We now say 'deep in mud, dust, etc.']

II. Figurative senses.

* Of things, states, actions, etc.

6. Hard to fathom or 'get to the bottom of'; penetrating far into a subject, profound.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xcii. 4 Werran ðine gepancas þearle deape. c 1200 ORMIN 5501 Off all þe boc i Goddes hus þe deope ðighelnesse. *Ibid.* 7205 Bisshoppes off dep lare. c 1345 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1609 For his depe diuinitie & his dere sawes. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Sirtes) 1553 Pai left all depe qesteyouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii. 5 Thy thoughtes are very depe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 315 A man of deepe learning. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. ii. 10. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. of Sterne* i. 5 They suppose a work to be deep, in proportion to its darkness. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. vii. iv. 150 A deep book... for deep people. 1875 ILLIUS *Anim.* & *Mast.* iv. 86 In this work... hopeful that I should find something very deep, and very significant.

b. Lying below the surface; not superficial; profound.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 60 It is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 In all that belongs to its deeper significance. 1874 — *Compromise* (1886) 28 Of these deeper causes, the most important... is the growth of the Historic Method.

† 7. Solemn; grave: a. of oaths, protestations, etc. *Obs.* (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.: Awful, dread, stern.)

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 518 (Gr.) Moyses sægde halize sprece, deop ærende. a 1000 *Guthlac* 641 (Gr.) Purb deopne dom. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxi. 11 Pæs deopne ð drihten aswor. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 233 Grettore op on nys, Pan byr olde chyrche of Glastynburh (h)wo so dep on nome. 1527 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1837) 117 To swear by deepe And very solemne othes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments... of any force to persuade. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* 59 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation.

† b. Of grave consequence or effect; grave, serious, weighty, important. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 120 He reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 126 The Instruments of Darknesse... Winno vs with honest Trifles, to betray's In deepest consequence. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. vi. This is a deep and serious verity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 P. 6 A View of Nature in her deep and solemn Scenes.

8. As an attribute of moral qualities or of actions in which sinking or abasement is present.

a. Of sin, crime, guilt (into which one may fall or sink): Grave, heinous.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 830 (Gr.) Onguldun deopra firena. a 1000 *Juliana* 301 (Gr.) Purb deopne gedwolan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.*

Hom. 73 Panno þe sinfalle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne. a 1400—50 *Alexander* 1866 A depe dishonoure 3e do to 3oure name. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 28 And with a virtuous Vizor hide deepe vice. 1605 — *Macb.* i. vii. 20 The deepe damnation of his taking off. Mod. He is in deep disgrace.

b. Of humility, or of things humble or lowly.

a 1245 *Ancr. R.* 246 Auh habbe 3e dope dich of deepe edmodnesse. 1240 *Ayenb.* 211 He sæel to god grede mid dyepe herie. [1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 159 Letters answered with new deep humilities.]

9. Deep-rooted in the breast; that comes from or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that affects one profoundly.

a 1400—50 *Alexander* 265 With deepe desire of delite. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 69 If my deepe prayres cannot appease thee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 451 Deep Horrour seizes ev'ry Humane Breast. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 389 A deep sense of Honour. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 P. 1, I saw in his Countenance a deep Sortow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 13 Through every fibre a deep fear Crept shivering. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Alfred... yet entertained a deep dislike of the system. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 107 The matter, they said, is one... in which every Englishman... has a deep interest. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 72 John's feelings were too deep for words.

10. Said of actions, processes, etc. in which the mind is profoundly absorbed or occupied.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 127 From the deep consideration and hard suppose of my present evils. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Intro.* In the deep Discovery of the Subterranean World. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. Gazing on her with that deep attention which marks an enamoured mind. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He passed the next night in deep study.

† 11. Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability; expensive; heavy. *Obs.*

1624 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants lode them with deepe and unreasonable prices. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* 43 The deep expence he hath bene at. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 5 The people paid deep Taxes. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept. I have the first floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week; plaguy deep. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Proc. Husb.* ii. 1 Overjoy'd for winning a deep Stake. 1781 COWPER *Exposition* 608 Chargeable with deep arrears.

b. Of drinking, gaming, or other practices.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 131 Deep swearings, not only needlesse, but also hurtfull. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* That ruinous practice of deep gaming. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 4 She took a turn towards expensive Diversions, particularly deep Play. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Jan. He could not resist the temptation of deep play. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 220 Deep drinking was customary among the Thracians. [Here there is a mixture of senses.]

12. Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense, profound, very great in measure or degree. Of actions: Powerfully affecting, mighty, influential.

1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 50 Without a deepe check to my selfe for my backwardness. 1616 tr. *De Dominis' Motives* 123 This consideration... hath indeepe measure seized upon mee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* xi If the Lord having man at a deepe, yea infinite advantage. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* i. 188 That influence... [gave] a deep and remarkable bias, first to the American Revolution, and a dozen years afterwards to the French Revolution. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xx. (ed. 4) 162 And in order to their examination, the deep influence of an anæsthetic is necessary.

b. Said esp. of sleep, silence, and similar conditions, in which one may be deeply plunged or immersed.

1547 BOOKER *Brev. Health* (1587) 34 A. The 83. Chapter doth shew of a terrible and deepe slepe. c 1585 J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 26a They may be wrapped in deepe silence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 84 Drowned in deepe and thick darkenes. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. viii. 4 Their deepe powertie abounded vnto the riches of their liberality. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. 345 Which at last ended in deep consumption. 1805 WAGNER *Waggoner* i. 6 In silence deeper far than that of deepest noon. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 Now comes the deep stillness after it.

c. Used of the intense or extreme stage of winter, night, etc., when nature is 'plunged' in darkness or death.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323, I would be very loth, now this deep winter... to take such a journey. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 10 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Benste* (1658) 459 In the deepest cold weather he cometh into the Mountains of Norway. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* To Rdr. 3 In her deepe and declining age. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. It was deep night before he left Naples. 1806—7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) v. iii. During the deepest part of the tragedy. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Columbus* xlix. But when the deep eclipse came on. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk.* *Gorgon's Head* (1879) 87 It was now deep night.

13. Of colour (or coloured objects): Intense from the quantity of colour through or on which one looks; highly chromatic. The opposite of *faint*, *thin*.

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 236 Iacinthes... are best that are of deepest colour. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv. 5 The canker-blooms have fall as deep a dye As the perfum'd tincture of the roses. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. *Ibid.* As the liquor grew thicker and thicker, this tincture appear'd deeper and deeper. 1668 *Excell. Pen & Pencil* 81 In putting the deep and dark shadows in the Face. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 394 According as you would have it deeper or lighter. a 1839 PRARD *Poem* (1864) i. 6 Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* x. 164 Deeper and deeper grew the colour of the sun.

b. Qualifying names of colours.

Orig. with sb. of colour, as 'a deep blue' (F. *un bleu foncé*); when the colour word is used as an adj., *deep* becomes functionally an adv., and is sometimes hyphenated: cf. *DEEP* adv. a, 3 b.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 213 The deepe green Emerald. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 73 Of a deep Scarlet colour. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 485 Petals... deep orange. 1831 BAEWSTER *Optics* xi. 99 Deep crimson red. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 23 Sept. 4/6 Glittering on the deep blue dome.

c. *Deep mourning*: complete or full mourning: that which symbolizes deep grief.

1722 *Land. Gas.* No. 6084/6 The Coachman in deep Mourning. 1762 GOLDAM. *Cit. W.* xviii. P. 6 A lady dressed in the deepest mourning. 1863 Mrs. CARLILE *Let.* III. 167 [She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

14. Of sound (or a source of sound): Low in pitch, grave; full-toned, resonant.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 12 Between two Dogs, which hath the deeper mouth. 1630 — *Temp.* iii. iii. 88 That deepe and dreadful Organ-Pipe. 1699 MILTON *Ed. Nativity* xlii. And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow. 1704 PORE *Autumn* 20 And with deep mormars fills the sounding shores. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. 'Why, so I can'... said one of the deepest voices that ever answered question. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/5 He possesses a very fine deep bass voice.

b. with mixture of senses. Cf. 7, 9.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 27 Curses, not lowd, but deepe. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. vii. They began to breathe Deep curses.

† 15. Far advanced (in time), late. *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. I marle how forward the day is... 'alight, 'tis deeper than I took it, past five.

** Of persons, and their faculties.

16. 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

c 1200 ORMIN 7084 Pait haffdenn dep innshitt and witt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 937 Of wit noble, Depe of discrecion. 1577—87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 43/2 A deepe clerke, and one that read much. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 75 Meditating with two deepe Divines. c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I ii. I shall be glad to learn too, Of one so deep as you are. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* i. v. 20 Wise Frigivallus (a deep head, and one that was able to cat even betwixt the league, the Church, and the State). a 1665 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 212 He was no deep seaman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. vi. The deepest politicians, who see to the bottom. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 741 The World grown old her deep discernment shows. Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 9 [He] [Carlyle] was clever and deep, but he defied the sympathies of everybody. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 19 There is none of Plato's writings which shows so deep an insight into the sources of human evil.

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in *mod. slang*, profoundly cunning, artful, or sly.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 He was close and secret and a deepe dissimuler. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 776 Oh deepe and wretched dissimulation. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 38 Deepe, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 743 There is a Machiavelian plot... And deep design in't. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* iii. (1720) 63 Fools I say there I am sure you are out: they are all deep, they are very deep and sharp. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 P. 8 Which is the deeper man of the two. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii. You're a deep one, Mr. Pip. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v. 'He's as deep as a well', and 'He's as deep as Wilkes', are common expressions to indicate subtlety and craft.

18. Of an agent: Who does (what is expressed) deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b. Amonge the most deepe synners. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 73 Two deepe enemies, Foes to my Rest. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 378 Yet she is a deepe Idolater. 1721 De For *Col. Jack* (1840) 299 She had been the deepest sufferer by far. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 9 Shakspeare was no deep reader. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ii. 28 A great favourite with deep thinkers.

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (*in* debt, guilt, ruin, drink, etc.); far advanced, far on. Often passing into the advrb.

1567 *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dostley* IV. 76 For all their high looks, I know some sticks full deep in merchants' books. 1597 R. HOVENDEN in *Collectanea* (Oxford Hist. Soc.) I. 215 Being... deepe in your Lordships debt. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 220 For in that saine, he is as deepe as I. 1600 — A. Y. L. iv. i. 220 How deepe I am in love. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc.* 58 Comming from a drink-feast... deepe in drinke. 1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 6 To his damage some thousands of pounds deep. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 53, I shall be at as great a loss, being that sum deep with my banker already. 1782 COWPER *Boadicea* 16 Rome shall perish... Deep in ruin as in guilt. 1784 — *Task* v. 494. The age of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that cold pretence. 1856 MACLEOD in Crump *Banking* i. 9 The Plebeians... got deeper and deeper into debt.

b. Greatly immersed, engrossed, absorbed (*in* some occupation).

1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 63 Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs. 1746 GRAY *Let. to J. Chute* Wks. 1884 II. 131, I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. i. 3 Still the Signory is deep in council. 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* iii. There he is at it, deep in Greek.

III. Examples of the comparative and superlative. Cf. also DEEPEST.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 364 (Gr.) Done deopestan drenc-floða. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6567 In deepest flod. c 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wm.* III. 344 Pe depperste place of helle. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iv.

(Tollem. MS.), *Pe depper* [1495 *deper*] *pe diche* is withinne. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 To be deppest place. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Viri.* xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a depper vale. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deeper place.

b. The superl. is used *absol.* = deepest part.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 712 Into be dyppest of be dyke bothum. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* iv. 115 They went and dwelled in the deppeste of the foreste of Ardeyne. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) c. From the depest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. a 1861 *CLOUGH Song of Lamech* 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld . . our father Cain.

IV. Comb. a. Attributive uses of phrases, as *deep-mouth* (= DEEP-MOUTHED), *deep-water*, DEEP-SEA. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as *deep-bellied* [deep belly + -ed], having a deep belly, *brained*, *browed*, *cheated*, *coloured*, *ditched*, *eyed*, *flewed*, *nosed*, *piled*, *sighted*, *thoughted*, *throated*, *toned*, *vaulted*, *voiced*, *waisted*, etc.

1632 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 A dark brown Mare. . fat, and deep-bellied. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 209 *Deep-brained sonnets. a 1821 *KEATS Sonnet*. Chapman's *Homer*, *Deep-browed Homer. 1838 *JAMES ROBBER* 1, He was both broad and deep-chested. 1770 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 22 *Deep-coloured flames burst forth. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 No stronger wall'd than *depe ditched. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* 1. li. Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, deep-eyed. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* 1. 286 The *deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract.* (ed. 4) 1. 219 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to riot than deep-flew'd dogs. 1859 *VARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 406 The *Deep-nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face. 1876 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* 67 A dark blue *deep-piled velvet. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. 1, Pimpled, *deep-scarletted, rufified, and carbuncled faces. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 A long, a large, and *deepsided body. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) I. viii. 127 Wholesome and *deep-sighted advice. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A *deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth. 1882 *Times* 27 June, English wools . . of the *deep-stapled class. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Beams & Fl. Wks.* (1839) 1. 17 Jonson . . repaid both with the following *deep-thoughted lines. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING The Dead Pan* xxi. The hoarse *deep-throated agens Laugh your godships unto scorn. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 605 Strike on the *deep-toned chord the sum of all. 1876 *GOE. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xxvii. 86 With deep-toned decision. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's Dan.* 45 Fields. . browsed by *deep-udder'd kine. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 113 Hell's *deep-vaulted den. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* ii. v. 247 The *deep-voiced . . ocean. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Encastille*, *deep-waisted, or frigate-built; as opposed to galley-built.

Deep (dēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dēop*, *dēpe*, 2 *dēop*, 3 *dēop*, 4 *dēop*, 5 *dēop*, 6 *dēop*, 7 *dēop*, 8 *dēop*, 9 *dēop*, 10 *dēop*, 11 *dēop*, 12 *dēop*, 13 *dēop*, 14 *dēop*, 15 *dēop*, 16 *dēop*, 17 *dēop*, 18 *dēop*, 19 *dēop*, 20 *dēop*, 21 *dēop*, 22 *dēop*, 23 *dēop*, 24 *dēop*, 25 *dēop*, 26 *dēop*, 27 *dēop*, 28 *dēop*, 29 *dēop*, 30 *dēop*, 31 *dēop*, 32 *dēop*, 33 *dēop*, 34 *dēop*, 35 *dēop*, 36 *dēop*, 37 *dēop*, 38 *dēop*, 39 *dēop*, 40 *dēop*, 41 *dēop*, 42 *dēop*, 43 *dēop*, 44 *dēop*, 45 *dēop*, 46 *dēop*, 47 *dēop*, 48 *dēop*, 49 *dēop*, 50 *dēop*, 51 *dēop*, 52 *dēop*, 53 *dēop*, 54 *dēop*, 55 *dēop*, 56 *dēop*, 57 *dēop*, 58 *dēop*, 59 *dēop*, 60 *dēop*, 61 *dēop*, 62 *dēop*, 63 *dēop*, 64 *dēop*, 65 *dēop*, 66 *dēop*, 67 *dēop*, 68 *dēop*, 69 *dēop*, 70 *dēop*, 71 *dēop*, 72 *dēop*, 73 *dēop*, 74 *dēop*, 75 *dēop*, 76 *dēop*, 77 *dēop*, 78 *dēop*, 79 *dēop*, 80 *dēop*, 81 *dēop*, 82 *dēop*, 83 *dēop*, 84 *dēop*, 85 *dēop*, 86 *dēop*, 87 *dēop*, 88 *dēop*, 89 *dēop*, 90 *dēop*, 91 *dēop*, 92 *dēop*, 93 *dēop*, 94 *dēop*, 95 *dēop*, 96 *dēop*, 97 *dēop*, 98 *dēop*, 99 *dēop*, 100 *dēop*.

1. Depth, deepness. *Obs. rare.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xiii. 5 Hix nasdon bare eorpan dypan [c 1600 *HATTON G. deopan*]. 1624 *BACON New Atlantis* Wks. (1676) 259 Caves of several deeps. 1635 L. FOXE *N.-W. Voy.* 128 Hee lessed his deeps 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to shallow); deep water; a deep place.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 281 (Gr.) Ic sloh garceges deop. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxviii. 14-15 Admo me of deope deoces wæteres. . Ne me huru forswelges sæ-grundes deop. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 58/2 And sancke down in to the depe of the see. c 1500 *Melusine* 273 They had take the depe of the porte. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 325 The Frenchmen . . passed by and took the depe of the Sea. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 Dib in the still deeps. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 265 Till we were quite out of the depe, and in full sight of the Land. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. iv. Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose black deeps you fear to gaze. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* v. ii. (1868) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 108 The best places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston Bridge, Sunbury Lock. *Mod.* A ship crossing Boston deeps.

3. The deep: a. The deep sea, the ocean, the main. *poetic and rhetorical* (without pl.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Luke* v. 4 Teoh bi [scip] on dypan [c 1600 *HATTON G. deopan*]. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 146 Fisches in the depe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 357, I schal drenchen in be depe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 64 Dromonds dryses ouer be depe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. i. 161 They shall fetch thee Jewels from the deep. 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 442 The swelling waves of the Deep. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial at Sea.* We therefore commit his body to the Deep. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 26. 171 *Monsters of the Deep.* 1801 *CAMPBELL Mariners of Eng.* iv, Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 *BYRANT Iliad* I. ii. 65 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

† b. Formerly also in *pl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 310 They . . cast The offal of all to the deeps. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea Ep.* Ded. A iij b, Among the Lords wonders in the Deep. 1725 *Pope Odyssey* ii. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. *Ibid.* iii. 410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 57 *Glend.* I can call Spirits from the vastie Deep. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinite, nor vacuous the space. 1794 *BLAKE Songs Exper.* Tiger 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820 *SHELLEY Skylark* 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 114 And thunder through the sapphiric deeps. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 200 They go by night unto the mine. . A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the tymer-werke. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungit in the deipe. 1576 *LAMAROE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name. . of the deipe and bottome. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 66 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 331 The douring prophethess . . Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant. 1891 *COTES 2 Girls on Barge* 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. Cornish Mining. 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward upon the vein' (Raymond Mining Gloss. 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. *rare.* c 1400 *MAUNOEY.* (1839) vii. 79 He went . . all the other kyngdoms unto the depe of Eithope. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

† 6. The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded quite awaye. 1538 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 40 Many that do feare In depe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 13 An hour at the depe of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 80 The Captains also, in the depe of this WINTER, did send . . a summons to Mansoul.

7. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. *poet. and rhet.*

1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceits can finde no bottome. 1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despair. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Liberty* iv, From the human spirit's deepest deep. 1832 *TENNISON Palace of Art* vi, God, before whom everlie lie The abyssal deeps of Personality.

8. *Naut.* A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also *dip*.

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the 'deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) M iv, As there is no mark at 4, 6, 8, &c., he estimates those numbers, and calls, 'By the dip four, &c.' c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Hand-line, a line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with a deep, [the leadman calls] 'by the deep 8 or 9, etc.'

9. Comb., as *deep-commanding*.

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xi. 112 Hell trembled at my deep-commanding spells.

Deep (dēp), *adv.* Forms: 1 *dēop*, *dēpe*, 2 *dēop*, 3 *dēop*, 4 *dēop*, 5 *dēop*, 6 *dēop*, 7 *dēop*, 8 *dēop*, 9 *dēop*, 10 *dēop*, 11 *dēop*, 12 *dēop*, 13 *dēop*, 14 *dēop*, 15 *dēop*, 16 *dēop*, 17 *dēop*, 18 *dēop*, 19 *dēop*, 20 *dēop*, 21 *dēop*, 22 *dēop*, 23 *dēop*, 24 *dēop*, 25 *dēop*, 26 *dēop*, 27 *dēop*, 28 *dēop*, 29 *dēop*, 30 *dēop*, 31 *dēop*, 32 *dēop*, 33 *dēop*, 34 *dēop*, 35 *dēop*, 36 *dēop*, 37 *dēop*, 38 *dēop*, 39 *dēop*, 40 *dēop*, 41 *dēop*, 42 *dēop*, 43 *dēop*, 44 *dēop*, 45 *dēop*, 46 *dēop*, 47 *dēop*, 48 *dēop*, 49 *dēop*, 50 *dēop*, 51 *dēop*, 52 *dēop*, 53 *dēop*, 54 *dēop*, 55 *dēop*, 56 *dēop*, 57 *dēop*, 58 *dēop*, 59 *dēop*, 60 *dēop*, 61 *dēop*, 62 *dēop*, 63 *dēop*, 64 *dēop*, 65 *dēop*, 66 *dēop*, 67 *dēop*, 68 *dēop*, 69 *dēop*, 70 *dēop*, 71 *dēop*, 72 *dēop*, 73 *dēop*, 74 *dēop*, 75 *dēop*, 76 *dēop*, 77 *dēop*, 78 *dēop*, 79 *dēop*, 80 *dēop*, 81 *dēop*, 82 *dēop*, 83 *dēop*, 84 *dēop*, 85 *dēop*, 86 *dēop*, 87 *dēop*, 88 *dēop*, 89 *dēop*, 90 *dēop*, 91 *dēop*, 92 *dēop*, 93 *dēop*, 94 *dēop*, 95 *dēop*, 96 *dēop*, 97 *dēop*, 98 *dēop*, 99 *dēop*, 100 *dēop*.

1. lit. Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

a 1000 *Riddles* liv. 6 (Gr.) Deo delozlod, dumb in bendum. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo delozed deihtwamliche heore put deoppe and deoppe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 494 (Cott.) Pan fell pai depe. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Pes ben depperst dampned in helle. c 1489 *CAXTON Aynon* iv. 116 They . . wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, soe deepe in it. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 190 Waters do ebbe as deepe as they flow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 201 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she sailed very slow. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. *transf.* in reference to time: Far on.

1822 *Scott Nigel* xviii, The Abbess . . died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1871 *DIXON Tower* III. xx. 212 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxx. 137 The work ran up deep into the afternoon.

c. In to lie deep and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*, If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 *Wordsworth Ode Intim. Immort.* xi, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 *Mrs. HEMANS Graves of Housh.* iv, The sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. *Prov.* Still waters run deep.

2. fig. Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quotes. 1600, 1602) *deep* is obs. (exc. with words of colour, as *deep-red* stain), where *deep* is historically an adj.; see DEEP a. 13 b; qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by *deeply*, although still used in particular cases; cf. quotes. 1870-75.

a 1000 *Desc. Hell* 108 (Gr.) Nu ic þe halsie deope. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 26 Gedrefede ða deope syndan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and ðe vmbi-thought, Hu þat hus it suld be wrought. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1234 *Dido*, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they ouertrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplative. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's* 127, iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 17, I am deepe sad. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) go That for honour's sake Yelverton be fyned deepe. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 53 To tie him up . . from playing deep. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, A hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1823 *LAMA Elia Ser.* ii. *Old Margate Hoy*, The reason . . scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 *THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus.* II. 538 Moral inquiries . . were those in which he engaged the deepest. 1866 *KINGSLEY Hereward* iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates . . have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. pples. (in which *deeply*, not hyphenated, may usually be substituted); as *deep-going*, *-lying*, *-questioning*, *-reaching*, *-sinking*, *-thinking*, *-trenching*; *deep-cut*, *-felt*, *-grown*, *-sunk*; DEEP-DRAWN, -LAID, -SET, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e.g. *deep-affected*, *-affrighted*, *-biting*, *-brooding*, *-buried*, *-crimsoned*, *-damasked*, *-discerning*, *-drawing*, *-drunk*, *-dyled*, *-engraven*, *-laden*, *-persuading*, *-searching*, *-sunken*, *-sworn*, *-throbbing*, *-worn*, *-wounded*; DEEP-ROOTED, DEEP-SEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as *deep-vaulted*: see DEEP a. IV. b.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Imposture* 305 Sweet, courting, *deep-affected words. *Ibid.* ii. i. *Furies* 581 *Deep-affrighted Sadeness. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. iii. ix, By Nemesis *deep-biting whips well urged. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens Lusid* 339 *Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 142 *Wealth* . . broodeth over his *deep-buried gold. a 1826 *LONGF. Autumn* 19 The . . woods of ash *deep-crimsoned. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. viii, 59 Streams . . rushing through *deep-cut channels. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxiv, The tiger-moth's *deep-damask'd wings. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* in 19th C. (1862) 51 Deep-eyed *deep-discerning Greece. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 12 The *deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. 1593 - *Lucr.* 1100 She, *deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* ii. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the *deep-drunk world. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxviii, Gently flows The *deep-dyed Brenta. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 47 *Deep-ingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 52 *Deep felt sorrows. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 178 A *deep-going error. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 *Deep-grown English wools are still out of fashion. 1845 *LONGF. Belfry Bruges* xii, With *deep-laden argosies. 1864 *MARSH Man & Nature* 439 The *deep-lying veins. 1876 *GOE. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iii. xxviii, 215 The deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1594 *BARNFIELD Compl. Chastitie* vii, Gold is a *deep-persuading Orator. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and *deep-questioning contemplation. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. 196 For Flavius was a knave, A damnd *deep-reaching villain. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 362 The truth is really . . more wide and *deep-reaching than the Aberglanbe. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens Lusid* 125 *Deep-settled grief. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. vi, Under the *deep-sunk window. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ii, Within thine owne *deep-sunken eyes. 1845 *LONGF. To a Child* ii, Far-down in the deep-sunken wells Of darkness mines. 1862 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 113 Unto us, thy *deep-sworn votaries. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 613 To deal with the sagacious and *deep-thinking, one must go to the bottom of things. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isaford* 126 When this *deep-reaching shell shall be wad. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 475 The *deep-trenching plough . . turning up a thickness of a foot of subsoil. 1827 *KEALS Chr. Y.* *Holy Innocents*, The *deep-worn trace of penitential tears. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 44 A virgin widow; whose *deep-wounded mind With love long time did languish.

b. *Deep* was also formerly used with adjectives (see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphenated (to make the grammatical construction clear), as *deep-naked*, *deep-sore*, *deep-sweet*: cf. *deep contemplative* in 2. So still sometimes with adjs. of colour, as '*deep-blue* sea', '*deep-green* grass': see DEEP a. 13 b.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Adon.* 432 Ear's deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 377 Chaprones . . with broad deep-naked Breasts.

c. with another *adv.*, as *deep-down* *adv.* and *adj.* 1822 *TENNISON Lotus-eaters* 35 His voice was thin. And deep-asleep he seem'd. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 108 If he [iceberg] move, he dashes a foot against the deep-down stones. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* ii. ii. (1877) 55 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/5 These deep-down curseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

d. with verbs (*rare*), as *deep-fish* [*f. deep fishing, fisheries*], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q.v.).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xvi. (1855) 148 A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

Deep (dēp), *v. rare.* [OE. *diepan*, *dypan* trans., OFris. *diupa* (Du. *diepen*), MHG. *tiefen*, Goth. *ga-diupjan*. The intr. would correspond to an OE. **diepian*, Goth. **diupōn* to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]

†1. *trans.* To make deep, deepen. *Obs.*

c 930 *Laus of Athelstan* iv. § 6 We cwædon be ðam blas-cum, ðæt man dypte ðone aþ be fryfældum. c 1205 *LAV.* 15473 þa be ðic we iðoluen & allunge iðeooped. 1616 *MS.* *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury.* For the deeping of it, lijd.

2. *intr.* To become deep, deepen. *rare.*

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* l. 436 Vse your leade oftener . . . noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deepening and sholding. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc.* N. *Devon* II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deepening every instant there behind us.

†3. To go deep, penetrate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 þer waxeð wunde & deopeð into þe soule.

†4. *trans.* To plunge or immerse deeply (*lit.* and *fig.*); to drown. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in his story more þan be gospel tellith. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 173 And deep thyself in travail more and more. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.

Deep-drawn (dēp'drōn), *ppl. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (*esp.* of the breast).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore. 1870 *BRYANT Hlad* II. xvi. 114 With a sigh Deep-drawn.

Deepen (dēp'n), *v.* [Like most verbs in -en, a comparatively modern formation from *DEEP a.*, taking the place of the earlier *DEEP v.* See -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1605 *Stow Q. Elis.* an. 1601 (R.) He . . . heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* xliii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 236 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. *intr.* To become deep or deeper.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy. New Holland* (R.) The water deepened and shoalened so very gently. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 We shall find . . . the shades gradually to deepen. 1801 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden.* The combat deepens. 1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Komola* i. xx. The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (dēp'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*] Made deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN 1.*

1598 *CHAPMAN Hlad* i. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast. 1873 *TRISTRAM Noah* Pref. 4 Read with deepened interest.

Deepener (dēp'nər), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ER 1.*] One who or that which deepens.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 487 A deepener of her sorrows. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

Deepening (dēp'ning), *vbl. sb.* [-INO 1.]

1. The action of the verb *DEEPEN*, *q.v.*

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same . . . expence. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* Th. 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 558 1/2 The gradual deepening of the mystery. *Attrib.* 1767 *Specif. Doves Patent* No. 879 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

†2. *Painting.* The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. *Obs.*

1622 *PEACOCK Compl. Gent.* 114 White Lead for the heightening, and Smallt for your deepening, or darkest shadow. 1638 *JUNIUS Painting of Anc.* 275 To add unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* (1675) 34 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is . . . not without a deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. CAIRO *Philos. Relig.* vii. 109 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

Deepening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN 2.*

1765 *FALCONER Shipwr.* i. (R.) Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii. The deepening gloom. 1867 *MISS BRADDON Aur. Floyd* i. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence **Deepeningly adv.**

1878 *GROSBART in H. MORF's Poems*, Introd. 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading *Morf* . . . and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

Deep-fetched, †-fet (dēp'fetst, -fet), *ppl. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

1564 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 130 O profound and deep-fetched reason. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. 43 To see my teares, and hear my deepe-fet groanes. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 20 Vomiting out some two or three deepe-fetch Oaths. a 1618 *SILVESTER Panaretus* 465 And sending forth a deep-fet sigh. 1647 H. MORE *Poems*, *Resolution* 109 By deep-fetd sighs and pure devotion. 1708 *OZZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 10 With deep fetd'd Bellows the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

Deeping (dēp'ing), [*f. DEEP v. + -ING 1.*] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-net is composed.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 629 Each net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251/2 They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth.

VOL. III.

Deep-laid (dēp'lāid), *ppl. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.] Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1859) II. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice. 1783 *MISS BALTIMORE* I. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1869 *TALPOLE He Knew* xliii. (1878) 130 He himself had had no very deep-laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne.

Deeply (dēpli), *adv.* Also dep-, depe-, diepe-, -lio. [*OE. dioplice, dioplice, adv. f. dioplic adj., deriv. of dēop, DEEP: see -LY 2.*]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1306 (DUBL. MS.) [Pai. Dryves dartzet at owt dukes deply þaim wounden. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xliiii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock . . . set deeplie and strong. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. l. (1611) A Prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xlii. (1633) They . . . who have deepliest waded in this sea of simples. 1647 *MAY Lucan* vii. 735 All people there Are deepliyer wounded than our age can beare. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1717 *PARNELL Gift of Poetry* (R.) I . . . sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 3 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured.

b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* viii. 12 Then he syghed dieply in his spite. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* iv. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 610 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drank. 1813 *SCOTT Robby* l. vi. Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed.

2. *fig.* With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc.; profoundly, thoroughly.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice spirigan æfter ryhte. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Colloquy* (Wright's *Facet*, 12), Pearle deeplieche [þu] spricst. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Isaac . . . notto þenchen deeplieche souhte onlich stude. c 1400 *MAUNDVELL* (1839) xiii. 144 He preached & spak so depely of Dyvynyty. 1523 *Act* 14-15 [Hen. VIII] c. 5 Persons . . . lerned, and depely studied in Physicke. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst.* iii. 239 To search depelior of unknown things. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. ii. 30 Consider it not so deeply. 1798 *FERRIS Illustr. Sterne* ii. 35 He was deeply read in Beroalde. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply.

b. With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 40 Both dissemble deeply their affections. 1617 *FLETCHER Valentinian* v. vi. Either you love too dearly, Or deeply you dissemble. *Mod.* The plot was deeply laid, but it has been discovered.

†3. With deep seriousness, solemnly. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1417 Deplike dede he him swere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1186 þat me was done many day depely to swere. 1503 *PLUMPTON Corr.* p. lxiiv. And, yf nede be, depely depose afore the Kyng & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2881 Charged full depely Theyr offyce to execute. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 22 And this I dare most depely take mine oath on. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 234 'This deeply sworn. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; *esp.* in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Hos.* ix. 9 Thei synneded depely. 1576 *FLEMING Panoft. Epist.* 343 F. G. who is so deeply in your bookes of accounts. 1586 *Let. Earl Leicester* 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplest bounde to give him my humblest thanks. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Henry . . . left the kingdom deeply indebted. 1621 *SANDERSON 2d Serm.* (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deeplest slandered. 1700 S. L. *tr. C. Fryke's Voy.* 76 Now the other Bufile was deeply engaged too. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was . . . the most deeply criminal. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. l. ix. 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait.

†b. In reference to fines: Heavily. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deeply. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 20 The Star-Chamber deeply fined St. Richard Knightly . . . for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentlemen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I lit neupun. *Ibid.* 1698 Summe . . . depely þaim playnt Quat . . . euill þai suffrid. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 111 With them the sayd Pope had bene so depely offended. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. iii. 14 He straight declin'd, droop'd, tooke it deeply. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 120 They curst him deeply. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors it not. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xv. (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. xiv. 850 Of these shortcomings I am deeply sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties. b. With deep colour, intensely. c. With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.

1634 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biandi's Eromena* 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1695 *BLACKMORE P. Arth.* iii. 706 Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision of Sea 77* Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly. a 1845 *HOOD Ruth* ii. On her cheek an autumn flush deeply ripened. 1883 *HARPER's Mag.* Nov. 948/2 A pack of hounds came . . . bayng depely.

7. *Comb. Deeply* (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a *ppl.* is now usually hyphenated when the *ppl.* is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated', 'a deeply-serrated leaf'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vint Paris* Pref. 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery. 1854 J. S. C. *ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii. 424 Deeply-rooted popular prejudices. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. 293 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jamba.

Deep'most, a. (*superl.*) *rare.* [*f. DEEP a. + -MOST. Cf. topmost, inmost, etc.*] Deepest.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. 22, From her deepmost glen. 1841 *LADY F. HASTINGS Poems* 233 Shout, echo I from thy deepmost cell.

Deep-mouthed (dēp'mouθd, -mouθ), *a.* [*f. deep mouth + -ED 2.*]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: *esp.* of dogs. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* II. 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ProL 11 Out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1662 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* II. i. A Serenade of deep-mouth'd Curts. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3204/4 A Pack of deep-mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1795 *POT ODYS.* xix. 504 Parnassus . . . With deep-mouthed hounds the hunter-troop invades. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. cxliii. 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome. 1842 S. LOVELL *Handy Andy* ii. The sound . . . awoke the deep-mouthed dogs around the house.

2. *lit.* Having a deep or capacious mouth. *rare.*

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Wine of Cyprus* ii. Some deep-mouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus wine.

Deepness (dēpnēs), *n.* Now *rare*; displaced by *DEPTH*. Forms: see *DEEP a.*, and -NESS; in *ME.* 4-5 *depenes* (*ae.* [*OE. diopnes, diopnes, f. dēop DEEP: see -NESS.*]

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards; depth.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiii. 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. c 1400 *Laufanc's Chirurg.* 89 Þou3 þat þei acorden togidere in depnes & in streynesse of þe moup. 1530 *PALSGR.* 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, *profunditas*. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* XLII. 169 A river . . . which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with most shipping. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* iv. The deepness of his obedience.

†b. Of ground or roads: cf. *DEEP a. 5. Obs.*

1603 *KNOLES (J.)*, By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordinance. 1623 *LITGROW War* vi. 292 The deepness of the Way. 1780 *Impart. Hist. War Amer.* 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyne fot hit hap of depnes. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dimensions that is breede lengthe and depnesse. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. As I take it here, the depnesse of his bodie is his thickness in the sides. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 252 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains. 1703 *MAUNSELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 In depness they were four yards each.

3. *fig.* Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

a 1000 *Hymns* iii. 33 (Gr.) Swa þæt ænig ne wat eorðbunden dra ða depnesse Drihtnes mihta. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 980 Þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dunt onware, and te depnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Þe depnesse of his rophede. c 1440 *Secres* 127 Þe clernesse of þoure wyt & þe depnesse of þoure conyng passay all men. 1548-77 *VICARY ANN.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 7 We who . . . practise in Surgery, according to the deepness of the Arte. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* l. 25 *Depnesse of Meditation*. a 1730 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 271 Deepness of thought.

†b. In bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety.

1526 *TINDALE Rep.* ii. 24 Vnto you . . . which have not known the depnes of Satan. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxvi. (T.) The greatest deepness of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc.: Depth, intensity; gravely.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þes þat bitacneð depnesse of bonne. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vi. The depnesse of good wylls ought to be wonne with the depnes of the heart. 1632 *LITGROW Trav.* iii. 114 In the depnesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: a. Of sound: Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b. Of colour, etc.: Intensity.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepnesse of the Voice. 1684 R. H. *School Recent.* 11 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 *BURDELL Spect.* No. 116 P 3 These [hounds] . . . by the Deepness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xx. Her glowing cheek . . . in the deepness of its crimson.

†c. *concr.* A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Lamb. P.* lxviii. 3 (Bosw.) Ic com on deopnyssse azc. c 1000 *God. Nicod.* 24 (Bosw.) On ðære hellican deopnyssse. a 1300 E. E. *Palmer* lxviii. 16 Ne ouerswelyhe me depnes. 1382 *WYCLIF P.* cxlviii. 7 Dragonnes, and alle depnessis. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 Depnesse of watour, *gurgis*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Lady* 203 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in al depnesses. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 10 The destructione and the fallynge into depnes of al the towres, castelles and cytees of y^e world.

†d. *fig.* A depth of thought, feeling, or being. 1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Þe bene þet comp of þe depnesse of þe herte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* ii. 10 All thynges eye euen the depnesses of the Godhead. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* l. 21 The ingement of gode . . . is ane profound onknauen depnes.

; | killing or killer of a deer.

1831 J. R. HOPE-SCOTT in R. Ormsby *Mem.* (1884) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deericide.
 † **Deer-kin.** *Obs.* In 2-3 -oyn, -oen. [See **KIN.**] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Niatenn and deer-cen and fuzel-cyn.
Ibid. 225 Of diercynne and of fuzel cynne. c 1250 *Gen. & E.* 336 And oner-flowed men & deres-cin.

Deerlet (dīr'let). [See -LET.] A little or tiny deer.

In mod. Dicts.

Deer-lick. A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which, all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up'. 1890 HALLITT *1000 miles* 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed, so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

Deer-mouse. The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), so called from its agility.

1884-90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse, is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† **De-err, v. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. L. *deerrare* to wander off, f. DE-1 + *errare* to wander, stray.] *intr.* To go astray, diverge.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 108 That it may deerre into the breast.

Deerskin. The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also *attrib.*

1396 *Will of Wodehouse* (Commissary Crt.), Meam togam blod cum furre & vn deriskyn. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 187 p. 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins. 1800 *Scott Monast.* xiv. In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 362 Dressed each in a large deerskin.

Deer-stalker. [See **STALK v.**]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who fur-tively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. BARNET *Winter Medit.* i. vii. 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* ii. The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 135 In the winter a 'billycock' or 'deer-stalker' is considered quite dressy enough.

So **Deer-stalking** *vb.* *sb.*

1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* ii. On his return from deer-stalking. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* i. Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume.

Deer-stealer. A poacher who kills and steals deer. So **Deer-stealing** *vb.* *sb.*

c 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 296 Old notorious deer-stealers. 1670-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 75 To discover deer-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bee* (1775) I. 173 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4709/a Leave... to bring in a Bill to prevent Deer-stealing. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

Deerth, obs. form of DEARTH.

Deese, sb. dial. A place where herrings are dried.

1684 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deessed. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dees*, a place where herrings are dried, *East Sussex*. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* Deese, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-bang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

Deese, v. dial. [f. prec.] *trans.* To dry (herrings). Hence **Dee-sing-room**.

1684 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 66 The worse sort... are deessed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered Red-Herrings. *Ibid.* 124 Dried... on Racks in a Fire or Deeing-room.

† **Deesse, deesse.** *Obs.* [a. F. *déesse* (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. *dea*, of *déesse*, fem. of *dieu* god. Cf. Pr. *deussa*, *dinessa*, Sp. *diosa*, Pg. *deosa*. See -ESS.] A goddess.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 11 *Ene* fayr ymage of the deesse igno. 1685 Br. H. CROFT on *Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref. A vij (T). He does so much magnify Nature... that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God. 1698 *VANBRUGH Esop* i. 285 Wks. (1893) I. 169 The Deesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

Dees(oe), obs. forms of DAIS, DICE.

Deet, Sc. f. died: see **DIE v.**

Deeth, obs. form of DEATH.

De-ethicize, v. [DE-1. *trans.* To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence **De-ethicized** *apl. a.*, **De-ethicizing** *vb.* *sb.*, **De-ethicization**.

1887 *BOYD CARPENTER Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. § 2 (1891) 188 Religionism is the shadow of religion... its effect is to de-ethicize religion. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong*. The newspaper press... has done more than any thing else to de-ethicize public life. 1890 *Guardian* 30 Apr. 712/3 Suspicion

of that demoralizing (or de-ethicizing) tendency. 1893 *FAIRBAIRN Christ in Mod. Theol.* 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.

Deeve, obs. form of DEAF, DEAVE v.

Deevil, dial. var. of DEVIL.

Doewan: see **DEWAN.** **Def, obs. f. DEAF.**

Deface (dīf'as), *v.* Also 4 defaas, 5 defaace, defase, difface, 6 dyface. [a. obs. F. *defacer*, earlier *defacier*, orig. *desfacier*, f. *des*, *de-* (DE-6) + *face* FACE *sb.* Cf. It. *sfacciare*.]

1. *trans.* To mar the face, features, or appearance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of; to disfigure.

To *deface* coin includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 915 And clepe A-yen be beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. But in her rage to the kinge she ran... So difaced and rewfell of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 48 The hole worke... defaced with blotches and interlynynge. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceeth the whole pece of Lawne. 1561 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 7 Lucas... cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat. 1776 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions. 1818 *CAUVES Digest* (ed. a.) IV. 497 A deed... is cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. *fig.* (of things immaterial).

c 1374 *Deo Gratias* 70 in E. E. P. (1862) 126 Pi vertues let no fulpe defaas. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* iii. Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface. 1509 *FISHER Fnn. Serm. Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 A nobleness of maners, withouten whiche the nobleness of bloode is moche defaced. 1656 *HONNES Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 *APPOINSON Poems, Rosamond* i. iv. How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 5 Every religion... will be more or less defaced by error.

† 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxx. 178 The cytie of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 751 They woulde... race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 29 The Portugals erected a fortress, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 47 Croatia... then by lawlesse, and turbulent soldierys, was miserably defaced. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 12 Hotly the King to deface oute Assyria sped.

3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks).

1340 *Ayene*, 191 Hi lokede... ine here testament and hi 323 be poussend pond defaced of hire write. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When his monee as waxen alad, and be prynte peroff defaced by cause of vsynge. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 332/a The Lyon... defaceth his traces and stappes with his talle whan he fleeth. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing... in cipher. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Ep. i. iv. To deface the print of a cauldron in the ashes. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* i. 4 In Characters that can never be defaced. 1830 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced.

b. *fig.* To blot out of existence, memory, thought, etc.; to extinguish.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 454 This wyl is in myn herte and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 298 (Mätz). Than comyth a storm and doth his lihte difface. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness the memory of our sins. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 11, For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 25 By false learning is good sense defaced. 1796 [See **DEFACE**.]

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. *Obs.*

1599 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might see to haue some iust cause to burne it. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par.* Pref. 11 To bryng hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 *LEVIN'S* 7/16 To Deface, *dehonestare*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1641 *PAYNE Antiq.* p. x. John White... would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom hee immoderately extolled.

† 5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 There stode... Parret... and his face flatt agaynst for to deface me. c 1570 *LADY HUNGERFORD to W. Darrell* in H. Hall *Ellis. Soc.* (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possabill may be to deface and disprove those variettes that soo vily hath yoused us.

† 6. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade.

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phoebus flower. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* Cij. Women who... put on many diamonds... make them contemplate their jewels... The luster of the flash they give, defaceeth that of their own hue. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 124 The Aurora Borealis... not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon.

† **Defaceo, sb. Obs.** [f. prec.] Defacement.

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi. 5 That trewth twelvie might appere without deface. 1563 *SACKVILLE Compl. Dk. Buckham*, xix. Wks. (1859) 130 Yet God... At last describes them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* (1878) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes

deface. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vi. 298 He hath bene born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy.

Defaceable (dīf'as'ib'l), a. [-ABLE.] Liable to or capable of defacement.

1889 *Bookseller* Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin... [is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

Defaced (dīf'as't), *apl. a.* [-ED-1.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see **DEFACE**.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. L. v.* (1869) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings. 1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce. 1845-6 *TRENCH Hub. Lect.* Ser. i. lv. 57 The idea of a... defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence **Defacedness**.

1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1895) 109 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was.

Defacement. [f. **DEFACE v.** + **-MENT**.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; *concr.* a disfigurement.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 55 In defacement of his former benefits. 1630 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 566 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation... which... was the special work of God. 1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* i. 8 The removal of their exorcences and defacements. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins... by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

Defacer (dīf'as'ser), [f. as prec. + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 41 Nor is there living... A man that more detests... Defacers of a publique peace then I doe. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

Defacing (dīf'as'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DEFACE**; defacement.

c 1400 *Test. Love* L (1560) 273/a The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543-4 *Ad.* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For satisfaction of ays suche breakyng and defacing of the grounde. 1634 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 Proclamation against defacing of Monuments. c 1728 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1796 I. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

Defacing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defaces; disfiguring; destroying, etc.

1583 M. RYDON *Commend. Verses* in *Watson Poems* (Arb.) 35 Reproofe with his defacing crewe Trades vnderfoot that rightly should aspyre. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/a He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements.

Hence **Defacingly** *adv.*, in a defacing manner.

1847 in *CRAIG*.

De facto: see **DE I.** 3.

† **Defade, v. Obs.** Also 4 diff-, 5 dyff-. Pa. t. and ppl. in *Sc. defaid, -fayd*. [prob. representing an OF. or AF. **defader*, f. *des*, *de-* (DE-1. 3. 6) + OF. *fader*: see **FADE v.**]

1. *intr.* To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 *Dei* wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal euer last and euer diffade. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapened. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxvii, a Palomydes... why arte thou dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knyghtes of the world. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. 2. 34 His schene colour, and figur glaid is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 *LEVIN'S* 9/1 To Defade, *deficere*.

2. *trans.* To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. **FADE v.** 3.

1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. clxx. All thing... That may thy 3outh oppresen or defade. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xli. Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me. 1461 *Liber Phisard*, xi. viii. (Hist. Scot. VII. 383).

Defecate, -cation: see **DEFECATE, -CATION**.

Defait, obs. form of DEFEAT, DEFEAT.

Defalk, obs. Sc. form of DEFALK.

† **Defail, v. Obs.** [a. F. *défailir* (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. *defalhir*, OCat. *defallir*: f. DE-3 + *fallire*, Rom. repr. of L. *fallere*: see **FAIL v.**]

1. *intr.* Used in various senses of **FAIL v.** (the prefix adding little to the force of the word): a. To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with *dativ*); b. To lose vigour, become weak, decay; c. To *defail* of: to lack, want.

13... *SHOREHAM Ps.* xlii(i). 1 in *Wyclif's Bible* I. Pref. 4 Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 *Ayene*, 33 Efterward comþ werieth þat makeþ þane man weri and worsti uram daye to daye al huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* xlviii. 32 Thyn eyen... defaylyng at the sight of hem al day. 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3525 Whether supposeth how bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 126 If all othir for-sake þe I schall neuere fayntly defayle þe. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. vi. 140 When the mone... cometh right byntwix vs and the sonne, theenne... the mone taketh and retyegneþ the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that it is defaylled. 1490 — *Encydos* xiii. 48 Her speche defayllefle alle soleyntly and

can not kepe purpos ne countenance. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. Niv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugement, discover myne illes to her.

2. *trans.* To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* 1. (1633) B iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † Defai-ling *vbl. sb.*

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas.*, Defaillance & languour, defayling, languor.

† Defai-llance, -failance. *Obs.* Also 7-8 -fail(1)ance. [a. F. *defaillance*, f. *defaillir* : see -ANCE.] Failing, failure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi. (1632) 207 So great a. defaillance of senses [as in fits]. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 55 He had a fayre Title, by the defaillance of issue. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 57 By transgression of his laws and defaillance in duty. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where. . . Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defaillance, they are revengeful and cruel.

† Defai-llancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with suffix -ANCY.] Failure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our life is full of defaillances. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [printed defaillancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the tutorship.

† Defai-llment. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *defaillment* (Cotgr.), f. *defaillir* : see -MENT.] Failure.

1612 *Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 89 All the world doe see a defaillment. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 88 We. . . sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defaillments. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A iiij. After the defaillment of his Projects.

† Defai-llure. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFAL *v.* after failure : see -URE.] Failure.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 272 Why may not the Successor of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaillure of Jurisdiction? 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* II. 69 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defaillure of strength?

Defaillance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e), obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defeat, ppl. a. *Sc.* [Sc. form of defeat for defeated : cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1255 For he esteeme his faes defeat, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite tgether.

† Defalcable, a. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. med.L. *defalcare* (see below) + -BLE.] Liable to be deducted. 1622 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his account 714^l 17^s 6^d.

† Defalcate, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *defalcatus*, pa. pp. of *defalcare* : see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. x. All thonghe philosophers in the description of vertes haue deuised to set them as it were in degrees. . . yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises.

Defalcate (dɪfæl'keɪt), v. Also 6-7 -at. [f. *defalcāt*, ppl. stem of med.L. *defalcāre* (see Du Cange), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + L. *falx*, *falx-em* sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. *defalquer* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *defalcar*, It. *defalcare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 25 He shall defalcate that thing that semeth superfluous. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 54 Rather. . . then to defalcate any jot of their conetous demands. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 496 To defalcate a substantial part. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* II. 10 Man is not. . . to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1721 STYVE *Eccle. Mem.* II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the King. . . used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817 *Plan of Park Reform* cccxvi.

† 2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Ten Commandm.* (R.), To. . . defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall. . . be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 66 p. 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* (1818) 386 Let all pay. . . be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b. To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc. 1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

3. *intr.* To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Daily News* 23 July 518 Head clerks have defalcated. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 191 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened. . . with criminal proceedings.

Defalcation (dɪfæl'keɪʃən). [ad. med.L. *defalcation-em*, n. of action from *defalcāre* : see prec. So mod.F. *defalcation* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

† 1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. *Obs.*

1476 *Will of Sir J. Crosby*, An equal defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundlike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaid. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 139 To be corrected. . . by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 p. 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. *spec.* Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 The Factor is to have the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said freight. 1830 C. HUSTON in *Houk v. Foley* 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 250 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation; though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction. *arch.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integrity of the substance of the Encharist. 1652 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 145 If we be still our old selves. . . without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace. 1673 *Esses. Papers* (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to y^e Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of their Rents for y^e Customs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty. . . will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects. a 1834 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 69 The stock of knowledge. . . from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account of debts or expenses. *arch.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democrit. to Rdr. 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. iv. 55 After his debts and defalcations are paid. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* p. iii, A reprint. . . but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* XI. i. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will. . . justify such a controversy. 1792 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000^l, is bettered this year at under 50,000^l; a terrible defalcation. . . especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle. 1820 LAMA *Elia Ser.* 1. *Oxford in Vacation*, I. . . could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* I. 192 Tears of. . . regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. I. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also *concr.* (in pl.), the amount so misappropriated.

1846 WORCESTER, *Defalcation*, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations. . . at the termination of his connection with them, the balance. . . was in his favour. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 14,000^l. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about £1,800.

Defalcator (dɪfæl'keɪtər). [agent-n. on L. type from med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 A. . . collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700. 1858 CARLYLE *Presd. Gl.* (1865) I. iv. iii. 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced.

† Defalce, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see next.] = DEFALC.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Exerengarius* 5 When we read Baronius calling him *hominem mendacissimum*—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Defalk (dɪfɔːlk), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 -falke, 6 -falck, -faik (Sc.), 6-7 -faulk(e). [a. F. *defalque-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 None of youre officers roialle. . . shalle darre doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers. . . to defalk [printed default] & check the wagis of all [those]. . . absent without lycense. 1552 HULOT, *Defalke or mynyshe, defalcare*. 1587 FLEMING *Unholi-shed* III. 1543/1 Vpon enerie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 158 In the second Statute. . . hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 323 The monthly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

† a. *gen. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesus to defalk sum part of his curage *remiserit ardorem*. 1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions. . . and into a fift plot, defalked from everie fourth part. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 1. 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 51 The. . . Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defaulted, If He did not save from the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1524-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Feb. Quilk sowme the said president. . . grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in their latter quarter. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I wyll nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme. . . This shall be defalked from your somme. 15. . . *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The skiper aucht to defalk sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to. . . Sanctandros. 1562 Act 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 To. . . forfeit 1^d for enery boures absence, to be deducted and defalked out of his wages. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 If any of his seruants breake but a pitcher. . . he defalketh it out of their wages. 1666 PEPSY *Diary* (1879) III. 486 He bids me defalk 25^l for myself. 1736 CARTE *Ornondo* II. 401 Money. . . payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1886 JUSTICE STERRETT in *Gunnis v. Cluff* (Cent.), The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1604 *Househ. Ord.* 305 Our Officers. . . to whom it appertaineth to defalk in their entertainment. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 765 Why should I defalke from his generall propositions and. . . call his omnes [his all] a Few. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalks from that which he engaged himself to bestow. 1757 WARBURTON in *Garrick's Corr.* I. 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

† 3. a. To allow (any one) a deduction. b. To deprive or mulct of (anything due). *Obs.*

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees. . . shall be defalked, abated, and allowed. . . of and for such and so much yearly rent and ferme. 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defalked of fruit of Sacraments.

Hence Defal-king *vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abregging of here wagis. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 22 Without addition or defalking too or for the worde of God. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

† Defallation. *Obs.* [irreg. f. F. *defaillir*, OF. also *defallir* : see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die ad fin.* That God hath promysed trust it well without defallacyon.

Default, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE.

Defamable, a. *rare*-0. Also diff-. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 LEVINS 3/12 Defamable, *defamabilis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Diffamable*, that may be slandered.

Defamate, v. *rare*-0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diffāmāre* after following words.] To defame, slander. In mod. Dicts.

Defamation (dɪfə'meɪʃən, def-). Forms : 4-6 diff-, diffamacion, -oun, etc., 6-8 diffamation, 5- defamation. [ad. OF. *diffamation*, L. *diffāmātiō-em*, n. of action from *diffāmāre*, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

† 1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7427 Þe dede ys confusyun, And more ys þe diffamacyun. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges þan oon. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid thair playis allanerlie this day to youre diffamacioun and schame. 1633 PAYNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. iii. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 p. 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered; also (with pl.), an act or instance of defaming.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 6 In punnyshynge. . . Of diffamacioun and anowtrye. c 1455 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1322 Wyful Defamatyowyns. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 127/1 The priest used him before y^e bishoppes offciall for Dyffamatioun. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 530 It was necessarie to speake agayne for a good cause, lest diffamation should praveyl against it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 p. 4 The Father of Boniface brought

his Action of Defamation... and recovered Damages. 1736 *Avulker l'aragon* 212. Diffamation, or Defamation... is the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing... and to Deeds. 1803 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 595 An advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bona fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† **Defamative**, *a. Obs.* In 6 *dyff.* [f. L. *diffamāt-*, ppl. stem of *diffamāre*, with change of prefix as in *DEFAME*: see -IVE.] Defamatory.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 295 Yf he hath caused wrytynges diffamatyues for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† **Defamator**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 *Cent. Instructed* (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

Defamatory (*difæmātorī*), *a.* Also 6–7 *diff.* [ad. med. L. *diffamātorius*, f. *diffamator* (14th c.), f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1592 *SUTCLIFFE* (*tille*). Answer to a certain libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses. 1666 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 157 Defamatory writings. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* (1775) II. 177 Who... condemn the whole in general defamatory terms. 1828 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 482 James... had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

b. Const. of, to.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State. *Ibid.* x. i. § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1868 *STANLEY Westminster Abbey* vi. 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested... against the posting... of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 All such defamatory writers. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

Defame (*difæm*), *v.* Forms: 4–7 *diff.*, 4–5 *deff.*, 4–6 *dyff.*, 6 *diffame*, 4– *defame*. [ME. *diffame-n* and *defame-n*, a. OF. *diffame-r*, rarely *diffamer*, *diffamer*, *defamer* (mod. F. *diffamer*) = Pr. *diffamar*, It. *diffamare*, ad. L. *diffamāre* to spread abroad by an ill report, f. *dis-* = *DIS-* + *fama* rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as *dis-*, *de-*, *de-*, Eng. has the form *de-*, prob. after med. L. *defamāre* (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. *defamātus* dishonoured, infamous, *defāmīs* shameful. (Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to *defimāre*, senses 2–4 to *diffamāre*.)

1. *trans.* To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6571 For to make hym be ashamede pat be shulde be so defamede. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 537 Me were leurede ded than hire defame. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xviii. 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* i. 19 Joseph, loth to defame her. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 92 The haven of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* v. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but [etc.]. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xix. 16 Lest... Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam* cxi. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11636, Y dar weyl seye þou hym dyffamest. c. 1330—*Chron.* (1810) 321 þe kyng dyd grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prolog.* 39 It is a synne... To aperyen any man or him defame [v. r. *diffame*]. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. v. I am now in certayne she is vntuly defamed. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Love & Charity* (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 *LIVTON E. Maltrev.* 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primā facie a cause of action.

† 3. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with *with*, *by*, or clause. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8304 Ioye he hab hym self to dyffame Of alle hys synnes. 1398 *REVERISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes... was defamied that he had liden by his stepdame. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 118 His creancures shul... defame his highnes off mys-governance. 1482 *CAXTON Trevisa's Higden* vii. iii. One bishop that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 *GRINDAL Fin. Sermon*. Wks. (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition's sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. iv. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persée*. 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxviii. Rebecca... is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

† 4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendering *diffamāre* in the Vulgate]. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Writ.* ii. 12 Ilc... defameth azen vs [Vulg. *diffamāt in nos*] the synnes of oure discipline. — *Matt.* ix. 31 Thai goyng out defameden [1388 *diffamēden*] hym thorw 3 that lond. — *a. Thess.* i. 8 Forsoth of 3ou the word of the Lord is defamyd, or moche told.

† **Defame** (*difæm*), *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: see the verb. [ME. *diffame* and *defame*, a. OF. *diffame* (usually *disfame*, *diffame*), f. *def-*, *diffamer*, to DEFAME. Cf. L. *diffamia* (Augustine, 4th c.), f. **diffamis* (cf. *defamis*, and *infamis*, *infamia*), f. *dis-* privative + *fama* FAME.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamy.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xix. 12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For principale tharoff we he. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vi. Hiv. His vertue is tord to diffame. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lory* iii. (1822) 301 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanis. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 38 So ought all faytours... From all brave knyghts be banish with defame. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 246 Now he lieth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheet of defame. 1630 *LORD PERSEUS* 50 Such as are... of publique defame in the word for some evil. 1659 *CROMWELL Garland of Roses* (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name without spot or defame.

2. Defamation, slander, calumny.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* a Gret defames and scaundes withoute cause. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 270 Those to whom be hath spoken the dyfame of his neyghbour. 1599 *POETRA Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 376 Mrs. Gou. She slandered my good name. *Frans.* But if she now deny it, 'tis no defame. 1609 *ROWLANDS Kname of Clubs* 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaundersous speeches and most false defames. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 447 Nibbles at the Fame Of's absent Friend; and seems t' assent by silence to 's Defames.

Defamed (*difæmd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. + *a.* Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (*obs.*). b. Attacked in reputation, slandered.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kynge is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Souldyours, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1631 *WEEVAY Anc. Fun. Mon.* 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 *SCRIVENER Fields & Cities* 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. *Her.* Sald of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. *diffamit*.]

1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Infamed* 570 *Defamed* is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 *CUSSANS Heraldry* vi. (ed. 3) 86.

Hence **Defamedly** *adv.*

1567 in *Tytler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

Defameless, *a. rare.* [f. DEFAME *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 *RAMSAY Scotl. & Scotsmen* 18th C. II. ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners.

Defamer (*difæmər*), *Also* 5 *deff.*, 5–6 *diff.*, *dyff.* [f. DEFAME *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *diffameur*, *deffameur*.] One who defames.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 10 Bakbiters and defamers. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 96 A defamer of wymmyn. 1550 *NICOLLS Thynnyd.* Pref. 3 (R.) Prynye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous labour. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* ii. Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer.

Defaming (*difæmɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [—ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFAME.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lix. 5 Pis is wickidnes and defamyng of God. 1556 *Anrelio & Isab.* (1608) H. Fearing the diffaminge of youre poisoned tonges. 1611 *BIALE Jer.* xx. 10, I heard the defaming of many. 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* iii. ii. They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

Defaming, *ppl. a.* [—ING 2.] That defames. Hence **Defamingly** *adv.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland.

† **Defamously**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *deffamous*, OF. type **deffameux*, f. *diffame* *sb.*, DEFAME: cf. *famous*, *infamous*. (The stress varies in the metrical examples.)] a. Infamous, disgraceful. b. Defamatory.

a. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lii. (1869) 32 No sinne so fowl, so defamously. c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* iii. x. (1554) 84 a. A word defamously, most foule in al languages. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) lix. 10 With rycht defamously speiche off lordis. 1557 *NORTH Gueuarts's Diall* Pr. 61 b/2 To haue set on his graue so defamously a title. 1577–87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. Kk j (N.). There was a knyght that spake defamously words of him.

Hence † **Defamously** (*diff-*) *adv.*, defamatorily.

1557 R. ALBERTON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† **Defamy**. *Obs.* Also *diff.* [a. OF. *diffamie*, ad. L. *diffamia*; see DEFAME *sb.* Cf. *infamy*: for prefix see DEFAME.] = DEFAMATION 1, 2.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle tome vnto them to a grete

diffamy. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxiv. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndelyd to set vpon his brother. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxlii. 359 Yc we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to rym into such blame and diffamy, as [etc.].

Defar, defarre, *obs. forms of DEFER v. 1*

† **Defarm**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *des-fermer*, *defermer* to unshut, disclose, turn out from an enclosure, f. *des-*, *de-*, DE- I. 6 + *fermer* to shut, close.] *trans.* To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 237 Should they part with it [the Militia] they should not only... defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too.

Defase, *obs. Sc. form of DEFEASE*

Defaste, *obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of DEFACE*

Defate, *obs. f. DEFEAT; var. of DEFAITE*

† **Defatigable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *defatigabilis* (found in negative *indefatigabilis*), f. *fatigare* to FATIGUE: see -BLE.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Defatigable*, easily to be wearied. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* (1682) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. Pref.*, My Employments... and defatigable diuturnal labours.

Hence **Defatigableness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Defatigableness*, aptness to be tired.

† **Defatigate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *defatigat-*, ppl. stem of *defatigare* to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. DE- I. 3 + *fatigare* to weary, FATIGUE.] *trans.* To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence **Defatigated**, **Defatigating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 *HULOT*, *Defatigate*, *defatigo*. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Fleas.* (1575) I. To Rdr, Minde defatigatid either with painfull traualle or with continual care. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled. a. 1666 *C. HOOKE School Collog.* (1688) Ep. Ded., This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster.

† **Defatigation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *defatigatiōem*, n. of action from *defatigare* (see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue.

1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlasting defatigacyons and werynesse in hell. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Phynick* iv. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehement defatigation. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

Defalcation, -*fauk*, *obs. ff. DEFALCATION*, -*FALK*.

Default (*difōlt*), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 *defaut*, -*o*, (4) *defauste*, 4–5 *def*, *diffaute*, 5 *defawt(e)*, (*defawte*, *defaute*), 5–7 *default*, 5–6 *defalte*, -*falte*, (5) *default(e)*, 6 *difalt*, *deafaulte*, 6–*default*. [ME. a. OF. *defaute*, deriv. of *defaillir*, after *faute* and *faillir*: see FAULT.] Nearly superseded in Fr. by a masc. variant *default* (in Froissart 14th c.), mod. F. *défaut*; in Eng., forms without final -e appear also in 14th c., but those with -e came down as late as the 16th.

The spellings *defalte*, *defaulte*, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13–14th c.; and *default*, *default*, in English of 15th c., but the *t* was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. FAULT.]

1. Failure of something, want, defect.

† 1. Absence (of something wanted); want, lack, scarcity of; = FAULT *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1718 (Cott.) [That] þou haue default [v. rr. *defaute*, *defaute*] of mete and drink. *Ibid.* 4601 (Gott.) Suilk diffaute sal be of bred, þe folk sal be for hunger dede. 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* ii. 569 Gret default off mete had thai. *Ibid.* xiv. 368 Default of mete. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 70 Certis defaute of bileve is cause of oure sleuthe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 Bi negligencie & defaute of help manie men ben perischid. a. 1470 *TIPTOT Cesar* iv. (1530) 6 They had defaulte of all things as be convenient. 1548 *UDALL Erasm. Par. Pref.* 14 Ignorance and defaulte of litterature. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a stick. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas.* I (1655) 19 And a great default there was... of sufficient pay, of wholesome meat, and unanimity. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annusm.* 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† b. *absol.* Lack of food or other necessities; want, poverty. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaute bi-leue þe foule sunne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 4760 Pan iacob and his suns warn For default wel ner for-farn. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* xviii. 67 He... fedde þat a-fyngred were and in defaulte lyueden. 1483 *CAXTON Gault. Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete default that they ete theyr shoyes and lachettes. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 186 Many dyed for defaulte.

c. For default of (*obs.*), in default of: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † in default: failing these (*this*, etc.).

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (1734) 457 Vor defaulte of wytt. c. 1369 *CHAUCER De the Blanche*, I have so many an idel þout Perli for defaulte of slepe. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 93 The fish, if it be drie, Mote in defaulte of water die. 1464 *Bury Wills* it be drie, Mote in defaulte of water die. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 29 In default of it he teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 2 It shall be lawful . . . to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, [to etc.]. 1866 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured. . . in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = FAULT 3: a. in character or things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1389 in *Eng. Glits* (1870) 4 He shall be put out . . . in-to tyme þt he haue hym amended of þe defaultes-to fore said. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 She is with oute defaulte. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N ij b, Al defaultes in a gouernour may be borne save ignouance. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 151 I new [books] . . . have many of their Beauties as well as their Defaultes. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and other men's defaultes. 1880 KINGSLAKE *Crimes* VI. vi. 143 Grave defaultes all the while lay hidden under the surface.

† b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical defect or blemish. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5016 And if any lym wanted . . . or any war over smalle. . . God þan wille Alle þe defaultes of þe lymys fulfillen. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) iii. c. 90 Þai . . . fand þe same letters . . . als fresch as þai were on þe first day withouten any defaulte. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols) 1977 82 For mending and stoppyng of the bottrasses, and other defaultes in the churche walles. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 39 Lynt sede. . . when it is raw it taketh away the defaultes of the face and freckles. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 All such defaultes must be taken away, and then . . . an epulotick applied.

II. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act; neglect; *spec.* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, *esp.* failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase to make default. *Judgement by default:* a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer within the proper time.

[1292] BRITTON I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleynitf face defeute a nuli Counte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Defaute he mad þat day. Perfor was þe dome gyuen. To exile þe erle Godwyn. 1411 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defeaute of payment. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 If any . . . make defeaute at the day and place. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* 53 b, If hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 PEPEYS *Diary* (1870) IV. 208 The calling over the defaultes of Members appearing in the House. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Where a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against him by default. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default. *attrib.* 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 John F. Delaney was arrested . . . this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

† 4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = FAULT 7. *Obs.*

To be in default: to fail in one's duty. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26241 (Cott.) If þi barne for þi default be for-farne. c 1400 *Lay Folks's Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 He is continually in defeaute aȝen þat mytful lord. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaulte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Greatt defeaute with hym your fader fand. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Pross.* I. cccclxix. 634 The rebellion . . . hath coste . . . many a mans life in Gaunt, and paraunteure many a one that were in no defaulte. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* (Arb.) 149 They shall aunswere for all the soules that peryshe throughte they defeaute. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne default. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine owne default, Whom have I to complain of but myself? 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default.

† b. *transf.* of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. *Default of the sun* (L. defectus solis): eclipse. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5015 If any lym wanted. . . Thurgh þe default here of kynd. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* Eng. iii. 191 Talus founde fyrste the defeaute of the sonne and the moone. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. iii. § 2 Faith, opinion. . . Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the imagination. 1736 GRAY *Let. to West* in *Mason* *Let.* (ed. 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

† 5. (with a and pl.) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = FAULT 5. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of . . . hire defaultes toward him. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxi. 4 It is þe manere of vneyquyt men when þei are takyn with a poynt to excuse þam with falsche. c 1386 CHAUCEA *Sompn. T.* 102 Ye god amenc defaultes sere quod she. 1539 *Manual of Prayers, Lauds*, Grant us parysone of our defaultes. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 74 To murder a gyftlesse personne is a defaulte full grevous. 1635 CHARLES *Embl.* III. iv. 139 Thine owne defaultis did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 That no Timber be laid within

the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1730 BP. OF LONDON in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 201 It is . . . a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

† b. A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = FAULT 5 b. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCEA *Clerk's T.* 962 With so glad chier his gestic sche receyvethe, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no defeaute no man aparceyvethe. 1426 *Pastoun Lett.* No. 7 I. 25 Hem semyth . . . by the defeautes ye espyed in the same . . . that the processe . . . is false and untrew. 1590 HUTCHINSON in *Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art.* CB. Your vnsufficient Argument hath 2. defaultes in it. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* IV. (1740) 192 One great Default. . . was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgement* 111 There he . . . accuses For his own defaultes the men who too faithfully served him.

† 6. Failure in any course; *spec.* in *Hunting*, failure to follow the scent; loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = FAULT 5 b. 8. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 Our stapes worþ isene Per-by þou myȝt withoute defeaute to paradys eueue gon. c 1369 CHAUCEA *De the Blaunche* 384 The houndis had ouershet hem al, And was on a defeaute [i.e. r. defaulte] ial. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evj b, And iff yowre houndis chase at hert or at haare and they renne at defeaute. 1608 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Thrise our hounds were at defeault. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 291 The Huntsman . . . assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Default*, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next week.

Default (dɪfɔʊlt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 default(e), 5 defawte, 6-7 default, 6 difault, 6- default. [ME. ad. OF. *defaultir* (in 3rd sing. pres. default, default, default) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. *defalhir*, *defaylhir*, OCat. *defallir*, Romanic type *defallire*, f. DE- + *fallire*, *fallere*, L. *fallere*: see FAIL. Cf. It. *sfallire* (disfallire), Sp. *defallecer*, to fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

1. *intr.* To be wanting; to fail. *Obs.* (exc. as in quot. 1860, *transf.* from sense 3.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8572 (Fair.) Riches sal þe defeaute nane. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xl. 33 31 fish was in the teethe of hem, ne defaulte sich a manner mete. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

† b. To have want of, be deprived of. *rare* -1. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.), I leue to the my doghtir . . . and I comaunde the, that she defeaute of none thyng . . . as longeth to a maiden for to baue.

† 2. To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 5 And he seide . . . ȝyueþ looues to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich thei defeauten [1388 for thei failiden greetlich]. *Ibid.* 15 That we ȝeuen to the men, that ben very and han defaulten, looues. a 1440 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. a 1592 GRENE *James IV.* II. ii, And can your . . . king Default, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, *esp.* one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. vi. iii. 21 He . . . pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 470 This was . . . punishable if defaulten in. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 190 The Dissenters . . . in the Weekly Schools . . . are grievously defaulting. 1857 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. 318 There is one Rath . . . who has been found actually defaulting; peculating from that pious hoard. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers . . . this morning . . . He was arrested July 21 . . . and defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements. 1868 ROGERS *Pop. Econ.* xix. (1876) 256 The colony . . . will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 925/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 *March. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year . . . 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

4. *trans.* To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot. 1828).

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* I. 182 Ihoue the balleoill, that swa some Was all defawtyt & wdnone. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to difalt or disable his owne person. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok*, The court bوند fensed, the Serjan thereof shall call the Soytes, and default the absentes. 1828 WEBSTER, *Default*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted . . . [also] the cause was defaulted.

† 5. To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute . . . what they have defaulted towards him as no king. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 388 He that defaulteth anything of that just bonour.

6. To fail to pay. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico . . . defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

Defaultant, *a.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ANT. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

† **Defaulted**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

Defaulter (dɪfɔʊltə), [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ER.]

One who is guilty of default; *esp.* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 136 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* *Default*, Judgment may be given against the defaulter. 1848 I. HACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

b. *Mil.* A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. *Also attrib.*

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period not exceeding seven days. . . being drilled with the Defaulters during that time. 1853 STODOLSKER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Defaulters' Book*, a regimental record of the crimes of the men. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

c. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his care, *esp.* through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* *Defaulter* (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 81 He was soon . . . denounced . . . as a defaulter in his accounts. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 298 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engagements; one who becomes bankrupt.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Defaulter* . . . a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 9/2 Mr. H. . . has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

† **Defaultiness**, *Obs.* -o In 6 default. [f. DEFAULTY *a.* + -NESS.]

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Defaltynesse, *fawte*.

Defaulting (dɪfɔʊltɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ING -1.] Failing, failure (*obs.*); failing in an obligation.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 5 The enemys . . . suffreden peynes, fro the defaulting of their drinc. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 45 For defaultynge of his bert, the vtryng of his voice beganne to breke. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy.

Defaulting, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That defaults: see the vb. (*esp.* in sense 3).

1828 WEBSTER, *Defaulting*, *pp. 1.* Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. *Walsh.* 1857 G. WILSON *Let. in Mem.* x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration . . . against a defaulting trustee.

† **Defaultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT *sb.* + -IVE, after F. *faulif*, -ive: cf. FAULTIVE.] Deficient, faulty, remiss.

a 1400 WYCLIF *Exod.* vi. 12 (MS. B, etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [i.e. that is, defaulty] in lippis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 149 Þike rnyngis whanne þei ben joynd wip merie þei ben defaulty aȝens þe merie. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaultive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

† **Defaultless**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [-LESS] Faultless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8699 Alle fayrnes of þis lyfe here. . . þat any man myght ordayne defaultes War noght a poynt to þat fayrnes.

Defaultress, *rare.* [f. DEFAULTER + -ESS.] A female defaulter.

1736 SWIFT *New Prop. Quadrille*, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

† **Defaulture**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -URE: cf. *failure*.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 *Indenture* in Arb. *Garner* I. 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties . . . should fail in the payment of such money . . . then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties. . . to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

† **Defaulty**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 defawty, 5-6 -fauti, -fautie, -fauty. [f. DEFAULT *sb.* + -Y: cf. DEFAULTIVE, FAULTY.] Faulty, defective, in fault.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Defawty, *defectuous*. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde be untrewed and default. 1462 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 436 II. 84 He . . . swore sore he was nevyr defaulty in that ye have thowte hym defaulty in. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defaulty,

it shall be layde to his charge. 1530 PALSGR. 309/a De-faulty, in blame for a matter, *fauteux, fautiveux*.

Defaute, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defe, obs. form of DEAF.

Defeasance (dĕf'zāns). Forms: 5 defeasance, *Sc. defeasance*, 6 depbeasance, *Sc. defeasance*, 6-7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeasance, 6-9 defeasance, 6- defeasance. [ME. a. AF. *defeasance*, OF. *defeasance* undoing, destruction, f. OF. *defasant*, *des-*, pr. pple. of *desfaire* (now *defaire*) to undo, destroy, f. *des-*, *dē-*, DE- I. 6 + *faire* to do. See -ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasance did remaine. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Lament* 61 Notwithstanding the discovery and defeasance of their manifold mischievous designments. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purpoeth. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 STUART *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses.

2. *Law*. The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch*. (1859) 15 The gentleman . . . promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeasance. 1604 FULBECKE and PL. *Parall.* 68 As to conditions impossible in fact, such conditions if they go to the defeasance of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 236 b. Indentures of Defeasance. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 211 It was not a defeasance of the right of succession. 1857 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 242 An executory devise, limited in defeasance of a preceding estate.

3. *Law*. A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1428 SURTESS *Misc.* (1890) 9 An obligacyon . . . and a defeasance made yer apoun yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan farth shuld be of gude governance. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 293 A sufficient defeasance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii. No indenture but has its counterpart: no noverbit but his condition or defeasance. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 A defeasance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeasance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

4. *Sc.* Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. *Obs.*

1478 [See DEFEASE v. 2]. 1489 *Sc. Acts* IV. (1597) § 9 The saids letters of discharge to be na defeasance to them. 1551 *Sc. Acts* Mary (1597) § 10 It sal be leasum to the annuallers, notwithstanding the defeasance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe. . . Defeasance of payment.

Hence **Defeasanced** *pa. pple.* or *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Defeasanced (Law)*, liable to be defeated. *Burrows*.

Defease, *v.* Also 5 *Sc. defese*, 6 *Sc. defase*, 7 *defetiae*. [f. *defeas-*, *defeas-*, etc., and thus representing OF. *de(s)fer-*, stem of *desfaire* to undo: see DEFEASANCE.]

1. *trans.* To undo, bring to nought, destroy. *rare*. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1636) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defiese Of poore Mæonian Sayers, drencht in Seas? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 836 Now on the Ides all order is defeased.

2. *Sc.* To discharge from an obligation, acquit. b. To discharge (a part), deduct. *Obs.*

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 22 (Jam.) Because the thane of Caldor allegis that he has chariteris to defese bim tharof [payment], the lordis assignis him . . . to schew tha chariteris, and sufficiand defeasance. 1551 *Sc. Acts* Mary (1597) § 10 The awner . . . sall not bee halden to paye mair . . . then cummis to the residue thereof, the saids sext, fifth and fourth partes, *respective*, being defeased. 1664 NEWAYTH in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1806) I. 499 Notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be defeased to the defender upon the boll.

3. **Defease**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.

1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* I. 166 Chancellare, we charge 30w that . . . 3e there the Thesauraris compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to resone

Defeasible (dĕf'zib'l), *a.* Also 6 defeasable, 9-ible, 7 defeable, -eable, 7-9 defeasable. [a. AF. *defeasible* (Lytelton): -OF. type **de(s)faisible*, **de(s)faisible*, f. *de(s)faire*, *de(s)fer-*, to undo + -BLE. Cf. FRASIBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 301 There be two or three rules to be observed, otherwise the adoption is defeasible. 1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 393 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeasible estate good. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xv. 456 The unlettered savage . . . might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defeasibleness**, **Defeasibility**.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 158 Much lesse . . . were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeasibleness. 1885 Sir F. NORTH in *Law Rep.* 39 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

Defeat (dĕf'it), *sb.* [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. DEFEAT v., prob. after F. *defaite* sb. (1475 in Hatzl.); the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from *defait*, -e, pa. pple. of *defaire* vb., = It. *disfalla* 'an undoing, an unmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type **disfalla*: see DEFEAT v.]

1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. *To make defeat upon* (of): to bring about the ruin or destruction of. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 48 If you . . . Have vanquishd the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginity. 1604 — *Ibid.* II. ii. 598 A king, Upon whose property, and most deere life, A damnd defeat was made. 1621 BRAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* II. After the damned defeat on you. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour*, That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT *Wife v. v.* I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually fig. of 3.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foot . . . be all well born Without defeat. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 391 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667 Ld. G. DUNN *Elvira* I. ii. Th' ingenious defeats . . . You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1675 ART *Contentment*, in. § 2. 224 With him . . . whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Notes (R.). The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo'; phrases, to *inflict a defeat upon*, *to give a d. to*, *to defeat*; *to suffer, sustain, receive a defeat*, to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from c 1650.)

1600 E. BLOUNT in *Conestaggio* 298 They had newes in France of the defeat of the armie. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Addit. Lives* 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 213 Prince Rupert . . . notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore. *Ibid.* 298 They gave a total defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 13 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1843 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 105 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada.

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Est. Mor. Subj.*, *Confidence* (1698) 103 A Man of Confidence. Is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troublesome upon Denial. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 In that House of Commons . . . the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 27 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. *Law*. The action of rendering null and void.

Defeat (dĕf'it), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *defette*, 4-7 *defete*, 5 *defatt*, *dyffeat*, 5-7 *defait*, 6 *defayte*, -fette, -feict, -faict, *disfeait*, 6-7 *defeate*, 7 *defeit*, 6- *defeat*. [f. OF. *defeit*, *fait*, orig. *defait*, pa. pple. of *defaire* = It. *disfare*, late L. *disfacere*, *disfacere*, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in *Salic Law* and *Capitula Car. Magn.*), f. L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *facere* to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. *defait*, *defeit* was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see DEFEIT, *defet*); this was soon extended to *defeted*, and *defete* taken as the stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.

(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes *defeat* in 16-17th c.)

1. *trans.* To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls Parl.* 490 Ye saide pouere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple bath hiderto been gretyly maintained . . . [is] like to be defeated and lost. 1483 CAXTON *Mylr.* I. i. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle defette or vnmake. 1483 — *Godfrey* 21 When Titus . . . defieted and destroyed all the cyte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. xii. Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed. My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modefy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agreements, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And he vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1611 COTGR., *Defaire*, to vndoe; . . . defeat, discomfit, overcome; ruine, destroy, overthrow. 1634 LITIGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were read'd with fatal bones.

2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; *pa. pple.* wasted, withered.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 þou languissed and art defetted for talent and desir of þi raper fortune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/1 My body is defetted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothyng to entre in to my thought.

3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 65a/2 She was soo defaietad and dysfigured by the grete abstinence that she made. *Ibid.* I. l. 101 b/2 His visage . . . was also pale and defaietad as of a deed man. 1495 *Revisal's Barth.* De P. R. iv. iii. (ed. W. de W.) 83 Drynesse . . . makyth the body euill colouryd, and defaityth and defetyth [corpus discolorat et deformat; Hatzl. MS. 4787 (c 1410) euil y-hewed & defaceþ & defete; Addit. MS. 27944 (c 1425) euil y-hewed & defactif & defete; orig. probably euil y-hewed & defaced & defet]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 346 Defaite thy fanour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

4. *Hunting*. To cut up (an animal). *Obs.*

14.. *Le Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 And when the hert is take . . . and shal be defetted. *Ibid.* 154 And when the boor is l-take, he be defetted al velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Thynges and honoures shal ben defetid by soeiden deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b. Whiche illusion . . . as soone as it was detected . . . anone it was defetid. 1538 STARKY *England* IV. 118 Yf hyt were wel ordryd justyce shold not be so defettyd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1660 HICKRINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 73 The most promising designs . . . are many times easily defeated. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 414 To . . . defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 293 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. *Law*. To render null and void, to annul.

1525 TUNSTAL, etc. *To Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C III. 189 b). In case yw wold have those points at this tyme to be expresse convention defetayd. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willees, by me att any tyme made. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* IV. § 279 This exchange is good unto it be defeated by the wife or her heir. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Defeasance*, A defeasance on a bond . . . defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 121 The credytors holly are defatayed of theyr dete. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Feined recoveries . . . to binde and defete theyr heires inheritable by the limitation of suche giftes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Oide Age* 14a, That they might defeat of glory him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 382 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 254 Death . . . Defeated of his seizure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxvi. § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation.

8. To deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVII. xlviii. (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them. Then of their daggers be them both defeteth. 1606 DAV LE of *Guls* L. ii. (1881) 12 That who-soever . . . can defeat him of his daughters shall with theyr lousers inioy his dukedome. 1677 Govt. *Venice* 20 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

9. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: a. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quotes, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in Shaks.)

1568 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 6 The armie of Baiazith was defeticted, and he taken by Tamerlano. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flight at the onely hearing of hys name. 1606 HOLLAND *Suston*. 15 After this, he defetted Scipio and Ivba. *Ibid.* 47 When Lollus and Varrus were defaicted. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* 47 Then . . . he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 LD. OBBEY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 213 Three English ships . . . fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/2 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Therimachus was defeated and slain. 1861 WESTON. *Rev. Oct.* 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1782 COWPER *Retirement* 781 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. lii. But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 139 Isabel was not to be so easily defeated.

10. **Defeatance**. *Obs. rare*. [f. DEFEAT v. + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.

a 1622 BROUGHTON *Wks.* (1662) III. 693 By 3000 well giuen to a courtier and a lady, procured glory to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

Defeated (dĕf'it'ed), *ppl. a.* [-ED¹] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 10 As 'twere, with a defeated joy. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85 Daring to rally defeated courage. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 239 The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.

Defeater (dɛfɪˈteɪ). [-ER 1.] One who or that which defeats.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xiii. That inevitable defeater of all printed secrets—impatience. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct. The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

Defeating, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEAT, *q. v.*

1592 *Good Newes fr. Fraunce* Title-p., Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victuaille, corne and money, sent by the enemy. 1593 WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 So live I now and looke for ioyes defeating. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons.

Defeating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defeats; see the verb.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* 1. iii. 106 The defeating dispositions of his providence.

† **Defeatment**, *Obs.* [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT *sb.* 3.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 98 The cause of many defeats. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 Considering the defeatments of Blackwater. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Frnl.* 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT *sb.* 2.

1647 SPRAGGE *Anglia Rediv.* 1. vi. (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 497 The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. MOSE *Exp. Dan.* 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

Defeature (dɛfɪˈtʃʊr), *sb. Obs. or arch.* Also 7 defeiture, defeiture, diffeature. [a. OF. *defaiture*, *defaiture*, f. *desfaire* to undo, etc., after *facture*:—L. *factura* making, doing. In Eng. conformed in spelling to *defeat*, and in sense 2 associated with *feature*.]

† 1. Undoing, ruin; = DEFEAT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond*, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1615 *Life Lady Jane Grey* Bijb. After her most unfortunate marriage and the utter defeature almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of features. *arch.* Cf. DEFEAT *v.* 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 299 Carefull houres with times defaid hand, Have written strange defeatures in my face. *Ibid.* ii. 1. 98. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities. And pure perfection with impure defeature. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggars Girl* (1813) v. 312 All the defeatures of guilt. stood on the brow of the former. 1829 SOUTHEY *Collog. Society* Ded. 1. iv. Ere heart-hardening bigotry. With four defeature marr'd his countenance. 1842 *Tailor's Mag.* IX. 354 To see the well uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures.

† 3. Frustration; = DEFEAT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ansu. Nameless Cath.* 14 The defeature and discouerie of those horrible Traitors. 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers* 10 Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 1. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

† 4. Defeat in battle or contest. *Obs.*

1608 FLORIO *Soffratto*, a defeature or overthrow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 481 After the defeiture of K. Perseus. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. i. Have you acquainted her with the defeature Of the Carthaginians. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xi. ii. Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

Defeature, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*, sense 2. Cf. OF. *defaiteur* (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] *trans.* To disfigure, deface, mar the features of. Hence *Defeatured* *ppl. a.*

1792 J. FENNELL *Proc. at Paris* (L.), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 493 A. face, defeatured horribly. 1863 LO. LYTON *King Amasis* II. 137 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

Defeazable, -ance, var. DEFEASABLE, -ANCE.

† **Defecate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 deficate, 7 defecate. [ad. L. *defecāt-us*, pa. pple. of *defēcāre* (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFEATE *v.*]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure. *a. as pple.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfylytly brewed and clesned, and..settled and defecate. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as *adj.*

1576 NEWTON *Lennies Complex.* (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce. 1621-51 *Anat. Mel.* ii. 1. i. 233 Many rivers..defecate and clear. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* v. 146 It renders the mass of blood defecate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Sith ye are all seven defecate Participant of diuine sapience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. i. Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet..not free from superstition. 1653 H. MOSE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Ethereal Spirit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Ph.* ix. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense.

Defecate (dɛfɪˈkeɪt), *v.* Also 6 deficate, 7-y defecate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *defēcāre* to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. DE- I. 6 + *fēc*, pl. *fēc-es* dregs. Cf. F. *défequer* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58 When..it is defecated by al nights standing, the drink is the better. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. i. Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging. 1753 HEAVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1757) 1. xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimite; others like the Common sewers defecate. 1881 H. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* xxxii. 255 The juice should be..defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. *fig.* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. iii. Till Luther's time..who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* i. 17 If we defecate the notion from materiality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion. 1870 W. M. ROSSETTI *Life of Shelley* p. xx. To defecate life of its misery.

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. vii. (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated

b. *absol.* To void the fæces.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 96.

Hence *Defecating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 MADRICE *Let. in Life* (1884) II. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defecating processes. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

Defecated (dɛfɪˈkeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* ii. v. (1648) 185 Have the air...so pure and defecated as is required. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iii. 6 A more defecated or better fined Juicy. 1733 CUYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 5 Generous, defecated, spirituous Liquors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask..that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. *fig.* Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 4 A great deale of cleare elocution, and defecated conceit. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. *transf.* Of evil: Unmixed, unmitigated.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated, evil. 1827 HARE *Gusses Ser.* I. (1873) 92 The Penal Colonies..have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

Defecation (dɛfɪˈkeɪʃən), *Also defecation.*

[ad. L. *defēcātiō-em*, n. of action from *defēcāre* to DEFEATE. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Defecation, a purging from dregs, a refining. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 218 Depuration and defecation...of the blood and vital spirits. 1865 *Standard* 26 Jan., Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 1. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the fæces.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation...a greater or less number of the muscles..act in unison. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair..are..to be received with distrust. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 When defecation takes place.

Defecator (dɛfɪˈkeɪtər), [agent-n. f. DEFE-ATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which defecates or purifies; *spec.* in *Sugar-manufacture*: see quot. 1874.

1864 WEBSTER, *Defecator*, that which cleanses or purifies. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, Defecator, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result...Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters. 1875 *USE Dict. Aris* III. 944 (*Sugar*), This dissolving pan is sometimes..called a 'defecator'.

Defect (dɛfɛkt), *sb.* Also 5 defaict, 5-6 defeate. [ad. L. *defect-us* defect, want, f. ppl. stem of *deficere* to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see DEFECT *v.* In early use repr. OF. *defaict* privation, or *defaict* evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT *v.*]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to *excess*); deficiency.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferior foundations defects. 1592 DAVIES

Immort. Soul Intro. v. 2 Which ill being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Biondi's Erasmiana* 112 Holding on a meane path betwene excess and defect. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 43. I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Condorcet* 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

b. *In defect*: wanting, deficient, defective. *In* (+ *for*) *defect of*: in default of, for want of.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 The latter being in defect. *Ibid.* i. 5 Our bodies are..prone to pine away for defect of daily food. 1641 FRENCHE *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace..we may use a Kettle. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1659) 174 That [quality]..in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 47 In other (animals) water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 44 An hidde defaict is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. 1. (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 25/1 The very good general reputation he had, notwithstanding his defects, acquired. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Frnl.* No. 56 Ill breeding..is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. x. 18 Its incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vanvenergues* 14 Vanvenergues has the defects of his qualities.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* v. Having delivered..an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Defects, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hull and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

† 3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* p. 1. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix. 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 STA J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in *Math.* a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. xxvii. The greatest is that A D which is applied to the half being like to the defect K L. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 233 Supplying the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers. 1823 H. J. BACOCKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 200 When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the edge of any parallelepiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.]. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 545 An allowance..proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

† 5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. *Obs.* [L. *defectus*.]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heave and sorrowful..for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1652 RAY *Dissol. World* 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cæsar the Dictator was slain.

† 6. A falling away (from), defection. *Obs.*

1540 in STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* i. xlix. 367 The king..made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 308 When a priest apostatizes..they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

† **Defect**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *defectus*, pa. pple. of *deficere*: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting.

1600 TOURNIER *Transf. Metamorph.* Prol. i, This huge concauitie, defect of light. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Their service was defect and lame. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

Defect, *v.* [f. L. *defect-*, ppl. stem of *deficere* to leave, desert, depart, cease, fail, f. DE- + *faccere* to make, do.] I. *intr.*

† 1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off from (a standard, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 143/2 After he perceived that nature began to faile and defect, he yielded himselfe to die. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodness of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 Yet have the inquiries of most defected by the way. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an eclipse. c 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 16 Not..to defect from the right..course thereto.

2. To fall away from (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now *Obs. or rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. liii. 241 They had defected from the Christiane Religionne. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and became male-content. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

II. *trans.*

† 3. To cause to desert or fall away. *Obs.*

1636 PRYNN *Unish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medict* 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

† 4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishonour. *Obs.*

1579 *Remedie agst. Loue* C ij, To brydell all affectes, As

Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1639 *Troubles Q. Elizabeth* (N.). Men may much suspect; But yet, my lord, none can my life defect.

Hence † Defectant ppl. a., † Defecting vbl. sb. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Defected honour never more is to be got againe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 A certain gret schip, bot through alldes defectes. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 140a, There dwelt another, so affected, or rather defectid [being deaf and dumb]. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ii. Comm. 104, I finde my selfe much defectid and disabled in my knowledge and understanding. 1686 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died. I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

Defectant (dife'ktánt), rare. [f. DEFECT v. + ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = DEFECTOR.

1883 *Field* 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing.. the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

Defectibility (dife'ktibíliti). [f. next + -ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 108 This is.. to detect.. the defectibility.. in his creature. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibility of our first Parents their Free-will. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 13 A Defectibility in these is Inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government.

Defectible, a. Also 7-able. [f. L. *defect-*, ppl. stem of *deficere* (see DEFECT v.) + -BLE: cf. *perfectible*.] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectable may be ordained. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* l. v. Wks. (1874) I. 101 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defective.

Defection (dife'kshn). In 6 defección. [ad. L. *defectionem* desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. *deficere*: see DEFECT v. Cf. F. *defection* (in OF. 13-15th c., and in mod.F. 18-19th c., but obs. in 16th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.).]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (of anything).

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) G vj b, Mani times foloweth defection of the strength. 1576 FLEMING *Phanop. Epist.* 36 You.. suffer no defection of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 29/a As soon as he remembered these words, he fell into a great defection of Spirit. 1853 C. BRONTER *Villette* xxiv. I underwent.. miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1, 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defection.

† b. *spec.* Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swoons. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† c. Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. Obs.

1576 FLEMING *Phanop. Epist.* 273 In whom, if there be any defection.. it is to be referred to Nature. 1651 *Life Father Sarph* (1676) 33 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections.. acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Defection*.. an infirmity. 1677 HALE *Contempt* ii. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defection and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion.

1552 HULOT, *Defection*, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne. 1583 STRUAS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 92 After the defection of Judas the traitour. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 284 Fearing lest the defection of his soldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R. CORE *Disc. Trade* Pref. When the United Netherlands made their defection from the Crown of Spain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 251 A spirit of defection had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was.. small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii. (R.), Suche a defection from Christ as Saint Paul spekeh of. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*. bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 132 Also the defection is come and swaruing from the fayth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many general defections and corruptions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 355 The defection and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 WARAURTON *Div. Legat.* l. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 300 The times of defection and idolatry. 1885 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 For each such defection we must find forgiveness.

Hence **Defectionist**, one who advocates defection. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Morn. Chron.*

† **Defections**, a. Obs. [f. DEFLECTION: see -OUS. Cf. *infectious*.]

1. Having defects, defective.

1581 PETHY *Gnazzo's Civ. Com.* i. (1586) 21 b, Without Conversation our life would bee defectious. 1581 SIBNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defectious peece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defection or desertion. 1630 LORD *Relig. Persuad* Ep. Ded., Relapse and defectious apostasie.

Defective (dife'ktiv), a. and sb. Also 5 defectif, -yf, def(f)ectif, 5 6 def(f)ectyve. [a. F. *defectif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *defectivus* (Tertull.), f. *defect*, ppl. stem of *deficere*: see DEFECT v.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having a defect or defects; wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1472 in *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 25 The crosse in the markythe his defectyff & lyke to fall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the lawes of wals that were defectif. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent. 1588 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* X lvb, Saffron confortethe defectue membris, and principallye the harte. 1599 SANDVY *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath bene thought somewhat defectue. 1663 GERBER *Council* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly defective? 1781 COWPER *Poems*, Ep. to Lady Austen 62 In aid of our defective sight. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 171 My defective French pronunciation. 1893 *Lancet Times* Rep. LXVIII. 305/1 The defective condition of the drains.

b. *Defective fifth* (in Music): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. *Defective hyperbola* (in Math.): = DEFICIENT hyperbola.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semi-Diaphason*, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. a. v. Curve*, [Newton's] Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind.. Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters.. Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Semididante*, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. *Defective in* († of): wanting or deficient in.

1599 SANDVY *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 112 A sovereigne preservative, and defective of no vertue save Justice and Mercy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. 233 All which the Moore is defective in. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 110 P. 2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† 3. At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. Obs.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttist default to prestes, as erst thou didist to curates. I wot that ben defectif, bot 3it vnderith Cristis religion. 1467 in *Eng. Glite* (1870) 38 Vt suche a persone may be founde defectif by xij. men lawfully sworn. 1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xv. If thou founde thy angels defectyve & impure. 1518 *Act 10 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 56 Persons.. so founder defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1711 STARR *Parker* v. iii. (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr. *Rivella* 68 He.. did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 CARLVE *Fredk.* G. (1865) IV. xii. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parlyte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid.* 36 Some be yet more defectyves. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could.. Ought.. Quoth.

† 6. *Defective cause*: see DEFICIENT a. 3. Obs.

1624 N. DE LAUNY tr. *De Moutin's Logick* 60 Under the Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going astray. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 195 Albeit Gods will be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate matter of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of sin.

B. *sb.* † 1. A thing defective or wanting. Obs.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A.üj/a No defectyue to their comforte.

† 2. *gen.* One who is defective. Obs.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives.. they neither weep nor dance.. they weep almost, and dance almost.

b. *spec.* A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. U.S.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. WEBER in *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. *Gram.* A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1660) 10 Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives.. Aptots, Monoplots, Diptots, [etc.]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lye, though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present tense. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* § 200 Observe further the Defectives: *ύστερος* later, *ύστατος* ultimus, [etc.].

Defectively (dife'ktivli), *adv.* [f. -LY 2.] In a defective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punicke warres. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* Pref. Cii. Because.. the Duties.. [are] so defectively performed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

Defectiveness (dife'ktivnēs). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

1622 MALVINA *Ann. Law-Merch.* 402 Let there be made a Notarial Instrument or Act concerning the defectiveness of the commodities. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. (1851) 22 The unfitness and defectiveness of an unconjugal mod. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W. J. COURTHORPE *Addition* III. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

Defectless (dife'ktlēs), a. [-LESS.] Without defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS [MARR TWIN] *Life on Mississippi* 485 An absolutely defectless memory.

Defector (dife'ktōr). [a. L. *defector* revolter, agent-n. f. *deficere*: see DEFECT v.] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them). 1879 SIS G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 372 Independents and all other defectors from the party.

† **Defectual**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *defectus* DEFECT + -AL: cf. *effectual*.] Defective.

1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* sv. 2 note, Without which order.. the Church had been more defectual and insufficient, then any Common wealth.. in the world.

† **Defectuouse**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *defectuus*: see -OUS.] = DEFECTUOUS.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 195 The same act which is defectuose and sinful in regard of the wil of mao is most perfect and regular in regard to the wil of God.

† **Defectuosity**. Obs. [ad. med.L. *defectuositās*, f. *defectuus*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *defectuosité*, in 15th c. *defectuosité* (Hatzf.)] Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 185 The Hare-shaw is a defectuosity of nature.. in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 2 (R), This merciful indulgence given to our defectuosities.

† **Defectuons**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. *defectuus*: see -OUS. Cf. F. *defectueux* (1336 in Littré), Pr. *defectuons*, Sp. *defectuoso*, It. *defettuso*.] Having defects; defective, faulty; imperfect.

1553 COL. POLR in *Strype Crammer* II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Ap. ii. 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † **Defectuouly** *adv.*, † **Defectuoussness**.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — *Enthus.* Tri. (1712) 43 Touching the Defectuoussness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardinian Church.

† **Defedate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *defedare* to defile, f. DE- I. 3 + *fedare* to make foul, defile, f. *fedus* foul.] *trans.* To defile, pollute.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 26 The same spurious acidity.. defedates the blood.

† **Defedation** (dife'di'fōn). Obs. Also defed-. [ad. med.L. *defedationem*, in F. *defédation* (15-16th c.), n. of action from late L. *defedare*: see prec.] The action of making impure; befoulment, pollution (*esp.* of the blood or skin; also fig.).

1624 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A Morphey or defedation of all the skin. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 72 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* v. 153 A purge must not be given in any defedation of the skin. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), The defedation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 282 Successive crops of defedations off will spot the skin. 1793 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (1843) 134 All these changes are so many defedations of the poem.

Defeict, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defeissance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

† **Defeit, defet**, a. Obs. Also 5 defect, defait. [a. OF. *defeit*, *desfeit*, -fait, pa. pple. of *desfaire*, *defaire* to undo: see DEFEAT v.] Marred, disfigured.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 618 To ben defet [v.r. defect] and pale, and woxen lesse. *Ibid.* v. 1219 He so defet [v.r. disfigured] was, bat no maner man Vonepe myght hym knowe per he wente. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xcii. 121 Hadde her ussage defait in such wise that she was unknowe to euer creature. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *The Elegie* 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corpse, defet!'.

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. ff. DEFEAT, -URE.

† **Defe'ke**, v. Obs. [a. F. *défequer*, ad. L. *dēfecare* to DEFEATE.] = DEFEATE v. 3.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. i. 3 By the meanes whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defecked and separated.

Defence, defense (dife'ns), *sb.* FORMS: 3-6 *defens*, 3- *defence*, *defense*; (5) *diffens*, -ense, -ence, *diffence*, 5-6 *defence*, 6 *defens*. [Two forms: ME. *defens*, a. OF. *defens* (*defians*, *defenz*, *desfens*, *fans*, etc.), Ph. de Thaan 1119, ad. L. *defensum* thing forbidden, defended, etc., 17*

sb. use of pa. pple. of *dēfēndre* (see DEFEND); also ME. *defense*, a. OF. *defence* defence, prohibition, ad. L. *defensa* (Tertullian = *defensio*), f. pa. pple. *defensus*, analogous to sbs. in -*ata*, -*ade*, -*de*. In Eng. where *c* became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling *defence* comes from the *defens* form; cf. *hennes*, *hens*, *hence*; *penis*, *pens*, *pence*; *ones*, *ons*, *once*; *sithens*, *since*; *Duns*, *dunce*. The spelling *defense* is that now usual in the United States.

(The pop. Romanic forms were *de-*, *difeso*, *fesa*, cf. It. *difesa*, OF. *des*, *def*, *defois*, *defois*, Norman *défaits*, and *deifeis*, *deifeis*.)

The action of defending, in the various senses of the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting. (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

†1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack of (an enemy). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4715 In defense of hor fos, bat on flete lay. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxcix. 206 For y^e defense of his enemies. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 For the maintenance of his warres, invasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 L.D. *BURGHLEY Let. to Sir F. Walsingham* 19 July, 5000 footmen and 2000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex.

†b. ? Offence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2692 What defense has pou done to our dere goddess?

†2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.* (exc. as in b, c.)

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 26 Hou he sould be folke tech, and to ssoow ham godis defens bope to zung and to olde of be .x. commandemens. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11098 Pe sekesteyn, for alle bat defense, 3yt he 3aue pe body ensense. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 193 Adam afterward 3eignes his defense, Frette of bat fruit. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve.. bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbunde and her. 1526 J. HACKET *Let.* in *MS. Cott. Galba ix.* 35 The Gouernour will macke a particuler defens and commandment.. for the anychyllment and destrucion of thys nywe bokes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 94 The Pope.. wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to procede in the cause. a 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. In *defence*: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. *Defence-month* = *Fence-month*. (Cf. *Fence sb.* 7, 11.)

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Fencemonth*, All waters where salmones be taken, shall be in defence.. from the nativite. 1736 W. NELSON *Lavus conc. Game* 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 *DESCR. Thames* 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 *HASSELL Rides & Walks* II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish.. are spawning. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 10/1 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'

c. In the game of *Ombre*: see *quot.*

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from attack.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 107 Wanne hii forsake ys, and for slewed, and to non defence ne come. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2615 Alle that hadde power To beore weopene to defence. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6840 Withe egyn knyghtes of defens. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1130 Ye archewyes, stonith at defens. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 214 With thirty thousand of defence. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9518 In defence of be folke. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 31 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leper, a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Hun* lxvii. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the defence of the innocent. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 2 His Sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. What are your weapons of defence? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

†b. Faculty or capacity of defending. *Obs.*

[c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 803 The defendouris was off so felc defens.] 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1078 The wallies were of that ordinance did litle harme. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 64 The Citle being but of small defence. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Sued. Ambassy* (1772) I. 203 A castle.. neither large nor beautiful, or of much defence.

c. In games: e.g. in *Cricket*, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to *attack*.

1863 *Baily's Mag. Sports & Past.* Sept. 44 The bowling.. the wicket-keeping.. and the fine defence shown.. was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. DEATH *Croquet Player* 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet.. it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. Line of defence (*Mil.*): (a) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted;

(b) *Fortif.* a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* *Fortif.* 18 And that shall cut off the flank at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view.. of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea. 1821 *Examiner* 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence. 1853 *STOQUELER Milit. Encycl.*, Line of Defence.. is either *fixant* or *razant*. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 98 Hee.. graue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 148 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight.. for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1828 *SCOTT Tales of Grandif.* Ser. II. I. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; *spec. (pl.)* fortifications, fortified works.

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens [MS. A. defensif] aboute pe wounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Whiche.. is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 123 The duke strike the kyng on the brow right under the defence of y^e hedpece. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 316 The galleies.. often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xciv. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of warr and hostility. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 62 Mountains are necessary.. as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. *Her.* (See *quot.*)

1577-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Defences, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.

1382 *Wyclif Phil.* i. 16 Witinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 69 Corroboring our ingement with sufficient defens. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I never yit tooke vpon me the defence of any question. 1653 *GAUDEN (title)*, Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defence of this method of education. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxii. 1 Ye men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would have made his defence vnto the people. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

†7. Without defence: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 279 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 66 Glotenie coostip wipouten defence Bope in diuerse drinkis and meete.

III. *Law.* [Originally allied to sense 1, but now influenced by senses 3, 6: see DEFEND v. 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1595 *Termes of Lawes* 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and damage, where and when he ought, and then to procede farther to his plea, or to imparle. 1634 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxi. 296-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French *vefender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 *GOLDSM. Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 63 Brutus.. demanded.. if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1877 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1001 *Malicious Prosecution*. The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. *Mod. Newstr.* The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

† Defence, defense, v. *Obs.* [f. DEFENCE sb.; perh. in part a. OF. *defenser*, *defencer*, ad. L. *defensare*, freq. of *dēfēndere* to DEFEND.] *trans.* To provide with a defence or defences; to defend, protect, guard. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 82 Pis defensib [v.r. defendib] a membre fo corrupcion. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 De-

fensyn, *defenso*, *munio*. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 184 [How] this lond schulde be defended ageyn the crueltie of Scottis. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 307 A bely of glasse diligently defended with clay. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 For the defending of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 *TURBERY Trag.* I. (1837) 260 Out he gate, defend with darke of night. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* II. ii. Wert thou defended with circular fire.. yet I should Neglect the danger. 1637 *HEYWOOD Lond. Mirror* Wks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort.. is still'd Imperiall, defend'd with men and officers. 1791 [see DEFENDED].

Defenceable, obs. form of DEFENSIBLE.

† Defenceful, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. DEFENCE sb. and v. + -ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxiv. 6 Stronge defended cities of Iuda. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 The well fortified and stronglie defended wealtie.. of many Cities. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* v. i. Where She could be more defend'd from all men's eyes. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 309 Perello was formerly a defended city.

Defenceful, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. DEFENCE sb. + -FUL: after *defenceless*.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way.

Defenceless, defenseless (*difenslēs*), a.

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* (R.), O ther disceit vnware and defencelesse. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (R.), King Dermote.. Was left defencelesse.. And fled to England. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless. 1740 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'Jesus, Lover of my soul' ii. Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755 *Monitor* No. 12 ¶ 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1821 *BORROW Zincall* I. xi. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

†2. Affording no defence or protection. *rare.*

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence Defencelessly adv., Defencelessness.

a 1723 *BP. FLEETWOOD* [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (R.), Defencelessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity. 1813 *SHELLEY P. Mob* IV. 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 *TOON, Defencelessly*. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.

Defencer: see DEFENSOR.

Defencible, -ive, obs. ff. DEFENSIBLE, -IVE.

Defend (*difend*), v. Also 3-6 *defende*, 4-6 *diffend* (e), *deffend* (e), 5-6 *dyffende*; 5 *pa. t.* and *ppl. defend* (e), *deffende*. [ME. a. OF. *defend-re* (11th c.) = Pr. *defendere*, Sp. *defender*, It. *difendere*:—L. *dēfend-ere* to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *fend-ere* (obs. exc. in compounds).]

The primary sense in Latin was (1) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II.) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense *ward off* passed into *prohibit*, *forbid* (I. 3). Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (II.); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (*Obs.* exc. as in III.)

†1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly. c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 101 If pat pou myztist nougt defende be crampe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxi. 45, I ne had myght ne power hym to defende from me. a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U iii b, Venim is defended by the borne of an unicorn, by triacle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 17 To withstand and defend his enemyes. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial.* Yron 142 b, The houses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde. 1609 *BLUNDELL Dieting of Horses* 12 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies. 1636 *DENHAM Destr. Troy* 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 300 Men.. with staves in their hands, who could.. have defended it from the wall. 1808 *JAMIESON, Defend*, to ward off. [In north of Scotl.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'.

†2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seign Sag.* 667 (W.) Thēperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende'. c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. c 1450 *Merlin* 29 Let vs diffende the kyng, that he se hym not quyk. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1262/2 Which wallies greately defended the fire from spreading further. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 196 Trees.. planted to defend the force of the wind from burting of the Church.

†b. with *negative clause*.

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 95 Pis oymnent is myche worp for to defende pat be malise of be cancre schal not wexen. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* Ep. Ded., It kepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

†c. To restrain; *refl.* to keep oneself, refrain. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 12 Lord, y ne shal non3t defenden myn lippes. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxviii. 101 Ffra all ill way i. defendid my fete. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5800 If they hem yve to goodness, Defendyng hem from ydelness.

†3. To prohibit, forbid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21764 (Cott.) *Pe tre pat* was defend. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27314 (Firf.) *I* defende be hit. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 19 Is noyther pater pe porter, ne poule with his fauchoun, *pat* wil defende me be dore. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. 532 Al his ping is defended by god and holy chirche. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 140 The ciuil laus defendis and forbiddis al monopolies and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1616 B. *JONSON Devil an Ass* i. iv. I doe defend hem any thing like action. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* n. 368 No interdect Defends the touching of these viands pure. *a* 1698 *TEMPLE Ess. Cure Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Customs or Laws.

† *b.* with infin. (usually preceded by personal obj.).

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 303 *Pe pape me defendes.* 'To renne on þo landes.' *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He defendeth no man to holde no law other þan him lyketh. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 14/4 He defended to paye the tregawe. 1536 *BELLINHEM Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. xlii. It is defendit be our lawis, to sla any salmond fra the viii day of September to the xv day of Novembre. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* v. xxvii. 409 It was defended vpon paine of death, not to marry againe together.

† *c.* with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative.

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12614 He comandaues þe, & defendes, þat þou of firance nought entremet. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there. 1530 L.D. *BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* 164 The other knights wolde have fought with Arthur; but they mayster defended them the contrary. *Ibid.* 281. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 220 It was defended that none shoulde do sacrifice in the temple of Minerva. 1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* ii. viii. § 2 Whether it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

† *d. ellipt.* with personal obj. only; also *absol.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1477 Thus defendes Modard the kyng. 1381 *Wyclif Num.* xl. 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem. 1381 *Jude.* xv. 1 And whanne he wold goo... as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym.

† *e.* a person from doing something.

a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* i. 167 Eue was dyffendyd fro y^e etinge of fruyte. 1671 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* iii. ii. To put you to bed to Lucy and defend you from touching her. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 296/1 A few years ago I heard a governess (in Nottinghamshire) say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'.

¶ In *God defend* = 'God forbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 4 3if it be so þe eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, þe god defende. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 3. I. 19 God defende that any of my saide kyn shuld be of swyche governance. 1551 T. *BARNABE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende). 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* ii. i. Marry, Heaven defend!—I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect, vindicate.

4. *trans.* To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury; to protect, guard.

c 1250 *Old Kentish Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 28 Mirre... is biter, and be þo bitternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered þet no werm nel comme i-hende. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (1724) 173 Fyght vor zure kunde, and defendeþ zoure ryzte. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 208 She, which wolde her lond defende. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* xviii. i. (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and claws and hornes ben defendyd wyth abylnesse of membres. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour hafe þai nane to defend þam with. *a* 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2034 That he hadt offe here landis defende. 1549-61 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps., Prayer* 395 From Turke and Pope defend vs Lord. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 315 Trees... defended and clad with thick leaved branches. 1700 S. L. r. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 108 One of the Buffels defended himself very well of the first Dog that came at him. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 98 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood.

b. absol. (for *refl.*) To make defence.

a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* xlix. 164 Yf he come and assayle me I shall defende as well as I can. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 50 Some strake, some defended. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 657 Others from the Wall defend.

† *c.* To 'fence' a court; see *FENCE* v. 8. *Obs.*

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 115 Item, after the Court be affirmed, and defended, na man ought to speik... bot they like parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5359 In nathing may þai be excused þan;... þai may defende þam be na ways. 1395 W. *DYNET Outh of Recant.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 331/2 Pat I... ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynys of the lollardes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 856 *Pe* bischop be clerkes malice kende, bot nouthir party he defende. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble, Erronously defending & maynteynyng his seid obstinate opynions. 1581 J. *BELL Haddon's Anstro. Osor.* 29 b. Whose lye and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Crit.* iii. xi. (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1781 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* i. ii. 235, I am far from pretending... to defend this passage of Irenaeus. 1874 *Moxley Compromise* (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

† *b.* with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend, *Obs.*

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew never foules of moryllon by treyson. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 357/2 Their Masse... whiche our Papistes so wickedly defende to bee a sacrifice. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 9 Others to the contrary defended it was not so. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 25 But that these [animals] can be properly called Asses, no man can defend. *c* 1620 A. *HUME Brit. Tongue* 21 This [vowel] sum defend not to be idle.

III. *Law.* (Originally belonging to I, but also with uses from II.)

6. *a.* Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him); *absol.* To enter or make defence. *b.* To vindicate (himself or his cause). *c.* Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of (the accused).

c 1300 *Select Pleas of Crown* (1888). Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum. *c* 1322 *Bracton's Note-bk.* l. 250 Et Alicia venit et defendit eis eorum. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 5 Seand þat he myght... deny nor defend this mater na langer, he knewledged and graunted his trespas. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aymon* (1889) 3 After that the cause had be wel defended and pleted by bothe parties. 1561 T. *NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 742 The right use [of law] is both for the plaintive to sue, and for the defendant to defend. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 296/7. 1823 J. *HAWTHORNE Dust xxviii.* 306 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmouines v. Lancaster declined to defend. 1891 *Lanc. Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them. *Mod.* The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability.

† *Defend*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DEFEND *v.*] Defence.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 69 Sir... made I not fair defend? *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend.

Defendable (dɪfendəbəl), *a. rare.* Also 8-ible. [*f.* DEFEND *v.* + *ABLE*. Cf. *F. defendable* (from 13th c.).]

1. Capable of being defended or protected from assault or injury.

1611 *COTGR.* *Defensable*, defendable... which may be defended, guarded, or preserved. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* v. vi. (R.), [The skin] being easily defended by the power of man's reason and art. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible.

1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Arsenius, which they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

† **Defendance.** *Obs.* Also 5-ens. [*a.* OF. *defendance*, *deff-* (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, *f. defendre* to DEFEND.] Defence.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 389 Heelfst defendens in alle dynerse periles. 1600 *AAP. ANNOT Exp. Jonah* 550 Our challenges, and defendances for combats in the field.

Defendant (dɪfendənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6-ant, 6-ante, 7-ent. [*a.* F. *defendant* (OF. *deffendant*), pr. pple. of *defendre* to DEFEND; also used *absol.*]

A. adj.

† 1. Used as *pres. pple.* Defending; *himself defendante* = in his own defence. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 6890 3if ich þi sone owhar a-slou3, It was me defendant anon. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 660 Men ne slou3 he nou3t, Boute hit were him self defendante!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B. 3). ? *Obs.*

1596 *FOX'S A. & M.* 658/2 The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence. 1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* i. 240 (R.) Then cometh an officer and arresteth the party defendant. 1681 *DYNDEN King & Queen* Epil. 26 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter.

† 3. Affording defence; defensive. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iv. 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendent.

B. sb. + 1. A defender against hostile attack; opposed to assailant. *Obs.*

a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* cxlii. 398 The citye was so sore assayld on all parties that the defendanta wysie not where to make resystence. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 54 Neither the assaillantes nor defendantes loke for any refuge. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. iii. § 25. 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall. 1731 J. *GRAY Gunnery* Pref. 21 The defendants of the city... were sorely gauled with all sorts of missive weapons. *a* 1787 Br. *LOWTH Serv. & Rem.* 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom... nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God.

† *b.* One who defends (an opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc.

† 2. The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the appellant in wager of battle.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 143/2 Gloucester... was the appellaunt and Arthur was the defendant. 1593 *SHAKS. A. Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. *a* 1645 *HEYWOOD Fortune by Land* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii. The Knight of Kinfans, the challenger, and... the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

3. *Law.* A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to plaintiff.

† A 'defendant' is originally a *denier*, but the notion of his *protecting himself* comes in early and prevails. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and be defendaut. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 923 Retained of playntiffe, or of defendant. 1553 T. *WILSON Rhet.* 47 The complainant commenseth his action, and the defendant thereupon answereth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 361. 1809 J. *MARSHALL Const. Opin.* (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. xii. The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief.

† 4. *Phrase.* In my, his (etc.) defendant: in one's defence. *Obs.*

[App. a corruption of *me, him, defendant* in A. 1.]

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 498 Whan o man sleeth another in his defendaut. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. vii. Balyth that slewe this knyght in my defendaut.

Defended (dɪfendɪd), *pple. a.* [*f.* DEFEND *v.*]

† 1. Forbidden. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 258 *Pe* beaute of þe fruyt defendid. 1633 *MASINGBER Guardian* iv. ii. How justly am I punish'd... For my defended wantoness! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit.

2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack, etc.: see DEFEND *v.*

1615 *STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 426 A Fidler... is a defended night-walker: and under privilege of Musick takes occasion to disquiet men. 1694 *Amadis of Greece* Title p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/1 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany... was set down... for hearing on the following day.

Defendee. *rare.*° [*f.* as *prec.* + *EE.*] One who is defended.

1864 in *WEBSTER.* (Described as *rare.*)

Defendens, -ent: see DEFENDANCE, -ANT.

Defender (dɪfendə). Forms: 3, 6 defender,

4-7-our, (4-owr, 5 deffendour), 5- defender.

[ME. and AFR. *defendour* = OF. *defendeur* (nom. *defendere*), mod.F. *defendeur*, *f. defend-re* to DEFEND. See -ER 2.]

The OF. oblique case *defendour*, -edor, comes from a Romanic type *defenditor-em*: cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *defendedor*, It. *defenditore*; the nom. *defendore*, -ierre, Pr. *defendaire*, was formed on the analogy of *sbs.* with -or, -edor, in the oblique case from L. *ātor-em*.]

1. One who defends, or wards off an attack; esp. one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc.

1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (1724) 198 He may ys owe leue, 3yf þe defendour ap be myzte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 24 Þou art myn helper and my defendour. 1425 *Calk. Angl.* 93 A defender, *defensor*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kyng and defender. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. (1611) 26 Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be defendours of themselves. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 128 The power... To banish your Defenders. *c* 1720 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 The oftener is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand. 1844 H. H. *WILSON Brit. India* ii. 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out. 1878 *SEELY Stein* ii. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it.

† *b.* The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = DEFENDANT *sb.* 2.

1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie.* If it be on the defendors side, he may refuse the combat offered.

† *c.* A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 124 *margin.* The greater sociable Dogs or defenders. 1688 R. *HOLME Armoury* ii. 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death.

d. Irish Hist. (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist the Orangemen. (See *Locky, Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* VII.)

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!!... a party of the miscreants attacked a small public-house... on the Trim road. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders. 1844 S. C. *Hall Ireland* ii. 121 The Peep-of-day-boys originated in the north, about the year 1785... they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders'. 1890 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (title), A Supplication to our most sovereigne Lorde Kyng Henry the Eyght, Kyng of England... and moste ernest defender of Christes gospell. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. (1611) 134 Defenders of that which is Popish. 1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* i. 3 The Defenders of this Tradition. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) ii. 58 They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of Greece.

b. Defender of the faith: a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. *Fidei defensor*) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf. DEFENSOR.

1530 *Act 21 Hen. VIII* (title), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octavi, Angliz et Francie regis, fidei defensoris... vicissim primi. 1528 *TINDALE Obel. Chr. Man.* Wks. i. 186 One is called Most Christian King; another, Defender of the faith. 1540 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* Henry Defender of the faith. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. France, Defender of faith. 17* 2

App. i. 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God. . . defendour of the faith. 1623 LD. HERBERT to Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. i. III. 165 Your sacred Majesty. . . beinge Defender of our Faith.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = DEFENDANT *sb.* 3. (Now the term in *Sc. Law*; opposed to *pursuer*; also used in Roman Law treatises.)

c 1450 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Als well be playntiffe as be defender in all maner of playnttes. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compare with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1861 W. BALL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Defender is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1880 MURHEAD *Causes* IV. § 102 In certain cases. . . the defender in an action in *personam* must give security even when conducting his own defence.

4. In the game of *Ombre*; see DEFENCE *sb.* 2 c. 1898 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence **Defenderism** (*Irish Hist.*), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense 1 d above.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Sept. 1/4 He. . . avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 BUKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic defenderism is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendancy. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of DEFENDRESS.

Defendible: see DEFENDABLE.

Defending (dɪˈfendɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEND: a. The warding off of attack, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 676 Now com Alisaundre. . . of swordis turning, apon stede, apon justyng, And 'sailing, of defendyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 7 In defendyng and confemyng of the gospel. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 93 A Defendyng, brachium, custodia, defensio. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 97 Power of defending of life. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Rldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.

† b. Forbidding, prohibition. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/5 Prohibicion, that is, defendyng.

Defending, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defends: see the verb.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† **Defendless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -LESS.] Defenceless.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. DEFENDER.

Defendress (dɪˈfendres). Now rare. In 6-7 -eresse, -resse. [a. F. *defenderesse*, fem. of *defendeur*: see -ESS.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 301 Good prelates and clerkes to whom she was a true defendress [ed. 1708 defendresse]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Dec., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. (1677) 115 Virtue is a defendress, and valiant the heart of man. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxix. 265 Gracious Anne. . . would make an admirable defendress of the new faith.

† 2. A female defendant in a suit. *Obs.*

1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loved not her child.

† **Defendrix**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFENDER, after L. *femines* in -(t)rix: the L. word was *defenstrix*.] = prec. 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 You fight. . . for your Sovereigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].

† **Defeneration**, *Obs. rare.* -o [n. of action from L. *dēfenerāre* to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. *fenuis*, *fenuis* interest, usury.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Defeneration, a taking mony upon usury.

Defenestration (dɪˈfɛnɛstrəˈʃən). [mod. f. L. DE-I. 1, 2 + *fēnēstra* a window; so in mod. F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

Defenestration of Prague, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1680 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1692) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague. . . terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of DEFENCE.

Defensable, ME. form of DEFENSIBLE, q.v. † **Defensal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēfensāl-is*, f. *dēfens-um* DEFENCE: see -AL. (OF. had *defensāl* sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 800 Charge him compeir befor my Maistie. . . To heir him self accusit of cruelte. . . With exceptionis, and causis defensall.

† **Defensative**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also -itive. [f. L. type **dēfensātiv-us* (prob. used in 15-16th c. Latin), f. *dēfensāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfensāre* to ward off, defend, freq. of *dēfendere* to DEFEND: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the property of defending; defensive, protective.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 As with a defensive band about it. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 47 Lay it within the defensive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensive power of moral goodness.

b. = DEFENSIBLE 1 b.

1591 F. SPARRY *Geomancie* 85 The Citie. . . is not defensive and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.

2. Made in defence or vindication of something.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark II. 22 Observe the defensive plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

B. sb. = DEFENSIVE sb. 1. (Very common in 17th c.)

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 7 b, Defensatives. . . for expelling the Plague. 1583 H. HOWARDE (title), A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 28 A good defensive against all venomous humours. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* III. 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of houses, as a defensive against lightning. a 1711 KEN *Serm. Wks.* (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensive a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 94 A Defensive composed of Bole Armeniac[us], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A defensive against poison.

† **Defensatrice**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēfensātrix*, -trīcem, fem. of *dēfensātor*, agent-n. from *dēfensāre*: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3984 Virgine Marie. . . is oure blissed defensatrice.

Defense, -fenser, var. of DEFENCE, DEFENSOR.

Defensibility (dɪˈfɛnsəbɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 5 The perfect defensibility of the French territory.

Defensible (dɪˈfɛnsəbəl), *a.* Forms: a. 3-6 defensible, (5 -abill, -abyll, defensible, 6 Sc. defensabil, 6-7 defenceable); β. 5- defensible, (5 defensyble, 5-6 defensyble, 7 defensible). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: a. *defensable*, a. F. *dēfensable* (12th c. in Hatzf.); -L. *dēfensābil-em* (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. *dēfensāre* to ward off, freq. of *dēfendere* to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by β. *defensible*, ad. L. *dēfensibil-em* (Cassiodorus, c 550), f. L. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of *dēfendere*. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also *defensible* appears in 17-18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being *défendable*.]

† 1. Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. FENCIBLE A. 1-3.) a. Of men-at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 549 Hii hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1481 CAXTON *Gouffrey* 306 Ther were therein turkes many, hardy and defensible. 1502 AENOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 Sa many of you that ar defensible men. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham. V.* iii. iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 PRYNNE *Humb. Remonstr.* 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. Every defensible man of you. . . keep his weapons in readiness.

† b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. *Obs.* (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1382a WYCLIF *Judg.* vi. 2 Thei madeen to hem. . . moost defensible placis to withstanden. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4168 A portecolys defensible. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140 Barbacanes well defensible. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* I. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great sieg. 1627 SPEEDE *England, Garney* § 2 A Pale of Rockes. . . very defensible vnto the Iland. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defensible. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† c. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in Riley *Lon. Mem.* (1868) 661 In here best and most defensible harneys. 1480 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 40 In there most defensible arrey. 1513 Act 5 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Any Armour or defensible Geer of War. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The citizens. . . had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

† d. gen. Defensive, protective. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 156 Be thou unto me. . . a defensible God. 1574 HVLV *Planting* 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensible playster.

† 2. In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, That such as are buried in the cowl and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devils and furies of hell. *Ibid.* 487 b, Ye her life might have escaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or injury.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* VI. lxxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. fig. Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.)

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xvii. (1850) 18 My cause. . . was nought defensible by ought that I couthe se. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VII* (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 77 The. . . resolution. . . is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence **Defensibleness**.

a 1689 PRATT *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system.

Defensibly (dɪˈfɛnsəbəlɪ), *adv.* Also 5-6 -sably, 6 -cibly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection: see prec. 1. *Obs.*

1464 in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XI. 524 Every Man. . . be Well and Defensibly arrayed. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* cxliiii. 530 Above. . . iii. M. horses defensibly arrayyd. 1599 R. CROMPTON *Mansion of Magnan.* Niv b, The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defensibly builded.

2. In a manner defensible by argument; justifiably.

1880 *Variorum Teachers' Bible* Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensibly regards as that of species.

Defension (dɪˈfɛnʃən). Also 6 -syon, -cion.

[ad. L. *dēfensiō-em*, n. of action from *dēfendere* to DEFEND. Cf. OF. *defension*, -siun (11-16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. = DEFENCE; protection, vindication, etc.

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlviii. 7 Domes of defension [1388 defence]. 14. . . *Balade, IX Ladies Worthie* (Chancer's Wks. 1561), Against the proud Grekes made defence With her victorious hand. 1514 R. PACE in Fiddes *Walsey* II. (1726) 203 In the defension of your gravis causis. a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 862a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie. . . in his disputations and defensions. 16. . . W. BLUNDELL in *Crossby Records* 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college. 1864 F. C. HUSENBETH *Life J. Milner* 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 458 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise.

Hence † **Defensional** *a.*, pertaining to defence.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensive: see DEFENSATIVE.

Defensive (dɪˈfɛnsɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 4-5 -sif, 5 -syue, 6 -sife, defensive, 7 defencive.

[a. F. *défensif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *dēfensiv-us*, f. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēfendere*: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective.

c 1400 *Lasfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute be wounde leie a medycyn defensif. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64 Pramb, Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Saletts, Brigandynes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 48 As a Moate defensive to a house. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 100 A boorded Arche. . . defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 330 The Hut is cloathd with a defensive husk. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. II. § 21 IV. 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 361 An hard, firm shell, which furnishes. . . both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans. . . wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† b. Of fortified places: = DEFENSIBLE 1 b. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 259 To immure themselves in such defensive places. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 81 The Citie is. . . made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† c. Of persons: Capable of making defence. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarce, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

† d. With of: Serving to ward off, or to protect against. *Obs. rare.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to *offensive* (= aggressive).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and defensive with them. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* III. § 60, 293 The blood which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 44 A league offensive and defensive with Holland. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1787 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary Mar.*, I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Boeotia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 102 They. . . lay at a defensive guard. 1684 R. H. School *Recreation* 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of the nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Broughton (*title*). Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory.

B. sb.

†1. Something that serves to defend or protect; esp. in *Med.* and *Surg.* a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufraud's Cirurg.* 214 Pou schalt algate aboute þe sijkes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Pivb, Lay a defensive about the sore. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensive for them. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. clxxiii. 485 It is also an excellent defensive against fluxes of blood. 1626 BACON (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Wounds, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in phr. to stand (act, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute use of A. 3.]

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive. 1708 SWIFT *Predictions*, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1808 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xxiv, The two brethren . . . striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 154 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

†3. One who defends himself against attack: opposed to assailant or aggressor. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 They . . . retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

Defensively (dɪ'fensɪvli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortified. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 370 We shall, it's believed, act only defensively. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defensiveness. [-NESS] The quality of being defensive.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Maudeville* 131a, They want no defensiveness against the cold. 1828 *Examiner* 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1885 G. MERRITT *Diana* I. xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

Defensor (dɪ'fensɔː, -sɪ). *Forms*: 4-5 defensor, (4-6 -our, 5 -owre), 6 defencer, 6-defensor. [ME. and AF. defensor = OF. *defensor*, in 13th c. *defencour*, mod.F. *defenseur* = L. *defensor*-em (Jerome), agent-n. from *defensare*, freq. of *defendere* to DEFEND. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. *defensor*, agent-n. from *defendere*.]

†1. A defender. *Obs.*

Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 745 Sum of the defensours war all dede, and othir woundit sare. 1430 LVDG. *Bochas* I. xvi. (1554) 33 a, To holy church he was chief defensor. 1509 FRYAN *VII.* (1533) 690. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 10 Henry by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France, defensor of the faythe. 1596 FOXE's *A. & M.* 591/1 Any of their fautors, comforters, counsellors, or defenders. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. 71 Chief Defensor of Christs Church. 1670 *Famous Conclave Clement VII* 29 The only defensor and supporter of the Catholick Religion.

2. *Rom. Hist.* In the later period of the empire (after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor (Lewis & Short).

1370 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 305 And saynte gregori wrote to be defensour of rome in his maner. (1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* (1872) I. 341 But the Defensours were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. v. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. *Roman Law*. One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. *Ibid.*, A defensor (unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security judicium solvi.

Hence **Defensorship**, the office of defensor.

1855 MILMAN *Latin Chr.* III. 292 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome.

Defensory (dɪ'fensɔːri), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *defensorius*-us, f. *defensor*-em: see DEFENSOR and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* That is intended, or serves, to defend; defensive.

155x HULOET, *Defensorye, praesidiarius*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretory* II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections. 1647 *Royall & Royallist's Plea* 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensorie. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 One of the de-

fensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures.

†B. sb. Something defensive; a defence. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes. 159x (*title*), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 GALK *Chr. Gentiles* II. iii. 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, *obs. f. defenced*; see DEFENCE v.

†**Defensure**. *Obs.* [L. *defens-* ppl. stem of *defendere* + -URE.] Something that defends;

- DEFENSIVE sb. 1.

1586 W. BAILEY *Briefe Treat.* (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

Defer (dɪ'fɜː), *v.* 1 *Forms*: 4-7 differre, 5-7 deferre, (4 deferre, 5-6 defar, -arre, dyfferre, 7 deferr), 5-7 differ, 5-6 differr, 6 differ, dyfferre, dyffer, dyffer(-), diffar(-), 6-7 differ(-), 5- defer(-). Inflections deferred, deferring. [ME. *differre*-n, a. OF. *differer* (il *difere*), 14th c. in Littré, ad. L. *differ-re* to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, *intr.*, to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as DIFFER v. (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt *differ* in 16-17th c.; but forms in *de*, *def*, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with *delay*.]

†1. *trans.* To put on one side; to set aside. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be preferred Hath conspired so differred, That no man loketh to the vice Which is the syder of malice. 1430 LVDG. *Hors. Shep.* & C. 96 The Symcraunce me lyst nat to defer. — *Mtn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace withe her lychour cristalline and pure Deferritthe vengeaunce off floure woodnes.

†b. To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mattheus* 84 Quhamer bat þai [two sorcerers] had euir marryte lne þare wittis or differryte.

†c. *refl.* To withdraw or remove oneself. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Martha* 171 Hely, defere þe nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste þu be.

2. *trans.* To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

138x WYCLIF *Num.* xxx. 15 If the man . . . into another day deferre the sentence. 14. . . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 132 [She] differed þe questione. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 90 To Differ, differre, prolongare. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* vii. 104 The Lacedemonyens with drewre them self and differde the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his comynge. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 147 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Citie vntill night. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civill warre, may be differred, by such wayes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, till I receive your Advice. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

b. *Const.* with *inf.* ? *Obs.*

1426 H. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 He hath long differed to performe them. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 718 To wende hame þai noȝt deferde. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh. x.* 13 The Sonne . . . dyfferred to go downe for the space of a whole day after. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxix. Comm., How long wilt thou differre to heare our prayer? a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. a. 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate: rarely with *off*.

138x WYCLIF *Deut.* vii. 10 So that he scatter hem, and ferther differd [1388 differd [v.r. tarie] no lengere. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde noȝt trus. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rldg.) 129/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Consc.* ix. 252 The longer thou puttst off and deferrest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 VOLGUE *Nt. Th.* i. 350 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine) . . . a full year.

3. *trans.* To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: †a. a person. *Obs.*

138x WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix differde hem [1388 delayede, M.S. K., ether differde; TINDALE differde, 1539 *Great B.* deferde, 1557 *Genev.* differd, 158x *Rhem.* differred, 1611 and 1881 deferred]. 1545 BINKLOW *Compl.* 80 b, Men be differred from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 137 If it seem good to thy wisdom to deferre me. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 49 Where they two borrowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment lound to deferre. 1536 *Exhort. fr. North* 135 in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 309 Differ not your matters tyll a new yere. 1559 MORWYN *Evenyn.* 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age. 1559 WILCOCK *Lett. to Cosraguelli* in Keith *Hist. Church Sc. App.* 198 (Jam.), I would ask quihik of us differeth the Caus. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope deferred maketh the heart sickle.

c. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 STARKIE *England* I. iv. 123 Let us not enter into this disputatyon now, but . . . dyffer hyt to hys place. 1558 KNOX

First Blast (Arb.) 37 The admonition I differ to the end. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 480, I had differred it till the end of the sermon. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail . . . here, to defer to their proper Place. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix.

†4. To put off (time), waste in delay. *Obs.*

138x WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 22 Dais sholen be differrid, or drawn, in to loong [1388 differrid in to long tyme]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 Not mynding to differre the tyme any farther. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 123 Idle to deferre y^e tyme lyke Saint George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 33 Deferre no tyme, delays haue dangerous ends. 1633 G. HERRIOT *Temple*, *Deniall* vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

†b. To protract; also *intr.* to linger. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* l. xii. 24 a, The Wartres were longe differred. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* iv. ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus deferred my breath? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoll.* 42 b, If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not voyde.

Defer (dɪ'fɜː), *v.* 2 Also 5-6 differ, 6-7 deferre, (8 deferre). Inflections deferred, deferring. [a. F. *differer* (il *difere*), 16th c. in Littré (*deferer* 14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. *differ-re* to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *ferre* to bear, carry.]

†1. *trans.* To carry down or away; to convey (to some place); to bring away. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums . . . it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 532 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†2. To offer, proffer, tender; in *Law*, to offer for acceptance. *Const.* to, rarely on. To defer an oath = F. *differer un serment*, L. *deferre jusjurandum*. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE's *A. & M.* 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the iudges. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 379 That Godly worship which . . . of the Diuines is called Latria, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour. 1677 GALK *Crt. Gentiles* III. 172 Apuleius . . . does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1764-7 L. O. G. LYTTELTON *Hist. Hen. II.* II. 95 (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes . . . when a king renowned for his valour . . . was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1834 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. liii. 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (*jus delatum*) but he has not a right fully acquired (*jus acquiritum*).

†3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert sposuiss aith. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power. 1691 BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 4 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

†4. *absol.* To refer for information to. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE's *A. & M.* 797 b, Concernynge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here produced, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined.

†5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To submit oneself to. *Sc. Obs.*

1479 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 90 (Jam.) Decretis . . . that Johne Stewart . . . sall . . . pay to Archibald Forester of Corstoun xx l. yerly of viii yeris bigain . . . because the said Archibald differd to his aith, and he refusit to uere in presens of the lordis. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 194 (Jam.) The lordis above writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepcioun.

6. *intr.* To submit in opinion or judgement to; to pay deference to.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (*Memo.* III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do . . . fully express the French emotion, *defer, effort*.

1686 F. STENZ *House of Medici* 306 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 8 How far we must defer to his Authority? 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1843 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ix. (1857) 165 Philip . . . had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father. 1870 BRYANT *Thiad* I. i. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

Deference (dɪ'fərəns), [*a. F. deference* (16th c.), f. *differer* to DEFER v. 2: see -ENCE.]

†1. The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we venerate.

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. Often in phr. to pay, show, yield deference.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He was . . . negligent . . . to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* in i. Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 7/7 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 FERRIAR

Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. *Const. to, for.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 137 (R.) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?.. his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age. 1669 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 80 Nor have they any more compliance one for another, than they have deference for strangers; for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1678 *Lively Ornc.* v. § 15. 295, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 He was condescended from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Their age and learning, entitle them to all deference. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. In deference to: in respectful acknowledgment of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 101 It is in deference to the opinion.. of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

† Deference. *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. with ending -ENCY, q.v.] = DIFFERENCE.

1678 OWEN *Mind of God* v. 132 A due reverence and deference unto the Wisdom.. of God.

Deferent (de'fērēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 different, 6 deferent. [a. F. *deferent* (Parré 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. *deferent-em*, pr. pplc. of *defer-re* to carry down or away.]

A. *adj.* Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination.

1626 BACON *Sylva Arg.* to § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. xxiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inz. Anim.* vii. 378 The.. testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

B. *sb.*

1. A carrying or conducting agent; *spec. in Phys.*, a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 133 Though Aere be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. *Ibid.* § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Deferents*, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. EPICYCLE I.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. 70 Within enyryche of these seven speres, there was a Cercle embelyfynng som what.. whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1594 BLUNDVIL *Exerc.* m. i. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Deferent. 1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 757 The Semidiameter of the Deferent.. is equal to 64 Semidiameters of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. The two points where the Epicycle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 312 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He (Ptolemy) himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument.. but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferent, for I am no more.

Deferent (de'fērēnt), *a.* 2 [f. DEFER *v.* 2, and DIFFERENCE: see -ENT.] Showing deference, deferential.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 167 His opposition.. was always modest, deferent. 1856 MISS MULOCK 3. *Halifax* (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. vii. Easiness and want of deferent desire in his manner.

Deferential (de'fērēnsiāl), *a.* 1 [f. DIFFERENCE (or its L. type **deferentia*) + -AL: cf. *essence, essential, prudence, prudential*, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

182a SCOTT *Nigel* xxii. If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvii. She was marvelously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1870 D'ISRAELI *Lothair* viii. The Duke.. could be so soft and deferential to women. Deferentiality *sb.*, deference; Deferentiality *sb.*, in a deferential manner.

1838 *Mag.* Feb. 183 His master he recognises as a deferential deferentiality. a 1846 *Gentlem. Mag.* DEFERENTIALITY. 1848 C. BRONTE 61 These ladies were deferentially received

.. and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i. Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Deferential, *a.* 2 *Phys.* [a. F. *deferential* (e.g. *artère deferentielle*), f. *deferent*, DEFERENT *a.* 1: see -AL.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to the deferent duct.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inz. Anim.* xi. 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deferential artery, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery.

Deferment (dēfēr'mēt). [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy *Suppl.* cites an example of *deferment* of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customers hire, With long deferment of their tedious bills. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 101 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (dēfēr'd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ED.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

Deferred Annuity, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person. *Deferred Bonds*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred Pay*, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopenny a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. *Deferred Shares, Stock*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred shoot*: see quot. 1883.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 198 An immediate, or a not long defer'd event. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 215 That no surprise might be put upon y^e Excellency by the deferred hearing. 1804 J. POOLE *Narr. Foreign Corps* 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 23 'Tis my hate, and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their [the cheeks'] blood. 1855 MACAULAY *Eng. Hist.* IV. 381 The effect.. of bitter regrets and of deferred hopes. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-house Dict.* s. v., *Deferred Bonds* are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into *Active Bonds*. *Deferred Shares* are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferred shoots*, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 645 Deferred pay is an additional payment of £3 per annum made to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers on discharge who have fulfilled certain conditions.

Deferrer (dēfēr'r), *sb.* [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 HULOET, *Deferrer, cunctator*. 1559 WILLOCK *Lett. to Crossraguel* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* App. 198 Quhilk of both is the Differer of the Cause? a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 245 A great deferrer, long in hope, grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy.. called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrow.

Deferring (dēfēr'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFER 1; delaying, postponement.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1206 Abide awhile.. Let no sorrow in bin herte bite For no differing. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 This deferring of justice is as damnable before God. 1621 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 After all these frivolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne vpon thee. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 112 By deferring wee presume upon that we have not, and neglect that we have.

Deferring (dēfēr'ing), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That defers; putting off, delaying.

c 1505 LINDSAY (Pitsc.) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 105 Gave them a differing answer which was little to effect.

Deferring, *ppl. a.* 2 [f. DEFER *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] Manifesting deference; deferential.

1820 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxvii. 108 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection.

† Deferve, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *defervere* to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. DE- I. 3 b + *fervere* to boil.] To boil down.

c 1420 *Fallad. on Hush.* xi. 485 Defrut, carone.. Of must is made: Defrut of defervyng Til thicke.

Defervesce (dēfēr'ves), *v.* [ad. L. *defervescere* to cease to boil, cool down, f. DE- I. 6 + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere* to be hot.] *intr.* To cool down.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 735/2 The pamphlet.. has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has deferred.

Defervescence (dēfēr'vesēns), [f. L. *defervescent-em* DEFERVESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat.

1721 BAILEY, *Defervescence*, a growing cool, an abating. 1775 in ASH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease.

(Introduced in German (*defervescence*) by Wunderlich.) 1866 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect of Med.* LIII. 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st.. after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 145 It is evident that.. in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 ROBERTS

Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

† Defervescency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec.; also *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exempt.* v. § 20. 155 After a long time.. they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1684 tr. *Boud's Merc. Compt.* vi. 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (dēfēr'vesēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *defervescent-em*, pr. pplc. of *defervescere* to DEFERVESCE.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. DEFEASANCE, DEFEASE, etc.

Defet, var. of DEFEIT *a.* *Obs.*, wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of DEFEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† Defeurd, *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- + FEUD: on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite, despoite*.] = FEUD.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 22 If the commanders were all at defend one amongst the other.

Defeudalize: see DE- II. 1.

Defesyance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Deffe, obs. forms of DEAF.

|| Defait, *a.* *Her. Obs.* —° [F. *défait*, in OF. *desfait, defait*, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Defait*, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapit.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Defait* or *Decapité*, a term used by the French heralds.

Defame, Defawte, obs. ff. DEFAME, DEFAULT.

Defayt, defette, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Deffe, var. of DAFB *sb.*, fool, stupid fellow.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 315 Yf any brother dyspyssse anoder callenge him knaife or horsen, or deffe.

Deffence, Defform, etc.: see DEFENCE, etc.

Deffer, var. of DEVER *Obs.*, duty.

Defference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

Deffly, erron. form of DEFTLY.

Defhed: see DEAFHEAD.

Defiable (dēfī'āb'l), *a.* 1 *rare.* [f. DEFY *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being defied; † defiant.

1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances* I. 14 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman.

† Defiable, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare* —1. [f. DEFY *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being digested; digestible.

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.

Defial (dēfī'āl), *rare.* [In ME., a. OF. *defaille* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *defer* to DEFY: see -AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng. verb: cf. *denial*.] = DEFIANCE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cliv. iv. He helde the felde and kyng Philip warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and vmbraide, Of his suraunce and othe. 1793 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 King Meliad, And Danayn.. took part In the defial. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (dēfī'āns). Forms: 4 *defye*, 5 *defy*, *diff*, *diffye*, *dyffy*, 5-6 *defi*, *deffy*, *deffiance*, 6 *diffyans*, *diff*, *deffiance*, 5- *defiance*. [a. OF. *defiance*, *deff*, *desf*, the action of defying = Pr. *desfiansa*, Osp. *desfiansa*, It. *disfidanza* = Romanic **disfidantia*, f. *disfidare*, med. L. *diffidare*: see DEFY *v.* 1 and -ANCE. Mod. F. *defiance* in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. *diffidentia* distrust: see DIFFIDENCE.]

† 1. Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 554 Alisander the wryt behelde, And saugh therinne thretyng poemes. And defyaunce, the thrid day. c 1430 LYDG. *Mind. Poems* 92 (Mätz.) Arbachus.. sent to hym, for his mys-governance, Of highte disdayne a ful playne defyaunce. c 1500 *Melusine* 350 They lete make a lettre of defyaunce of whiche the tenour foloweth. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frois.* I. xxiv. 48 That who soeuer wolde any hurte to other, shuld make his defyaunce thre dayes before his dede. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 231 Spaine broke the peace with England.. and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reprov'd, and of least reputation.. the most honourable is with trumpet and herald to proclaim and denounce the warre by publicke defiance. 1640 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* Wks. 238/2 The whole protestant league raised open war against Charles the Fifth.. sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and allegiance toward him.

† 2. At defiance: at enmity or hostility. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 574 Cleave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* III. vii. (1622) 74 The Provincians at defiance with vs. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 28 The two kings.. live at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay dearely for theirs ambition. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 58, I have been ever since the sending of that letter.. at defiance with him.

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. *Cartel of defiance*: see CARTEL and quot.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiance. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Brennus xxv, To sound defiance, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 130 Shall we.. send Defiance to the Traytor?

1639 tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 303 Saluted by a letter of defiance, which marked out the hour and the place where he should come with a second. 1755 JOHNSON, *Defiance*... a challenge to make any impeachment good. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II, v. 64 He could not dispense with answering... Sir Isaac Newton... who had given him a defiance in express terms. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II, ix, 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it.

3. The act of setting at naught; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing force.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance. 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VI, Dis. viii, (R.), This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his most sacred fundamental laws. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV, i, ix, 105 The open disobedience of the order... could be construed only as defiance.

4. Phr. a. To bid defiance to: to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at naught; so to set at defiance.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* II, iii, iii, (1676) 210 He set her [Fortune] at defiance ever after. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The Novatian heresy... bade such express defiance to apostasy. 1757 *Centinel* No. 34 The fire of youth... when agitated by any violent passion... sets everything at defiance. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II*, The Alps. See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III, ix, 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

b. In defiance of: with daring disregard of; setting at naught.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table. 1816 KEATINGE *Trans.* (1817) I, 15 Clung to... in defiance of reason and sensation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv, § 5, 202 Gaveston... was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his capitulation.

† 5. Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection. *Obs.* rare -1.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III, i, 143 Such a warped slip of wilderness Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance, Die, perish.

† 6. Distrust. *Obs.* rare -1. [= mod.F. *défiance*.] 1654 PEVUS *Diary* 6 Jan., Major Holmes... I perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife; but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defiance against him.

Defiant (dēfī'ant), a. [a. F. *défiant*, OF. *des-*, *deff-*, *defiant*, pr. pple. of *desfer*, *défer*: see *DEFY* and *-ANT*. App. quite of modern use.]

1. Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a spirit of defiance.

a. 1837 BRYDGES cited in WORCESTER. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 289 The man's heart that dare rise defiant... against Hell itself. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II, xi, 510 The defiant attitude which she had assumed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II, viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst from her lips.

|| 2. Feeling distrust. [= mod.F. *défiant*.]

1872 LEVER *Ld. Ailgobbin* xv, (1875) 98 He was less defiant, or mistrustful.

Defiantly (dēfī'antly), adv. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 HALLIWELL *Evid. Chr.* 150 The early Christians... defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii, § 3, 487 Buckingham... stood defiantly at his master's side as he was denounced.

Defiantness, rare. [-NESS.] The quality of being defiant.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* Ixi, He answered... speaking with quick defiance.

† **Defiatory**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. *DEFY* v.1, after words like *commendatory*.] Bearing or conveying defiance.

1635 SHRELFORD *Learned Disc.* 276 (T.) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

Defibrinate (dēfī'brīnēt), v. [f. *DE-* II, 1 + *FIBRIN* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of fibrin. Hence **Defibrinated** ppl. a.; **Defibrination**, the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defibrinize** v. [see *-IZE*] = *DEFIBRINATE*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I, 249 Density of defibrinated blood. 1880 *Nature* XXI, 453 On diluting the fresh blood... and exposing it after rapid defibrination. 1881 G. F. DOWDESWELL in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 160, I have not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defibrinize*. 1885 OGILVIE, *Defibrinize*.

† **Deficiency** (dēfī'shens), *Obs.* [ad. late L. *deficientia*, f. *deficient-em* DEFICIENT; see *-ENCE*.] The fact of being deficient; failure, want, deficiency.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, ii, § 4, 11 In these kinds of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficiency. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 20 The deficiency of Parliament hath bin the *Causa Causarum* of all the Mischiefs. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii, 416 Thou in thy self art perfect, and in thee is no deficiency found. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V, a Want of colouring is the capital deficiency of prints. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 Mar., Imputing every deficiency to criminal negligence.

Deficiency (dēfī'shens), [f. as prec.: see *-ENCY*.]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting; failure; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity maintained* v, § 9 The Doctrine of the total deficiency of the visible Church, which... is maintained by divers chief Protestants. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV, v, 188 Scaliger finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less deficiency himselfe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, 246 Escheats... arising merely

upon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded. 1793 BENSPOCK *Math. Evid.* 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* Pref., Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I, i, 83 These particulars might be in excess as well as in deficiency.

b. with a and pl.: An instance of this condition; something wanting; a defect, an Imperfection.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I, 53 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I, v, Wks. 1874 I, 92 Nature has endued us with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 184 The battle... proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, II, vii, 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I, i, iii, 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

c. *Math.* Deficiency of a curve: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1805 CAVLEY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* I, No. III, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz. a curve of the order n with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2) - D$ double points, is said to have a deficiency = D . 1893 FORTHY *Theory of Functions* 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation.

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc. falls short of the expenditure; a deficit; hence *deficiency act, bill, law* (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency); the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence *deficiency account, statement*.

2. attrib.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law. 1807 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 9/2 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement.

Deficient (dēfī'shnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *deficient-em*, pr. pple. of *deficere* to fail, orig. to undo, to away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. *DE-* I, 6 + *facere* to make, do. Cf. mod.F. *déficient* (1754 in Hatzf.).] A. adj.

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short in something; defective.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I, iii, 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* A. iv, Howsoever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1651 T. RUON *Euclyde* A iv, The (Manuscript) Copie, in many places, was deficient. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell (1669) 74 In the point of murder... we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples... set it in other Countreys. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 19, 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 74 ¶ 1 Men complain... of deficient memory. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The best women are woefully deficient in knowledge about health. 1891 *Law Times* XCII, 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 per cent.

† b. *Gram.* = DEFECTIVE a. 5. *Obs.* c. *Arith.* Deficient number: a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. d. *Geom.* Deficient hyperbola: a cubic curve having only one asymptote. † e. *Mus.* Applied to any interval diminished by a comma. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Defective, or Deficient Nouns, in grammar. *Ibid.*, Deficient Hyperbola. *Ibid.*, Deficient numbers. Such, e. g. is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4; which, together, only make 7. 1753 *Ibid.*, Supp. s.v. Interval, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tooe Major.

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking; insufficient, inadequate.

1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell (1669) 70 If I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III, iv, 333 Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II, 109 Hallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I, 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid.

† 3. Deficient cause: that 'deficiency', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result. *Obs.*

The conception and the phrase (*causa deficiens*) appear first in St. Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a defect, could have no efficient, but only a deficient cause. It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic-Arminian controversy in 16-17th c., in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked. Cf. DEFECTIVE a. 6. [ST. AUGUSTINE *De Civ. Dei* XII, vii, Nemo igitur querat efficientem causam malæ voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectio est, sed defectio; deficiere namque ad eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam.] 1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Anax.* Osor. 204 And heretof

commeth the destruction of the reprobates... efficient cause wherof consisteth truly in every of their own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God. 1598 HANCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 666 It [the cause of evil and sin] is no efficient but a deficient cause. 1658 WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 40 There are sins of omission... and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sins are to be imputed. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV, II, vi, § 3, 380 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil; because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient. 1678 *Ibid.* IV, III, vi, 195 Gods concurrence is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin.

† 4. Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV, vi, 23 He looke no more, Least my brains turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x, 438 A... giddy headed Foole, (full of deficient Vapours).

† B. sb. *Obs.*

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present. b. The want or absence of something; a deficiency.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients. 1660 SHABROCK *Vegetables* I, Lord Bacon... reckons it among the Deficients of Natural History. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I, 263 To y^e mercer for deficients to my new suit.

2. *Gram.* A defective noun.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Like the *Qum Genus* in the Grammar, being Deficients, or Redundants, not to be brought under any Rule.

3. A person who fails to do what is required; a defaulter.

1697 Col. Rec. *Pennsylva.* I, 521 V^a Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor y^e names of the deficients. 1759 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Ch. Life* Scott. (1885) I, i, 22 note, The deficients have all engaged to do it.

Deficiently, adv. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a deficient manner; defectively, insufficiently.

1702 ECHARD *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 299 After she had sacrificed many of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her. 1818 TODD, *Deficiently*, in a defective manner.

Deficite, *obs.* var. of DIFFICILE a.

† **Deficients**, a. *Obs.* rare. [irreg. f. L. *déficere* to fail; cf. DEFICIENT.] Deficient, lacking.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Because they have been so deficiouse of knowledge.

Deficit (dēfī'sit, dēfī'sit). [a. F. *déficit* (1690 in Hatzf.), a. L. *déficit* 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from *déficere*: see DEFICIENT), formerly used in inventories, etc., to designate things wanting.]

A falling short, a deficiency; the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets.

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII, 122/1 The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II, 209 They see a great deficit in their revenues. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a surplus... instead of a deficit, as here. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 215 The harder sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated.

De fide: see *DE* I, 4.

Defie, *obs.* form of DEFY v. and sb.

Defied (dēfī'd), ppl. a. [f. DEFY v.1 + *-ED*.] Treated with defiance, challenged, braved.

1816 BYRON *Stanzas to Augusta* (t.) vi, There's more in one soft word of Thine than in the world's defied rebuke.

Defier (dēfī'ar), [f. DEFY v.1 + *-ER*.] One who defies, challenges, or braves.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV, xiii, 126 Zatanisich, which signifieth... defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight agaynst tenne. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v, i, 120, I am... To those that boast, and have not, a defyer. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* v, i, This Defier of the Gods. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II, (1863) 372 The girls... more sturdy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.

† **Defiguration** (dēfīgū'rā'shōn), *Obs.* [n. of action from mod.L. *dēfigūrāre* to disfigure, f. *DE-* I, 6 + *figūrāre* to figure, *figūra* figure; cf. F. *défigurer*.] The action of disfiguring; marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II, lii, 73 b, By such defiguration they do shew very horrible. 1628 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1666) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited. 1830 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II, 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur.

† **Defigure**, v.1 *Obs.* [a. OF. *defigurer* (12th c.), var. of *des-*, *deffigurer*, mod.F. *défigurer*:—late L. and Rom. *dēfigūrāre* to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DISFIGURE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2340 Horribely defygurd thurgh syn. 24... *Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt, thi eyne beth depe hollowed.

† **Defigure** (dēfī'giū), v.2 *Obs.* [f. *DE-* I, 3 + *FIGURE* v. (cf. *depict*, *delineate*).]

1. *trans.* To represent by a figure or image; to figure, delineate.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkover's Bk. Physica* 114/2 To be... defigured or portraited in woode. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 844 Two stones as they are bere defigured.

2. *fig.* To represent symbolically, symbolize.
1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* ii. 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man.

† **Defil**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* To be or become stupid;
= dialectal *daffle*; see *DAFF v.*

1590 LEVINS 126/37 To défil, neutre, stupé.
Defilade (defilād), *sb.* *Fortif.* [f. *DEFILE v.* 3 + -ADE. *Defilade* in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to *DEFILE v.*] = *DEFILLEMENT* 2.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. *Ibid.* 111 It often happens . . . that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. 1855 PORTLOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 801/2 It is preferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ii. 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called *defilade*.

Defilade (defilād), *v.* *Fortif.* [f. *DEFILE v.* 3] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (*Stoqueler Mil. Encycl.*). Hence *Defilading vbl. sb.*

1888 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from . . . the hill . . . may be everywhere at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. *Ibid.* 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. *Defilement*. The operation . . . called *Defilement*, or *Defilading*, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 209 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

Defile (dēfīl, dēfīl), *sb.* 1 Formerly 7-9 *dēfilé*, 8 *dēfilée*. [a. F. *dēfilé* (17th c.), ppl. sb. from *dēfiler* to *DEFILE v.* 2: the final -e was formerly often made -ee in Eng., but being generally written -e without accent, has come to be treated as *e* mute, the word being identified in form with *DEFILE v.*]

1. *Mil.* A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; *esp.* (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

a. *dēfilé*, *dēfilée*.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2064/2 They repassed the Defilés on the side of the Moras. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a *Defile* or narrow Passage. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/2 In a Defilee between a great Moras and the River Adige. 1720 OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 340 He was seized in the Defilees of those Mountains. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 259 The Regiment passes a defile, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, *Defile*.

b. *defile*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile. 1719 DE FÖE *Crisoe* i. xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 437 Constantine had taken post in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxii. By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles Fatal to Roman rashness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr., *dēfilé*.)

1835 in H. GREVILLE *Diary* 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *defile* of the troops. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* iii. 100 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys.

Defile, *sb.* 2 *Fortif. rare.* [f. *DEFILE v.* 3] The act of defilading a fortress.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Defile (dēfīl), *v.* 1 Also 5-6 *defyle*. [An altered form of *defoul*, *defoil*, by association with *FILE v.* *DEFOUL*, orig. a. OF. *dēfouler* 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. *foul*, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs *befoul* and *befile*, also *foul* and *file* (the latter -OE. *fylan* nmlaut deriv. of OE. *fīl*, *foul*); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of *defile* beside *defoul*. What share, if any, the variant *defoil* had in the process does not appear.]

† 1. *trans.* To bruise, maul: cf. *DEFOUL v.* *Obs.* c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* (C) 7317 Men ne may . . . Tearen the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine bace and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr. *Ja tant n'iert batuz ne torchiez. Rime beguile*].

2. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, or cleanness of.

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Letters written were founde vndefiled at the end of the yere.] 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, 1 *defyle*, I *arraye* or *soyle* a thing. *Je salue* . . . This garment is sore defyled. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix. 31 Yet

shuldest thou dyppe me in y^e myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. 1594 LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 165 An evyll birde that defiles hys own nest. 1626 J. PVER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate. *fig.* 1885 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, i. ii. iii. 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully.

c. 1325 [see *DEFILE*]. c. 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 104 I am . . . defyled with synne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 63 Domician . . . was . . . in his last yerres al defyled with vices. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defile the man. 1555 *Tract* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defyled with blood by the Pope's sword! 16. . . STILLINGFLEET (J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. 1747 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs.* Cf. *DEFOUL* 4.

a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 She wold not be defylde With spot or wem of man. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, 1 *defyle*, I *ravysshe* a mayden of her maydenhed, *Je viole*. . . God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H. J. She that . . . hathe lever to dey than to be defiled. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor . . . took her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1718 *Priora Solomon* iii. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defild. 1769 BARNES *Comm.* iv. 208 It must . . . appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled.

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to desecrate, profane.

[Cf. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 335 And þat þis haly place be fyled.] 1500 WYCLIF's *Wyclif* (1828) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuaries. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

b. To render ceremonially unclean.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 44 Ye shal not defyle your selues on any maner of crepynge beast. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe . . . hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — *John* xviii. 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. It is a criminal offence . . . for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man.

† 6. To sully the honour of, to dishonour. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 29 b, This foule mouthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 410 Come, recreant . . . He whip thee with a rod. He is defild that draws a sword on thee. 1708 SWIFT *Let. Sacram. Test.* However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands.

† 7. *absol.* To cause defilement or filth; to drop excrement. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the preeynct of the church. 1566 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

† 8. *intr.* To become foul or unclean. *Obs.*

1673 J. CARVE *Nat. & Princ. Love* 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

Defile (dēfīl), *v.* 2 *Mil.* [a. F. *dēfiler* (1648 in *Hatzf.*), f. *DE* - I. 6 + *file* sb., *FILE*.]

1. *intr.* To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also *transf.*

1705 A. R. *Accompl. Officer* vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Defiling should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 393 He began by making the troops defile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The division . . . defiled on the right. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 111 That long procession of being which . . . is still defiling across the stage.

2. *trans.* To traverse by files. ? *Obs.*

1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane.

Defile, *v.* 3 *Fortif. rare.* [a. F. *dēfiler* (14th c. *desfilier* to unthread, in *Hatzf.*), f. *dē*, *DE* - I. 6 + radical part of *enfiler* (= *dēscensiler*): see *ENFILE*, *ENFILEADE*] = *DEFILADE v.*

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Defiled (dēfīld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEFILE v.* 1 + -ED.] Polluted, sullied.

[c. 1325 E. E. *Allil. P.* A. 724 Bot he com byder ry3t as a chyld. . . Harmles, trwe and vndefylde.] 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Defyled as a thyng that is soyled, *polu*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) p. iii. Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.

Hence † **Defiledness**.

1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 328 The corruption and defilednesse of nature, which man brings with him into the world. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541. I speake of a defiledoesse of heart.

Defilee, *obs.* form of *DEFILE sb.* 1

Defilement 1 (dēfīlment). [f. *DEFILE v.* 1 + -MENT.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 466 When lust . . . Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 The Chaste cannot rake into such filth without Danger of Defilement. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii. Where . . . It might abide . . . From all defilement safe. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON

Audi Alt. III. cxxxii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* anything that defiles.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Y^e holy land was at length purged from y^e defilements and filthines, wherewith it was beraied. 1643 MILTON *Divorce Pref.* (1851) 16 Marriage lay in disgrace . . . as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement. 1699 W. SALMON *Arts Chirurgica* Title-p. Removal of Defilements. 1824 H. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1871 *Echo* 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

Defilement 2. *Fortif.* [a. mod. F. *dēfilement* (1785 in *Hatzf.*), f. *dēfiler*: see *DEFILE v.* 3] The act or operation of defilading.

1816 in *JAMES Militt. Dict.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 51 The operation . . . called *Defilement*, or *Defilading*, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. *Defilement* in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

Defiler (dēfīlēr). [f. *DEFILE v.* 1 + -ER.] One who defiles; also *fig.* of things.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (R.), As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonies. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles*, a defiler of women, a defouler of maydes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 383 Thou bright defiler Of Himens purest bed. 1719 ADDISON (J.), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

Defiliation, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DE* - II. 1 + *L. fili-us* son, *fili-a* daughter + -ATION, after *affiliation*.] Deprivation of a son.

1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Praise Chimney-Sw.*, The recovery of the young Montagu [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

Defiling (dēfīlīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DEFILE v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *DEFILE v.* 1; defilement.

1585 ABR. SANDVS *Serm.* (1841) 67 We need not their after-cleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girard. Prel.* in *Holmshd* II. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holic sanctuaries. 1846 KEBLE *Lyræ Innoc.* (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

Defiling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defiles.

Hence **Defilingly** *adv.*

1889 MONA CAIRO *Wing of Azzael* I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

Definability (dēfīnābīlīti). [f. *next* + -ITY.] The quality of being definable.

1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 390 Many . . . profound theologians . . . have impugned its definability. a. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

Definable (dēfīnābīl), *a.* [f. *DEFINE v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being defined.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 291 (R.) Great variety . . . of . . . opportunities, not definable particularly. 1682 DAYDEN *Relig. Laici Pref.* (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* LVII. 45/2 The ordinary predicate, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence **Definably** *adv.*

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

Define (dēfīn), *v.* Forms: 4 *define*, 4-6 *diff*-, *defyne*, 5 *deffyne*, 5-6 *diffine*, *dyffyne*, 5- *define*. [ME., a. Anglo-F. and OF. *definire* to end, terminate, determine = Pr. *definir*; a Romanic parallel form to L. *definire* to end, terminate, bound (f. *DE* - I. 3 + *finire* to end, FINISH), whence It. *definire*, Sp. *definir*, Pr. and OF. *definir*, *definir*. *Definir*, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by *definir*, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. *dēfinire*. In mod. English also *define* is in sense the representative of L. *definire*. A parallel form *diffinire*, with *dis*- (see *DE* - I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms *diffiner*, *desfinir*, *diffinir* (14-17th c.) in F.; thence the Eng. variants in *deff*-, *diff*-, *dyff*-.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring to an end. Also *intr.* To come to an end. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 344 For though your loue laste a season Wayte vpon the conclusion, And eke how that ye determinen And for the more part diffynen. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorney the excheatour, to defynne an offyse aftytr Water Gorges thete, xx. s. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne: The fyft at Cadwaladry I haue also diffyned. 1562 PYRAMUS & Th., (Alas my loue) and lue ye yet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?

† b. To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. iii. 199 And as for al othir controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 3 These warlike Champions . . . Assembled were in the challeunge to define. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* ii. (1614) 41/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. a. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.

2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent of; to settle the limits of. Also *fig.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxl. 315 Gouttes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the end of my labour agensat my wille. 1843 PARSCOTT *Mexico* l. 16 The limits already noticed as defining its permanent territory. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) l. 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city... were strictly defined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

b. To make definite in outline or form. (See also DEFINED.)

1815 WORDSW. *Essay Wks.* (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1869 IVNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 174 For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined.

† 3. To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. ii. 30 Quhiliks na way diffynis The force nor strength of luf with his hard bandis! 1624 DE LAUNE *tr. Du Montin's Logick* 27 God is... so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely; to fix, decide; † to decide upon, fix upon.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 120 All the lordis for that samyn thing, And common peplil... did defyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/2 The first canon defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 510 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined. c1794 *Ibid.* l. 158 Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J.* Quincy 280 He 'defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

† b. *intr.* To determine, decide. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 362 Forthi I thus defyne:—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortuna Aye properte; her yiftes ben commune. 1408 HOCCLIVE *Letter of Cupid* 463 Than wol we thus concluden and diffyne: we yow comaunde... that, of thise false men our reile foon, ye do punyshment. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes. 1582 MUNDAY *Disc. E. Camphion* Cb. Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience. 1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 450 The viusit iudge... when hee deffine amisse of lands and properte.

† 5. To state precisely or determinately; to specify. (Const. with *obj. clause* or *simple obj.*) *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 834 Wherfore I wol defyne... That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele is his world here. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 166 b. The day of iudgement can no man diffine. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 46 Cardan plainly diffineith, that Amber is a mineral. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* l. (1682) 80 Even clouds... may reach much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defin'd.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make precise statement.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xciii. Sel. Wks. I. 330 Men shuldnen not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem. c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 17 a. Of her byrth fyrst he doth diffyne. 1570 Act 13 *Elia*. c. 7 § 2 Persons being Bankrupt as is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 54 (R.) How then can such men define upon other regions... whether they were inhabited or not.

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use: To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. l. (1859) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 CAXTON *Curial's* That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte I wyl descryue and diffyne it to the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b. What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth... diffynynge or describyng it in this wyse. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 Cicero diffineith trewe glory to be a fame of many and grete desertes. 1677 GALI *Crit. of Gentiles* iv. 292 He that perfectly comprehendeth and defines a thing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 r1 Hudibras has defined nonsense (as Cowley does wit) by negatives. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 257 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking. 1846 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared by its name. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a word). [Not recognized by J.]

1538 MORR *Consul. Tindale* Wks. 608/2 All hys other significationis I lette passe... except onely that which he hath also diffyned false. 1553 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needes have these Predicamentis ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define *Pastern* 'the knee of a horse'. 1885 DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 86 Horse cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than as a well-known quadruped, used as a beast of burden and in war.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To frame or give a precise description or definition.

1837 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 200 For that of love so derely he define. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Then only we know certainly, when we can define. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Intro. Wks. I. 97 When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 81 Hang it, Arthur, why do you set me defining?

7. *transf.* Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of.

1633 G. HEARDE *Temple, Invitation* ii. Come ye hither all, whom wine doth define, Naming you not to your good. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd of all things that define a magistrate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* i. iii. 180 The *tenet ensemble* of properties which define the character of the natural group, class, or order.

8. To separate by definition, to distinguish by special marks or characteristics (*from*). *rare.*

1807-8 W. LAVINO *Salmag.* xii. (1860) 280 By this is defin'd The top from the man of refinement and mind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* l. xxxiv. 456 It is difficult to define the subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

Defined (dɪfɪnd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.] Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked. Also *fig.*

a1797 NEWTON (J.), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual.

Hence **Defin'dly** *adv.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii. Defin'dly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky.

Definement (dɪfɪnmənt), *rare.* [*a. obs. F. definement* (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. *de-, def-, diffin-* (see Godef.) termination, end, *f. OF. definer*: see DEFINE *v.*]

1. Definition, description.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 117 Sir, his definition suffers no perdition in you. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 Definement is always by the contrary. Everything is defined by its contrary: night by day, dark by light.

† 2. Limitation, restriction. *Obs.*

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* l. ii. 16 This Legall Allay and definement of Power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority.

Definer (dɪfɪnər), [*f. DEFINE v.* + -ER 1.]

One who or that which defines.

1569 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithfull definer wee have him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Pope Wks.* IV. 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses, Gl.* Men Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (dɪfɪnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFINE; definition.

1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlii. 13 The diffynynge, or certeyntee, therof [*definitio ejus*] vn to the lippe... therof in campas, o palme. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diffynynge, diffynissement, diffinition. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 Plato in his... defining of naturall dignities. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char. Ded. Aij.* The business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 292 This defining is philosophy.

Defining, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defines.

1773 J. ROSS *Patricide* i. 17 (MS.) Defining ears, which idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

† **Definish**, *v. obs. rare.* In 4 diffynisse, -iash.

[*ad. OF. defyniss-, diffyniss-*, lengthened stem of *definir*: see DEFINE.] *trans.* To define.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 88 Pilke goode pat pou hast diffynissid a tytel her byfome.

Definite (dɪfɪnɪt), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 diffynite, 7 definit. [*ad. L. definitus* defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, *pa. ppl.* of *definire*: see DEFINE. Cf. *obs. F. definit*, -ite (1504 in Godef.)]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Either it is an infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende... Those questions are called definite, which set forth a matter, with the... naming of place, tyme, and persone. c1586 SIDNEY (J.), The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1726 AVLIFFER *Parergon* 50 In a charge of Adultery, the Accuser ought to set forth... some certain and definite time. 1843 LAMA *Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard*, Those uneasy sensations... worse to bear than any definite pains or aches. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 85, I must give some decided and definite answer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 238 Even this class [serfs] had now acquired definite rights.

b. *transf.* Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* l. vi. 43 Idiots in this case of fauour, would be wisely definite. c1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. vii. § 7 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babylon. *Mod.* Be more definite in your statements.

2. *Gram.* a. Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. b. Of verbs: = Finite. *rare.* c. *Definite article*: a name for the demon-

strative adjective *the*, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. d. *Past or preterite definite*: the name in French Grammar of the tense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek aorist and English simple past: e.g. *il vint*, he came.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1765 W. WARR *Grammar* l. xlii. 103 'The' is called the definite article. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 158 The verb in this character [*i.e.* infinitive] may be... used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 68 *The* is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, 'Give me *the* book'. 1855 FORRER *Hindustani Gram.* (1868) 18 Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article... of the language prefixed to them. 1874 R. MORRIS *Chaucer's Prose*, etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Intro. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in -e in all cases of the singular.

3. *Bot.* a. Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called *centrifugal* or *determinate*.

b. Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 1876 J. D. HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence... are all reducible to two types... Indefinite and Definite, or... Indeterminate and Determinate.

B. *sb.* 1. Something that is definite; *spec.* in *Gram.*: † a. A definite tense; b. A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1530 PALSGR. Intro. 31 The fyrst [conjugation] is chesly ruled by F, saufe that in his diffynities he tortheth into A. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 144 Fanny... has no other counters to play with, but futilities and definites. 1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 55 The Latin nouns in *io* [as *actio*] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signified only a certain number of acts, and not action in general.

† 2. 'Thing explained or defined' (J.). *Obs.*

1726 AVLIFFER *Parergon* 110 Special Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the general, and the general again, is nothing else but a *Definite* of the *Special*.

Definitely (dɪfɪnɪtli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 4. 265 He must definitely acknowledge him. c1800 H. BLAIR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), (Middle age) cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled.

Definiteness (dɪfɪnɪtnəs), [*-NESS*] The quality of being definite.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Definiteness*, certainty, limitedness. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ix. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm.

Definition (dɪfɪnɪʃən), *Forms:* a. 4-6 diffynioun, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*), 5-6 -tion, etc., 6 *Sc.* -tioun; β. 5-6 defi-, 6 defynicion (o, 6- definition. [*a. OF. de-, diffinicion* (also *definicion*), *ad. L. definitio-em* (also in MSS. *diff-*), *n.* of action from *definire*: see DEFINE. Cf. *Pr. diff-, defynicio*, *Sp. definicion*, *It. definizione*].

† 1. The setting of bounds or limits; limitation, restriction. *Obs. rare.*

c1384 CHAUCER *Wife's Prose* 25 Yit herd I never tellen... Upon this nombre diffynicion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 403 b/2 Thenne said he ben they knownen which men shal suffer thysse passyons without diffynicion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; *spec.* a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. *Obs. exc.* in specific use.

1382a WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 36 Diffynicion, or dome [*i.e.* determination] is fully don. 1539-43 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 A final decree, sentence, judgement, diffinition, and determination. 1552a A. HAMILTON *Catch.* (1848) 41 The determinations and diffinitions of general counsellis. 1634 R. H. SALERNE *Regiment* 13 This question... whether a man should eat more at Dinner, or at Supper. For definition hereof, it is to be noted [etc.]. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* [councils'] authority, discredited their definitions. 1864 J. H. NAWMAN *Apoc.* 392 Infallibility cannot act outside of a definite circle of thought, and it must in all its decisions, or definitions, as they are called, profess to be keeping within it.

3. *Logic*, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understanding by Words, what Idea the Term defin'd stands for. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Definition* (with *Logicians*), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 226 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false. 1860 AAR. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 54. 82 Definition

expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it. — 69. 111. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing; a statement or form of words by which anything is defined.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Some thynges haue but one dyffynycyon. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. i. 2. I desire more to knowe compuncion þen his diffynicion. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of the substance is a speech which sheweth the very nature of the thing. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. v. Mijb. Of quadrangles. . . there are five sortes, as appeareth in the Diffinitions. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv. His victories but royal robberies. And his true definition—A Thief. 1710 STRELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1758 JOHNSON *Jargon* No. 1 ¶ 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

5. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]

1500 Wyclif's *Wyclif* Sub-Title, A verye brefediffinition of these wordes, *Hoc est corpus meum*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of a word is any manner of declaration of a word. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such . . . as indicate a genius of the highest rank. . . A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 87 No [dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

6. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; *spec.* the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 REEVE *Brittany* 137 We were content . . . to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 125 The stratification . . . was shown with great beauty and definition. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* ii. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. *gen.* Definiteness, precision, exactitude. *rare.* 1866 ARCVLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. *Comb.* 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

Definitional, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1869 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

Definitive (dēfīnī'tiv), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *definitif*, *-inytif*, *-ynytif* (e, 5 *defynityfe*, *defenytyffe*, 6 *dyffinatyue*, *defynityue*, 6-7 *definitive*, 7 *definative*, 6- *definitive*. [a. OF *definitif*, *definitif*, *-ive* (12th c.), ad. L. *dēfīnī'tivus*, f. ppl. stem of *definire* to define.]

A. adj. Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in *definitive sentence*, and the like.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 172 The luge answerd of þis in his absence I may not 3ine diffynityt sentence. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. H vñ. the thief was . . . taken. . . and by sentence diffynityt was hangyd. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowynge, or [=ere] they had answers dyffynatyue. 1583 STRUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 106 Maye they as Cypatall Iudges, geue defynityte sentence of lyfe and death vpon malefactors. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgement definitive is given, and may not be repealed. 1688 *Answe. Talon's Plea* 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 17 Expecting a definitive answer. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 84 The definitive treaty is now signed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

† b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 432 Neuer crane him, we are definitive. Away with him to death. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptical than definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104. I will make you . . . my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In *Biol.* opposed to *formative* or *primitive*, as *definitive organs*, *definitive aorta*.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.), [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. Other Authors

write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* iii. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 10th December, 1799. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms of Animal Life* 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

† 3. *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to *circumscriptive*. *Obs.* [1529, 1624 see DEFINITELY 2.] 1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions. . . are but snares. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive *Ubi*, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitive, and punctual, in this point. 1864 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; esp. in *Gram.* (Formerly used of the DEFINITE article, and of the FINITE verb.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, s.v. *Article, Definitive Article*, the article (*the*) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. 1765 W. WARD *Gram.* iv. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb . . . in the singular number: as, 'A company of troops was detached'. 1854 ELLICOTT *Galat.* 87 The . . . definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or outline. *rare.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

B. sb. (the *adj.* used *ellipt.*)

† 1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. *Obs.*

1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infantis Unbapt.* 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnatorie sentence and cruell definitive? 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. 1804 *Europ. Mag. in Spirit Pub. Trals.* (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. *Gram.* A definitive word.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 179 Definitives . . . are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' *articuli*, *ἀρτῑκῑ*. They are of two kinds, either those properly . . . so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as *this*, *that*, *any*, &c. 1786-98 H. TOOKER *Purley* I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added,—the definitive, or article. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives . . . they cannot be united with such words as are . . . as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (dēfīnī'tivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitively.

1531-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie . . . shall be . . . finallye and diffinitively adged and determined within the Kynges iurisdiction. 1639 GENTILIS *Servit's Inquis.* xxxvi. (1676) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time. 1659 MILTON *Civil Power in Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session . . . can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xlii. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 132 Henry . . . definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

† 2. *Metaph.* So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see *prec.* 3. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cymcrised in place . . . yet are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1624 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Mouth's Logick* 27 The Philosophers . . . say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say . . . that they are here, or there, and not els-where. 1711 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 96.

Definitiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being definitive; definitiveness, decisiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Definitiveness*, decisiveness, etc. 1841 BLACKW. *Mag. L.* 160 Southey is . . . thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

Definitize, *v. rare.* [f. DEFINITE *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make definite.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 The Church . . . definitized and generalized opinions. 1882 BLACKW. *Mag.* Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitized.

Definitor (defīnī'tōr). Also 7 *defīnītor* [a. L. *dēfīnītor*, agent-n. from *dēfīnīre* to DEFINE.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iii. (1655) 7 When the Provincial Chapter is kept, then . . . there one named by name of Procurator or Definitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the General. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, Bonaventure* VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 15 note, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

† 2. A kind of surveying instrument: see *quots.* 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 153 This whole Instrument . . . consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 The instrument will show the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point. . . below the plane of the dial . . . which instrument he calls a Definitor.

Definitude (dēfīnītūd). [f. L. *dēfīnītus*, DEFINITE, after *infinitude*, *multitude*: see *TULE*.] The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 Sir W. HAMILTON *Study Math. Discuss.* (1852) 275 Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 332 Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 VETCH *Lucretius* 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

† **Defix** (dēfīks), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēfīx*, ppl. stem of *dēfīgēre* to fasten down, f. DE- I. 1 + *fīgēre* to FIX, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. *dēfīx-us*, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

trans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the messengere defixide in to the erthe schewed a premonestacion and as a begynnege of fighite. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. ii. 89 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme province of the north. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed vpon them. 1664 H. MORRIS *Myst. Iniq.* 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel, seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* ii. i. (1713) 146 When a man . . . defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that.

Hence † **Defixed**, *defixt* ppl. *a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some . . . object.

† **Defixion** (dēfīk'sjən). *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dēfīxīō-em*, n. of action f. *dēfīgēre* to fasten down, etc. (see *prec.*)] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

Deflagrability, *rare.* [f. next: see *-ITY*.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

Deflagrable (de-flāgrā'b'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēflāgrā-re* to DEFLAGRATE + *-BLE*.]

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

Deflagrate (de-flāgrēt), *v. Physics.* [f. L. *dēflāgrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēflāgrāre* to burn away, burn up, consume, f. DE- I. 3 + *flāgrāre* to burn.]

1. *trans.* To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deflagrate*, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 208 When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. *intr.* To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor. . . it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 HARLEY *Med.* 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Hence **Deflagrated**, **Deflagrating** ppl. *adjs.*

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony. 1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 78 A black residuum is left. . . which . . . when heated . . . is found to be deflagrating. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 229 The deflagrated charcoal.

Deflagration (de-flāgrā't'sjən). [ad. L. *dēflāgrātīō-em*, n. of action from *dēflāgrāre* to DEFLAGRATE. Cf. mod. F. *déflagration*.]

† 1. The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre. a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wtd.* iii. iv. viii. § 2 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration. . . in Constantinople. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 By sup. posing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1788 POTTER *Sophocles* Pref. to *Edipus* (R.) Till the mountain . . . discharges its torrent fires, which . . . carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 547 In Fifeshire . . . a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Lecl. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxix. 381 We

see...the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

† b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. v. (1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. *Physics*. The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Nor were all its inflammable parts consumed at one deflagration. 1674 Phil. Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflagration*. In Chymistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunelle* and *Regulus of Antimony*. 1754 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 679 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 282 Galvanic batteries... the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 228 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

Deflagrator (de-flăgr'atôr). [agent-n. in L. form, from *deflagrâre* to DEFLAGRATE.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

1824 LONGV. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanic heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator. 1829 WEEKES in *Mech. Mag.* VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle. 1876 S. KENN. *Mss. Catal.* No. 1256 Hare's Calorimeter, or Deflagrator.

Deflate (dĕflăt'), v. [f. L. *deflāt*, ppl. stem of *deflāre*, to blow away, f. DE- I. 2 + *flāre* to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as DE- I. 1, down, or DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence *Deflation*.

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 498/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon. 1892 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gas*, Aug. 229 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

Deflect (dĕflĕkt'), v. [ad. L. *deflectĕre* to bend aside, or downwards; f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *flexĕre* to bend.] I. *trans.*

1. To bend down. Cf. DEFLECTED 2. 1630 LORD *Evanians* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids... and with their knees deflected under them.

2. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 491 The current seemed to be deflected away from the face of the cliff. 1860 TRISTRAM *St. Sahara* xvii. 287 The French... will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879 G. PARSLOTT *Sp. Telephone* 1 In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

b. *Optics*. To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; esp. to bend away from a body.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 264 The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which it itself formed. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxvii. When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is *inflected*; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or *deflected*. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

3. *fig.* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 66 To avert and deflect him from this enterprise. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. ix. 11. 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom neither thy Importunity nor Threats... could once deflect me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* I. i. 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of *Preslegiau* (easily deflected and altered to *Priest John*). 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected thee.

II. *intr.*

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 T. GREGORY *Astron.* I. 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. *fig.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 39 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*

vi. x. Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their natural colours. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II, The Mind... can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality Mixed Ess.* 81 The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal.

Deflect (dĕflĕkt'), ppl. a. [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in -ct, as *erect*.] Deflected, bent aside.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 105 So swept... The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

Deflected (dĕflĕktĕd), ppl. a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -ED.]

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. CON *Pilgr. Ps.* vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.

2. *Zool. and Bot.* Bent or curved downwards; = DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflected*. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Glandina... eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 The wings... come up to an angle... as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. *Philol.* Used to translate F. *fléchi*, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.

1890 R. T. ELLIOTT *Tr. V. Henry's Compar. Gram.* § 41. 47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (*fléchi*). *Ibid.* 48 I. E. types, *bhēdyh (to trust), weak *bhīdh, deflected *bhōdyh.

Deflecting, vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of the verb DEFLECT.

1653 COCKERAM, *Deflectings*, turnings from good to bad.

Deflecting, ppl. a. [-ING.] That deflects.

Deflecting magnet: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force. 1851-9 SABINE *Man. Sci. Eng.* 91 When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHREWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

Deflection: see DEFLEXION.

Deflective (dĕflĕktiv), a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -IVE. (L. analogies would give *deflexive*.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. BARLOW *Math. Dict.*, *Deflective forces*. 1881 LUNBCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 In 1819, Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle.

Deflectometer (dĕflĕktōmĕtēr). [See -METER.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Deflectometer*, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion.

Deflector (dĕflĕktôr). [f. DEFLECT v. + -OR for -ER: the corresponding form on L. analogies is *deflector*.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e.g. (a) a deflecting magnet; (b) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustable magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used... to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector... The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

† **Deflection**. Obs. — [ad. L. *deflection-em*, n. of action from *deflĕre* to weep over, bewail, f. DE- I. 3 + *flĕre* to weep.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflection*, a bewailing or bemoaning.

Deflex (dĕflĕks), a. [ad. L. *deflex-us*, pa. ppl. of *deflectĕre* to DEFLECT.] = DEFLEXED.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

Deflexed (dĕflĕkst), ppl. a. *Zool. and Bot.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAYLEY *Brit. Insects* 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi. Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed.

Deflexibility. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 262 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

Deflexible (dĕflĕksib'l), a. [f. L. *deflex-us* (see DEFLEX) + -BLE.] Capable of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

Deflexion, deflection (dĕflĕkshn). [ad. L. *deflexiō-em*, n. of action f. *deflectĕre* (ppl. stem *deflex-*) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod. F. *deflexion* (Diet. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as *deflection*). The non-etymological spelling *deflection*, now very common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*,

associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stem in -ct-, as *collection*, *dissection*, etc.]

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In *Mech.* The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In *Entom.* The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1679) 296 The Mahometans signify the same only by a moderate deflexion of the head. 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion. 1879 CANNELL *Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/4 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 292 In 1684, Newton discovered that the moon's deflection in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for *curvature* of path. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 329 They... possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. i. § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Deflections in manners. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. X. 120 We shall point out the deflection, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual depression and depression. 1876 MOXLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Mutarch's Mor.* 1311 By a little deflexion of the name... that Canicular or Dogge starre is called *Worm*. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, II. i. § 2 (1622) 191 That censure of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly be applied unto him. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 34 By a gentle deflection of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 119 *Grym* signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflection, *Grym* came to signify any strength. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1890 IV. 131 note. A practice arose of giving to Greek names in as their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflection.

4. *Electr. and Magn.* The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The variation of the compass is... a deflection and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 TYNDALE *Heat* I. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. *Optics*. The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton *inflexion*, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate *inflexion* and *deflexion*: see quot.)

1674-5 HOOKE *Lect. Light* Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deflection of the Rays of Light*, is a property which Dr. Hook observed 1674... He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction... This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls *Inflexion*. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 Def. 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call *Inflexion*. 2. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed *Deflection*. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* viii. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674... [he] [Hooke]... described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflection of light, as he calls it.

6. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflection*. In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

Deflexionize, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deflexity**. Obs. [f. L. *deflex-us* DEFLEX + -ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see DEFLECT 2 b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may... say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangency, reflexivity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity... these terms... allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

Deflexure (dĕflĕksjūr, -flĕk'sjūr). *rare*. [f. L. *deflex-*, ppl. stem of *deflectĕre* to DEFLECT + -URE: cf. *flexure*.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflexure*, a bowing or bending. 1675 OGLEY *Brit. Pref.* 4 Deductions for the... smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 FLORIST'S *Tral.* 17 The lip...

instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

† **Defloccate**, *v. Obs. rare* = *o*. [f. L. *dēfloc-cāre*, *dēflocūt-* to pluck off, pluck, f. DE- I. 6 + *floc-us* lock, flock.] (See quot.)

1633 COCKERAM, *Defloccate*, to wear out a thing.
Deflorate (dēflō'rēt, de'flōrēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dē-flōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēflōrāre*: see next. Cf. L. *dēflōrēre* to shed its bloom.]

1. *Bot.* Past the flowering state; applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fallen.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflorate*, in botany, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn*. 1838 GRAY *Struct. Bot. Gloss.*, *Deflorate*, past the flowering age.

2. = DEFLOWERED; having lost virginity.

1833 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Deflorate (de'flōrēt), *v. rare*. In 5 *deflorate*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. DE- I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower.]

† 1. *trans.* To deflower (a woman). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cvii. vii. The women euer they diuiciate In euery place, and foully deflostrate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 They [the chaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

Defloration (dēflōrā'jən). In 4-5 *-acioun*, 5-6 *-acion*, *-acyon*, 6 *-atioun*, *defloration*. [a. OF. *defloracion* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēflōrātiō-em* plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of action from *dēflōrāre* to DEFLOWER.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

c 1100 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Pedefloracion of maydens.
1183 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Telling to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 199 He...complanit heuilly the defloracion of his dochteris.
1563 CHESTERE *Lett. IV.* cccxxvi. 198. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* lx. 71 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defloration*, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 271 þe whiche book þis Robert deflored solemneliche, and took out þe beste, so þat it semed þat þat defloracion is now more worþy þan al þe grette volume. 1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. Aijj. The common printed Chronicle, which is...but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 203 Your History, were it reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made those deflorations. 1890 R. ELLIS in *Hermathena* XVI. 184 The deflorations or MSS. containing excerpts.

Deflorator, *rare*. [agent-n. f. L. *dēflōrāre*: see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a book or author.

1647-8 G. LANGBAINE in *Abb. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury.

Deflour, *deflour*, *obs.* forms of DEFLOWER.

† **Deflourish**, *v. Obs.* In 5 *de-*, *difflooryssh*, 6 *deflorisch*. [ad. OF. *de(s) flouriss-*, lengthened stem of *de(s) flourir*, now *dēflōrūr*, to DEFLOWER, f. DE- I. 6 + *flōr*, *flōrūr* to FLOURISH.]

1. *trans.* To deflower; also *fig.* to spoil, ravage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 304 Y^e he shuld...also deflooryssh y^e emperours daughter. *Ibid.* vii. 410 The sayd bysshop...had diffloorysshed a mayden and daughter of the sayde sir Gautier. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* Y. 4 Montgomerie deflorisched by Owen Glindour.

2. *intr.* To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Philib.* iv. 10 It had defloreshed then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† **Defloreshed** *ppl. a.*, having lost its flowers.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xlix. Defloreshed mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† **Deflow**, *v. Obs. rare* = *1*. [f. DE- I. 1 + *flow*, after L. *dēflūere* to flow down or away: see DEFLUENCE, etc.] *intr.* To flow down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

Deflower (dēflōw'ə), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *deflore*, *defloure*, 5-7 *deflowere*, 4-9 *deflower*, 6- *deflower*. [a. OF. *desflorer*, *desflourer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), later *deflorer*, *dēflōrūr* (Cotgr.), mod.F. *dēflōr* = Fr. *deflorar*, Sp. *deflorar*, It. *deflorare*, repr. L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. DE- I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower. With this prob. is blended OF. *desflorir*, *flourir* (14th c.), in 16th c. *deflorir*, mod.F. *dēflōrūr* in same sense, and *intrans.* The form is now assimilated to *flower*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

1384 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 2 The lust of the gelding deflored the yunge woman. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade...Of that she hadde be deflored. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxviii. 278 The whiche...he deflowed of hyr vyrgynite. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 They have thys use that when any man marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be deflored. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloare a virgine. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 164

The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2. *fig.* To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 56 This cite...Was never deflorid be force ne violence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 53 With blude and sweet was all deflorid His face. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Hon. Beautie* 39 That wondrous paterne...laid up in secret store...that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* Aiv. I will not...deflower that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 7 It would never recover its beauty...of late so much deflored. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Actual discovery (as it were) rifles and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 LOWELL *Walton Lit. Ess.* (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary which telegraph or telephone had not deflowered.

† 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 39 þe whiche book Robert Bishop of Hereford deflored. *Ibid.* VII. 271 [see DEFLORATION 2]. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

c 1630 DAUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 173 The freezing winds our gardens do deflore. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. §6 (R.), An earthquake...rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter* 27 Deflow'ring nature's grassy robe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 216 Garlands...From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

Deflowered (dēflōw'əd), *ppl. a.* [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. xvi. Of Cerebus the deflowered pycure...Lyke an horrible gyaunt syce and wonderly. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 24 A deflowered maid. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Argst. Hope* ii. The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflow'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii. She would not turn again to the little looking-glass...knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

Deflowerer (dēflōw'ər). [-ER.] One who deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis...commandit hir to schaw the deflorar of hir chastite. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 180 The punishment of a deflowerer, and a defamer. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xviii. 256 A deflowerer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 *Guardian* No. 123 These deflowers of innocence. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) II. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer.

Deflowering (dēflōw'riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER; violation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for defloouringe of Maydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.* iv. 138 b, Y^e raiushment and deflouring of his daughter. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* 8 Villain...Before the Lord you die, For this deflouring of my wife. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 1 p. 59 Every indecent curiosity...is a deflowing of the mind.

Deflowering, *ppl. a.* That deflowers.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman...he such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man...it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable.

Defluence, bad form of DEFLUXION.

Defluence (de'flūens), *rare*. [f. L. type **dē-fluentia*, f. *dēfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēflūere*, f. DE- I. 1 + *flūere* to flow.] A flowing down or away.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 281 They suffer a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts. 1803 *Methodist Mag.* XXVI. 36 There is a continual defluence and access of parts.

† **Defluency**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of flowing; fluidity.

1665 BOYLE *Hist. Cold* xxi. 630 The cold having taken away the defluency of the oyl.

Defluent (de'flūent), *a. and sb. rare*. [ad. L. *dēfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēflūere* to flow down.] *A. adj.* Flowing down, decurrent. *B. sb.* That which flows down (from a main body).

1654 GAULE *Magastron.* 87 Planets, in respect of motion, posture, aspect; sc. combust, peregrine...applicate, defluent. 1890 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 845/3 This ice...breaking off into icebergs when its defluents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland. *Ibid.* 846/1 The defluents of the inland ice.

† **Defluous** (de'flūus), *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dēflū-us* (f. stem of *dēflūere* to flow down) + -OUS.] Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Defluous*, flowing down, falling, shedding. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* xi. 261 Her most copious and long hairs...were softly defluous.

† **Deflux** (dē'flūks), *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēflux-us* a flowing down, a running off, f. ppl. stem of *dēflūere*: see above.]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion.

1590 H. BUTTES *Dyot's Dry Den.* Aa iij b, Head o' reflowne with brinie deluge of defluxes hot. 1646 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 677 The Deflux of Humors. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxviii. 365 A great deflux of penitent tears. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensp.* 172 A Frontal with Mastic...hinders the deflux of Humors.

2. *transf.* A falling off or shedding. *rare*.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 130 Having suffered a deflux of her wings.

3. *concr.* An effluence, emanation; = DEFLUXION 3 b. *rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1336 But say there should happily be some deflux or effluence that passeth from one

world to another. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind.

† **Deflux**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dēflux*, ppl. stem of *dēflūere*.] *intr. a.* To flow down.

To fall off in influence. Hence **Defluxed** *ppl. a.* 1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Levelled* 9 If we observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone...she defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saturne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 520 It prohibits all fluxions, and coacts the defluxed humors.

Defluxion (dēflūks'jən). Also 7-9 *deflection*. [a. F. *dēfluxion* (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. L. *dēfluxiō-em*, n. of action from L. *dēflūere* to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 14 The defluxione of blude hed payntit ande culloirt all the felidis. 1676 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troph. Saul* i. ii. (1620) 38 The emptying of an Hour-glasse consisteth, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.

† 2. A falling off (of hair). *Obs. rare*.

1668 ROWLAND *Monfey's Theat. Ins.* 945 They cure...defluxion of hair, and the thinnes thereof however contracted.

2. *Path.* a. A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases. b. The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh. Now *rare*, *Obs.*, or *dial.*

1576 LYTE *Dodoens v. xx.* 576 [11] stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled...with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1646 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 11 So doth Cold likewise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluxion upon his throat. 1744 FRANKLIN *Pennsylv. Fire-Places Wks.* (1887) I. 496 Women...get colds...and defluxions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1842 *Abdy Water Cure* (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg...attended with a great defluxion on the part. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

† 3. *concr.* Something that flows or runs down.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined...Plato [callet it] The defluxion of the spinnall marrow. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 (1865) 884 We know...that he can...pour down putrid defluxions from above.

† 4. *fig.* An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. ἀπορροή.] *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by ἀπορροαί ὀφθαλμῶν, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† **Defluxive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēflux*, ppl. stem (DEFLUX v.) + -IVE.] That is characterized by flowing down. Hence **Defluxively** *adv.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veins through the whole frame defluxively.

Defodation: see DEFEDATION.

† **Defoil**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *deffoile*, *diff.*

[ad. F. *defeuille-r*, in 13th c. *des-*, *deffeuiller*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *feuille* leaf. Cf. med.L. *dēfoliāre*.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; = DEFOLIATE v.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. In disburgening and defoiling a vine. *Ibid.* How much thereof must be doilfed. *Ibid.* It is not the manner to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Defoil, *v.* To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see DEFOUL v.

Defoil sb., var. form of DEFOUL sb.

Defoliate (dēfōli'ēt), *a. rare* = *o* [ad. med.L. *dēfoliāt-us*: see next.] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Defoliate (dēfōli'ēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *dēfoliāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *folium* leaf. Cf. DEFOIL.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; also *fig.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 48. 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind...to see it defoliated and withered. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 173 One of these caterpillars...is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1882 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. 435 *Arbutus Unedo* was not only defoliated, but the stems...have been split.

Hence **Defoliator**, that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves.

Defoliation (dēfōli'ājən). [ad. L. type **dēfoliātiō-em*, n. of action f. *dēfoliāre*: see prec. So in mod.Fr.] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 note. The defoliation of deciduous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Defoliation*, the casting off of leaves. 1884 *Nature* 9 Oct. 558/2 The observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees.

Deforce (dēfō'is), *v.* Also 5-6 *deforse*. [a. AF. *deforcer* (11th c.) = OF. *deforcier* (*des-*, *def-*), f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *forcier*, *forcer* to FORCE (or from the Romanic forms of these): in med.L. *dif-*, *deforciare* (Du Cange). Cf. EFFORCE, ENFORCE.]

1. *Law.* (*trans.*) To keep (something) by force

or violence (*from* the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

[1292] BRITTON I. xix. § 8 Nos eschetes defforcez (*transl.* Eschets deforced from us). *Ibid.* iii. xxi. § 1 Tiel q' la . . . rente deforced tient (*tr.* who holds the rent deforced).] c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxx. i. Arthur, emperor of Rome by title of right, [Which deforced] by Lucius Romain, pretending hym for emperor of night. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 28 Command B. that . . . he . . . restore to M. . . her reasonabill dowrie. . . And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and detains the samine fra her. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat . . . off the island of May. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 It sometimes happens . . . that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [*deforce la garde a cell q' major droit ad.*]

† b. *gen.* To take or keep away by force. *Obs.* 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy II. xiv. For you my wyfe, for you myne owne Helene, That be deforced for me, welaway. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* I. 215 (R.) This Lowys . . . married the daughter of Guy . . . the which after, for nerynesse of kynne, was deforced from the said Lowys.

2. To eject (a person) by force from his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to deprive wrongfully.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dimes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 7 Personnes . . . dysseased, deforced, wronged, or otherwise . . . put from their lawfull inheritance. 1866 FRANK *Lacies Nobilitie* 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessor of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd . . . of her right. 1604 FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 57 A Nuper obijt ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 105 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. *Sc. Law.* To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. xi. (1877) 1. 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaria or sergeant. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 In case the officer . . . beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officers, and stops the taking of poynds. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii. If you interrupt me in my duty, I will . . . declare myself deforced. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

† 4. To commit rape upon, to force. *Sc. Obs.* 1528 *LYNDEAN Dreime* 1098 Tak tent, how prydfyl Targumne tynt his crown, For the defforsing of Lucres. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 173 Mogallus . . . deforsit virginis and matronis.

† Deforce, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [*f.* the vb.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay . . . sall restore to James lord Hammiltoun . . . a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat. *Ibid.* 38 That he has made na defors.

Deforcement (dɛfɔːsmɛnt). *Law.* [*a.* AF. and OF. *deforcement* (12th c.), *f.* *deforcer*; in med. L. (Scotch Stat.) *deforciammentum*; see *prec.* and -MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, *Law Lex.*); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* cxxxv. 137 Gif any man complaines . . . that he is vnjustlie deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement . . . the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 179 The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold . . . is that by deforcement. *Ibid.* 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

2. *Sc. Law.* The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 In all actiones of deforcementes, and breaking of arrestmentes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* a. An deforcement done to the kings officer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 22 note. The thieves were collecting . . . in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stormoarg for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

Deforcer (dɛfɔːsɜː). Also 6-9 deforceor, 6 *Sc.* -forsare, 7 -forsour. [*a.* AF. *deforcour*, -eor, *f.* *deforcer* to DEFORCE.]

1. *Law.* One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = DEFORCIANT.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 331 b. The Deforcer holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driven to his reall Præcipe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, Deforcer is hee that overcometh and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force . . . then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deforcour, 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 The Deforcours withal to be amerced. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 25 Let the deforceor be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who deforces an officer of the law; see DEFORCE 3.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 84 All deforcors of Officers, in execution of their Office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* a. Gif the deforcer is convict . . . of the said deforcement.

† 3. One who commits a rape: see DEFORCE 4. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* i. (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis and faith that the adulterare and deforceors of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunisht.

Deforciant (dɛfɔːsiənt). *Law.* Also 7 deforceant. [*a.* AF. *deforciant*, *pr.* *ppl.* of *deforcer*. Cf. med. (Anglo-)L. *deforcians*.] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate.

[1292] BRITTON III. xv. § 3 Si le deforceant ne puse averrer la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment]. 1585 in II. Hall *Sec. Elis. Age* (1886) 239 Edward Essex levied a fyne of the premises to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613 Sia H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament . . . to be his right that doth complain. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforciant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 350 An acknowledgement from the deforciant (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 *Ibid.* III. 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the deforciant. 1895 L. O. PIRE *Year-bks.* 12-13 *Edw. III* Intro. 60 Actions . . . in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim *per verba brevia*.

† Deforciantion. *Obs.* [*ad.* med.L. *deforciantion-em* (*Leg. Quat. Burg.*), *disforciantion-em* (*Leg. Normann.*), *n.* of action *f.* *dē*, *disforciant* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* II. *Gloss.*, Deforciantio, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt. . . Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in BAILEY 1721 and modern Dicts. But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot. being 'what is taken or held by force.'

1864 WEBSTER, *Deforciant* (*Law*), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

† Deforciantor. *Obs.* [*a.* med.L. *deforciantor* (*Du Cange*), agent-*n.* from *deforciant* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCIER 1.

1549 *Act 3-4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 Their Ingress and Egress were . . . letted by the same Deforciantors.

Deforest (dɛfɔːrest). *v.* [*f.* DE- II. 2 + FOREST; cf. the synonyms DEAFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, DISFOREST, OF. *defforestare*, *defforestare*, med.L. *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*; see DE- I. 6.]

1. *Law.* To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 115 John Harman . . . B. of Excester . . . obteyned Licence to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 105 One entire Forest, till deforested by the Kings.

2. *gen.* To clear or strip of forests or trees.

1860 [see DEFORSTING]. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 450 The region should be forest-clad; or even if now deforested, [etc.]. 1891 BRET HARTE *First Fam. Tatarjara* x, [He] deforested the cañon.

Hence Deforested *ppl.* *a.*; Deforesting *vbl.* *sb.*

and *ppl.* *a.*; also Deforestation; Deforester.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 101 At the Deforesting of the old Forste of Kyngeswood. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 502 Most speculating deforestors go to the bad pecuniarily. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec. By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 25 Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 568 The deforested surface.

Deform, *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* DEFORM *v.*] The action of deforming, deformation: opp. to reform.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. a. He . . . permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

Deform (dɛfɔːm), *a.* *arch.* Forms: 4-6 de-fourme, 6-7 deforme, 7- deform. [*a.* obs. F. *deforme* (1604 in Godef.) = mod. F. *difforme*, or ad. L. *deformis* (in med. L. also *difformis*) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, *f.* DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 19 Other seven oxen . . . defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 98 With many . . . spots of synne we have . . . made it deforme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. i. (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Driey'd behold? a 1734 NORTH *Examen* i. iii. p. 16. 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xliii, Every face, no matter how deform.

Deform (dɛfɔːm), *v.* Also 5-7 dif-, 5 dyt- [*a.* OF. *deformer*, mod. F. *deformer*, *deformier*, and (15th c.) *difformer*, mod. F. *deformer*. The first is ad. L. *deformare*, *f.* DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape; the second represents the Rom. var. *disformare*, and the last its med. L. repr. *difformare*. Thence the Eng. variants in *de-*, *dyt-*. Cf. also Pr. *deformar*, It. *deformare*, Sp. *deformar*.]

1. *trans.* To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. *a.* *lit.*

c 1450 [see DEFORMED 1]. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 8 Thus by this deusing such counterfeitd thinges, They difforme that figure that God himselfe hath made. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat. Prol.*, Some spot . . . wherby he is somewhat deformed. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 16 He . . . wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 80 Never did poore wretch shed more teares . . . deforming her sweet face. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* v. i. 202

To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trav.* (1872) I. 37 The square . . . had mean little huts, deforming its ample space. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. clxxv. 208 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

b. *fig.* 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie . . . was deformat be ane schamefull judgement gevin be Romane pepil. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* *Waters* I. Ded., It is a vice that deforms human nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

c. To put out of proper form, disarrange. *Obs.* 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIV. 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform. 1783 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 663a Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

d. *intr.* To become deformed or disfigured; to lose its beauty. *Obs. rare.*

1760 BEATTIE *Ode to Hope* II. iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. *trans.* To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also DEFORMED.

c 1400, 1483 [see DEFORMED 3]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformit as an oule be dame Natour. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind; Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1594 — *Rich.* III. I. i. 20 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, unfinished. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 94 Keep the Bitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.

3. To alter the form of; in *Physics*, to change the normal shape of, put out of shape; cf. DEFORMATION 3.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 405 The hard steel . . . breaks up or deforms the projectiles.

† 4. *Obs.* var. of DIFFORM *v.*

† Deform, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 defourme, defforme. [*ad.* L. *deformare* to form, fashion, describe, *f.* DE- I. 1, 3 + *formare* to FORM.] *trans.* To form, fashion, delineate.

1382a WYCLIF *a. Cor.* iii. 7 The mynistacioun of deeth defformyd [*tr.* deffourmyde, Vulg. *deformata*] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones.

Deformable (dɛfɔːməb'l), *a.* [*f.* DEFORM *v.* or *a.* (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† 1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defformable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 99 The hygge rednesse of the face being defformable. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie. . . Shadows and Darknesse are deformed, and render althings defformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence Deformability.

Deformalize: see DE- II. 1.

† Deformate, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *deformatus*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *deformare*.] Deformed, disfigured.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Creneide* (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so defformate.

Deformation (dɛfɔːməʃən). Also 5 diff-, 6 dyff-. [*ad.* L. *deformatiō-em* (in med. L. also *diff-*), *n.* of action from L. *deformare* to DEFORM. Cf. F. *difformation* (14th c. in Halzif., and in Cotgr.); admitted into *Dict. Acad.* 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement.

c 1440 *LYDG. Seerres* 300 Difformacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deformation*, a spoiling. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men . . . are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jur.* (1789) 85 Could you . . . recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; esp., in controversial use, the opposite of reformation.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 48 b, Johan Captraue writeth y^e a great reformation (a difformacyon he shulde have seyde) was than in the Scottish church. 1581 PETER GUALLO *Civ. Com.* II. (1589) 81 To seeme young. [they] convert their silver baies into golden ones. . . their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]. a 1658 MEXOR *Dial.* xlii. Wks. (1677) 236 These are the Serpents first-born . . . begotten . . . by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxv. (1739) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A. GOS *Present Trak* II. 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state. 1832 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART *Charitable* 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:

e.g. the various deformations of the word *God*, as 'od, cod, dod, cot, cock, cop, etc.', formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profanity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I. c. 21: 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.].

3. *Physics*. Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form of.

1846 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the circle. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillem's The Sun* (1870) 8r The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

Deformative (dĕf'ō-mā-tiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. deformāt-, ppl. stem + -IVE.*] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 *Prelat. Episc.* 10 Whither their courts be reformativ or deformative.

Deformed (dĕf'ō-md), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *dyf'-formed, difformed.* [*f. DEFORM v. + -ED 1.*]

† 1. Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 415 His face was deformed and bolnyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lii. 13 Y^e multitude shal wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not as a mans face. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They women are deformed by reason of theyr greete eyes, greete mouthes and greete nose-thrilles. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly refrain from teares. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village.

2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; unshapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 47 A monster is a þing diformed aȝen kynde. 1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/2 The most dysformed and most miserable he sat nyghe hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a. One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii. The most sweet fauor, or deformedest creature. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vi. 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

† 3. Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. *Obs.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Branches full of large, and deformed leaves. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin. At morne bot ane deformed lumpe of clay. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 Which . . . he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The great Moles Chaotica . . . in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance . . . had the shape of Water.

4. *fig.* Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapen with phantastical opinions. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. iii. Sure thou'ldst make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1638 PAYNE *Love-locks* 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 387 Deformed root Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Deformedly (dĕf'ō-mēdli, dĕf'ō-mdli), *adv.* Now rare. [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favourably.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 21 You . . . cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 349 A speckled Toad-fish . . . not unlike a Tench, but . . . more . . . deformedly painted. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked. 1685 - *Paralit. Prophet.* 412.

† b. *fig.* With moral deformity. *Obs.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 858 Erring more deformedly . . . against the expresse word of God.

† **Deformedness**. *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W. AVERELL *Comb. Contrarieties* B ij b. Howe doth your gluttonie change Nature's comlines into foule deformednes?

Deformer (dĕf'ō-mā), [*f. DEFORM v. 1 + -ER 1.*] One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of reformer.

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principal deformer of his alleget reformatioun. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* F. A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vnnecessarie vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T. GOODWIN *On Revelation* Wks. II. n. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformer) is to bring Popery again in. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

† **Deformidable**, *a. Obs. rare -1.* [? A mixture of *deformable* and *formidable*.] Tending to deformation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon. Ep.* to Rdr. 1 Their brasen Inscriptions crazed, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable act, the honourable memory of many . . . persons deceased, is extinguished.

Deforming (dĕf'ō-ming), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DEFORM*, *q.v.*

1552 HULOET, *Deforminge, vitiatio.* **Deforming**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That deforms: see the verb.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 L. O. KELVIN in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now . . . a demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

Deformity (dĕf'ō-mī-ti). Also 5 *dif-, 5-6 dyff-.* [*a. OF. deformitē (deformetē, defformitē, deformitē), ad. L. deformitās, f. deformis: see DEFORM a. and -ITY. In mod. F. deformitē.*]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* cxlvii. For other have their ful shape and beaute, And we . . . ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Wythout ahyomynacion of dyfformyte ne of ordure or fylthe. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upplondyghm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyfformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr favoure be. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. 2 [The linen cloths] had no such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1726) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformite washt off. 1668-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 181 Beautiful Gothic architecture was engrafed on Saxon deformity. 1805 *Med. Jral.* XIV. 207 To prevent the propagation of disease [small-pox], and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; esp. bodily misshapeness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauyng . . . a boste in his back, ande a crokide fete . . . ande full alle diformyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 330 Edmund . . . surnamed Crowke backe, was the . . . eldest; albe it he was put by, by y^e meane of his fadre, for his deformyte. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformite it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descendant on mine owne Deformity. *Ibid.* i. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformite. 1643 SIR T. BAOWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 The Chaos: wherin . . . to speak stryctly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless of Mar* 16 Jan. Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs]. 1801 *Med. Jral.* v. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually *spec.* a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1413 LYOG. *Pilgr. Soule* ii. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderf deformitytes, which he shold apperceyuen in his owne persone. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* iv. liiii. 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face. a 1662 HEYLYN *Land* i. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it (St. Paul's) which by long time had been contracted. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 382 Others . . . carry . . . maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

b. *transf.* A deformed being or thing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 44 Their Gods . . . were cut in horrid Shapes . . . to represent the Divinity . . . yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i. A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* viii. Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs.

4. *fig.* Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crookedness.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 141 Purged and clene of all vice and alkynd deformite. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformity of our nature. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 109 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that church could see the deformity.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A moral disfigurement.

1571 CAMPHON *Hist. Irel.* ii. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 248, I supposed it a great deformite, and disorder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

† 5. Misused for DIFFORMITY, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

1531-2 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to haue a deformite in preaching . . . then to haue suche a vniformite that the sely people shoulde . . . continue still in . . . ignorance. a 1623 PEMBLE *Grace & Faith* (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement . . . betwene his knowledge . . . and his application thereof to practice. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops . . . which holds seven in length and four foot in breadth, had no great deformity from this measure. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Ph. Th.* i. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. 1788 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (ed. 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [other edd. diff.] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds.

† **Deformly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. DEFORM a. + -LY 2.*] In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm. Habak.* iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which . . . moves both deformedly and painfully. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) II. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformedly.

Deforse, etc., *obs. forms of DEFORCE*, etc.

Defortify: see DE-II. 1.

Defossion (dĕf'ō-sən). [*mod. L. defossion-em, n. of action from L. defodire to bury (in the earth).*] (See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Defossion, Defossio*, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Defoul**, **defoil**, *v. Obs.* Forms: a. 3-5 defoule-n, 4-6 defoul(e, defowl(e, (5 defouille, devoul, def(f)ule, diffowl, dyffowl, 5-6 dif-foule). β. 4-6 defoyle, (5 defuyl(e, diffoyle, defoyle), 5-6 defoil. See also DEFILE. [ME. a. OF. *defouler* (defoler, fuler, fuller) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f. DE-I. 1 + *fouler* (foler, fuler) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *foliare*) :-late L. **fullare* to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. *fullo*, **ōnem* fuller, med. L. *fullatōrium* a fulling-mill, etc. Senses 1-5 existed already in OF.; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective FOUL, OE. *fil*, and gave rise to senses 6-8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form DEFILE (q.v.), on the analogy of the equivalence of *befoul*, *befile*. The phonology of the variant *defuyle*, *defoyle* (found nearly as early as *defoule*), has not been satisfactorily made out: see FOIL v. It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with *defile*.]

1. *trans.* To trample under foot; tread down.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 375/297 Defouled huy [be bones] weren so. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 536 Hii . . . orne on him mid hor hors, & defouled him vaste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 13 Pou sall defoul be lyon & be dragon. 1340 Ayrnb. 167 Mochel is defouled mid be uet of uoullers Pe robe of scarlet, erpan bet be kuen his do an. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nethir sende 3e 3oure margaritis . . . bifore swyne, lest perauentre thei defoulen hem with their feet [Vulg. conculent]. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 On be morwe þei sigen þe weye gretlich defowled with hors feet and oþir beestys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 181 b/1 Tenne the knyghtes . . . bete & defowleden nazaryen under theyr feet. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 66 b. Wasting and defouling of thei grasse.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9297 Ther was defouled King Rion Under steddes fet mani on. 1470-85 MALORAY *Arthur* I. xiv. That were fowle defoyled vnder horsfeet. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xv. 30 As they rode abroad, thay beate downe and defoyled their cornes . . . and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes.

b. *absol. or intr.*

β. a 1300 *K. Alit.* 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

2. To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 *Beket* 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we boeth defylved so [cf. Psalm cxvii. 7]. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Para.* T. P 207 He was woundid for cure mysdele, and defouled by otre felonies. 14 . . . Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 575/12 Contero, to breke or defoule. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxli. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowld and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

a. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 508 The deuelen . . . nome thane wrecche faste, And defouled him stronge y-noug and amide the fur him caste. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1129 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 195 How ryght holy men lyueden. How theyr defouleden here fleesch. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* (1867) 46 To refuse it [like a bodily unguynacyone] and to defuile it, þat it may see the selfe swylke as it es. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Ch.* 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by outrage. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 236 Oule, rere and zowle, I sall defowll thy pryde.

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 6014 Alle 3our fon þat with fors defoyled 3ou long. 1404 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled byr their outrage. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 486 Perkyng . . . so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch. Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of *defile*.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 181/24 Woldest þov defouli mi bodi? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 Philip . . . De-foules þer wyues, þer doughtres lay bi, þer lordes slough with knyues. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 After þe first nyght þat þase wyymen er so defouled. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xliii. 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowld was, but Euer Clene virgine be Goddis gras. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cvj. Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvii. 53 The Spanyerdes . . . pillid the towne, and slew dyuers, and defowled maydens. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Lieslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 122 Gif quha do faulces a nothir manis wyffe.

β. 1430-40 *Chaucer's Frankl. T.* 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To been defoyled [other MSS. defouled] with manys foule deylt. 1486 Act 3 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 Women . . . been . . . married to such Mis-doers . . . or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

a. 13 . . . *Version of Ps.* lxxviii. 1 (in Wyclif's Bible Pref. 4 note), The defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes . . . han

defouled the Lawe. 1495 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 40 He hath .. defouled chyrches. 1491 — *Vitas Phis.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxv. 298/1 The name of our blessyd sauour. [was] horribly dyspyed & defouled. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 69 The quihill .. Defowlt his fadderis bed incestuously. 1514 T. White *Martyrd. St. George* B ij b, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowld.

β. 13.. *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 1 Iij filden [Dublin MS. defouled] myr holy temple. c. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7373 My kirk hou has defouled. 1481 Caxton *Tulle on Friendsh.* Cijj, That friendship were hurte or defouled. 1549-62 STEPHEN & H. Ps. lxxix, Thy temple they defoule.

6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

α. c. 1300 R. Brunne *Medit.* 506 With wete and eke dung þey hym defoule. 1400 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 186 That bird .. y3 dyshonest .. that vseth to defoule his ovne nyste. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. Yf any of those table clothes or napkyns be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 100 An Hart defowlait the water.

β. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 15 b/1 Thy desyrous vysage .. the Jewes with thyrr spytynges have defouled. 1528 Row *Kede me* (Arb.) 13 Hennis and capons Defoylyng theym with their durt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 191 Not stained or defouled. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* viii. ix. With dust and gore defouled.

7. fig. a. To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt. α. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 518 Defoulnd his elde in syn. c. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defouled for þis world. c. 1440 Hylton *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 45 Chynalyre .. is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. bnf. Commun.* Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unrighteousnes. α. 1555 PHILPOT *Exana. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 373 Ha defoulet the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

β. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 29 Angels .. ben not defouled with none affeccyon. c. 1440 Hylton *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xliii. Yf thou be defouled wyth vaynyng. 1450-1530 Myrr. *our Ladye* 98 Yt was defouled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

b. To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 465 To ete with hondis not wryschon defoulit not a man. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlii. § 14. 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faile foule.

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to defame.

α. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2475 Your suster .. þat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. c. 1450 *Golagros & Gau.* 1038 Wes I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylit in fame.

β. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxii. 1.. am defouled with falshe and treason.

8. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL α.], to disfigure.

α. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 389 And þey be faire of schap, þey beþ defouled and i-made vnsemelich i-now wip here owne clopyng. 1430 Lycop. *Chron.* Troy ii. xi, The soyle defouled with ryme of wallies alone.

β. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lx. (1495) 276 Blaynes defouyle the skyne and maketh it vnsemy.

† Defoul, defoil, sb. Obs. Also defoule, -fowla; defoile. [f. DEFOUL v.]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7999 (Mätzner) Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knyghtes defoile. *Ibid.* 9191 Ther was ewiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR *Let.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* ix. (1880) 263 The wrongs & the defowle that ys done me. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 54 (Jam.) Lychtynnes and succurdy Drawys in defowle comowally. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 200 Per no de-foule of no fylþe watz fest hym abute. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 Þat be water .. takeþ no defoul, but is clene i-now. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (Tollern. MS.), Piche de fouleþ .. and suche defoule [1535 defoylyng] is unneþe taken away from cloþe.

† Defouled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ED.]

Defiled, polluted, corrupt.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defowlyd, *deturpatus* .. *seculentus* (P. *deonestatus*). 1460 W. THOMPE *Test.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 114 Covetous simoners and defouled adulterers.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defowled, *maculatus, pollutus*, etc.

† Defouler. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who defouls.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 617/34, *Tritor*, a defouler.

c. 1440 Jacob's *Well* 60 Þise dyffoulerys & depnyures of holy cherche.

† Defouling, defoiling, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DEFOUL; a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

c. 1380 Wyclif *Set. Wks.* III. 200 No defoulyng þerof may askape unpeneid. 1382 — a. Sam. xxii. 5 There ban envyrnd me the defoulyngis of deeth. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (1495) 685 Defoylyng of pytche is vneþe taken away from clothe. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 155 Made dule for defoylyng of chyrches. 1440 J. SHIPLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusselyng and defowlyng of yong maydens. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 That defoulyng of her usage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defowlyng, *conculacio, pollucio*, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 For the defoulling of his dochter deir. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 b, The bytyng of her tethe .. defoulyng of her taylor.

Defound, var. of DEFUND v. Obs.

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

† Defraud, sb. Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v., after FRAUD sb.] = DEFAUDATION.

c. 1440 Jacob's *Well* iii. (E. E. T. S.) 21 Þo arn acursyd, þat .. 3yuen rwey here good .. in defraude of here wyves & chyl-deryn. 1493 *Sc. Acts* Jas. IV (1597) § 85 For the defraud done to our Sovereine Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb., Their subtilt ymagynacion in defraude of the said statutes. 1581 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienationis maid in defraud of Creditours. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 216 Without .. being liable to the .. defrauds of the miller.

Defraud (dīfrā'd), v. [a. OF. *defrauder* (*des-, def-, dif-*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *defraudare*, f. DE-I. 3 + *fraudare* to cheat, f. *fraus*, fraud-em, deceit, FRAUD.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. of (+from).

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 71 He þat beggeþ .. bote he habbe neode. .. defraudeþ þe neodi. 14.. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 104 They .. thanked God with all her hartis first Which hatte not defrauded hem of her lust. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1555 EDEM *Decader* 39 He had .. defrauded the kyng of his portion. 1624 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 This poore Citie, was defrauded of her hopes. *Ibid.* 217, I will a little defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 7 To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 198 Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E. KIERKE *Garfield* 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights.

2. b. with direct and indirect object. Obs.

1388 Wyclif *Luke* xix. 8 If I have any thing defraudid any man I 3elde the fourfold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xii. 148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* vi. *Harold*, Harold .. defrauded his soldiers their due .. share of the spoils.

c. absol. To act with or employ fraud.

1388 Wyclif *1 Cor.* vi. 3 3e don wrong and defraundid [1388 doen fraude] or bigilen and that to birtheren. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 19 Doe not beare false witness, Defraud not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. fig. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. arch. or Obs.

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Di/2 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygion. 1559 Bp. Cox in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 BOWLE *Seraph. Love* 36 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. α. 1805 PALLEY (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted .. by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrauding vbl. sb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* vii. (R.). To deny this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defrauding. 1651 HORACE *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defraudation. [a. OF. *defraudation*, -acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *defraudation-em*, n. of action from *defraudare* to DEFAUD.] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal .. purchased himself in gret defraudation of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601-2 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 23 b, Here is no defraudation of the Law. 1646 SIA T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* t. iii. 11 Deluding not only unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. α. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessories, etc. 1886 H. D. TRAILL *Shaftesbury* 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defraud'er. [f. DEFRAUD v. + -ER¹; perh. n. OF. *defraudeur*, -eur, ad. L. *defraudator-em*.] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waight fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 Reliq. *Wotton*. 257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder! 1878 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† Defraud'ful, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. DEFRAUD + -FUL; cf. *assist'ful*, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening.

c. 1385 *Faire Em* ii. 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seekes to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defraudment. v. Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v. + -MENT; perh. a. OF. *defraudement*, 'a defrauding, deceiving, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1792 BENTHAM *Draught of Code Wks.* 1843 IV. 402 note, Offences .. comprised under the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† Defray, sb. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. DEFRAID v. 1; cf. OF. *desfroi*, *defray*, *defrai*, f. *desfrayer*; see next.] Defrayal.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 730 Thou .. shalt not need, Or coat, or other thing .. for defray of this night's need.

[Defray, error for DESRAY, DERAT.]

Defray (dīfrā'), v. 1 Also 6 defraie, defray, 7 defraye. [a. F. *defraye-r*, in 14th c. *defroier*,

15th c. *defrayer*, 16th c. *desfrayer*, f. *des-, de-* (1)2- I. 3, 6 + OF. *fraier*, *freier*, *froyer* to spend, incur expense, f. *frat*, in 14th c. *frail*, pl. *frais*, 13th c. *fres*, expenses, charges, cost.]

† 1. To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money).

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emptiõ and venditiõ contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. v. 1086 The Senate permitted Fulvius to defray (*impenderet*) what he would himselfe, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses]. α. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Epictetus' Man.* xxii. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for; namely praise, and flatterie. 1633 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Defraye*, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; to pay, meet, settle.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 210 The King shall defray the wages. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xiii. (1840) 202 Meladin .. offered the Christians .. a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1745 in *Col. Rec.* Penn. V. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 TRIBWALL *Greece* II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils.

b. fig. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundering Jove. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. v. 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now rare or arch.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holmshd* III. 1371/2 The enterprise .. to be defrayed by the pope and king of Spaine. α. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. i. xi, It serv'd to defray the expensful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE QUINCY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1859 C. BAKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

† 4. To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1609 SIA E. Honv in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 87 He .. would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad. α. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 44 The Pitti were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1724 DE FOR MEM. *Cavalier* (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. 424 Such a man [Car Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap.

Hence Defraying vbl. sb.

1587 R. HOVENDEN in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The defraierage of our .. expenses. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 387 Disbursed, for .. high-ways, Lords pensions, and other defrayings. 1651 HORACE *Leviath.* iv. xiv. 336 The defraying of all publique charges. 1873 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i, A defraying, *pecunia erogatio*.

† Defray, v. 2 Obs. [app. a. OF. *des-, defraier*, f. *des-, de-* (DE-II. 3, 6) + *freier*, *froyer*, *fratier* to rub, rub off, FRAT; — L. *fricare* to rub.] trans. ? To rub off or away.

1532 R. BOWYER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, derogate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority.

Defrayable (dīfrā'āb'l), a. [f. DEFRAID v. 1 + -ABLE.] Liable to be defrayed, payable.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 54 A defrayable out of local contributions.

Defrayal (dīfrā'āl). [f. DEFRAID v. 1 + -AL.] The action of defraying; defrayment.

1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1883 W. E. MORRIS *No Nono Thing* II. xii. 3 Her share .. was confined to the defrayal of its cost.

Defrayer. [f. DEFRAID v. + -ER¹; cf. obs. F. *defrayeur* in Cotgr. 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Playrs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Defrayer*, one that discharges expenses.

Defrayment (dīfrā'mēt). [a. OF. *defrayement* (*desfroiement*), f. *defrayer* to DEFRAID; see -MENT.] The action or fact of defraying; † a. Expenditure. Obs. b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 135 Mmml. .. towards defrayment of the charges of his Majesty. 1579 FANTON *Guicciard.* ix. (1599) 388 To pay within a certain time for all defrayments, twentie thousand duckets. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Great Brit.* ix. xiii. § 85 [To pay ..] toward the defrayment of the Dukes huge charges. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 354 If we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Gene.* V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral college colleges. 1884 SIA C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Reports* 23 Q. Bench Div. 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.

† **Defreight**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DE- II. 1 or 2 + FREIGHT: cf. *disload*, *disburden*.] *trans.* To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

1555 ESEN *Decades* 212 The port or haven is so commodious to defraight or vnload shippes.

† **Defrenate**, *defrenate*, *v.* *Obs. Surg.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *defrenare* to unbridle; f. DE- I. 6 + *frēnum*, *frēnum* bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frēnum or restraining ligament.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 92 To defrenate the Aponeurosis. *Ibid.* 278, 1 had . defrenated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

Defrication, *rare*. [ad. L. *defrication-em*, n. of action f. L. *defricare* to rub off, rub down.] Rubbing, rubbing off.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts.

Defrock (dēf'rōk), *v.* [a. F. *defroquer*, in 15th c. *deffr*, f. *des*, *de* (DE- I. 6) + *froque* FROCK. Cf. DISFROCK.] *trans.* To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock. Hence **Defrocked** (dēf'rōkt) *ppl. a.*

1581 J. HAMILTON *Faerie Traict*. (1600) 440 This defrokkit frere . mariet a zounge las of xv years and. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Feb. 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced . the vows which they failed to keep.

† **Defroyse**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *defroissier* (*des*, *def*), f. *des*, *de* (DE- I. 6) + *froissier*, *froissier* to rub violently, bruise, crush; -L. type **frictiare*, deriv. of *frict-us* rubbed, pa. ppl. of *fricare*.] *trans.* To crush to pieces.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysyng.

† **Defrut**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *defrutum* must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 284 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

Def (dēft), *a.* Also 3-5 *defte*. [app. a. doublet of DAFT, repr. OE. *gedæfte*, for *gedæfte*, mild, gentle, meek, from stem *dað*- in Gothic *gadaban* to become, befit: cf. OE. *gedæfen* becoming, fit, suitable.]

† 1. Gentle, meek, humble; = DAFT 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Dat defte meiden, Marie bi name De him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym þat es hyste on hehyte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workman as the neat Taylor. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1607 *Lingua* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Def*, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix. Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. xi. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems*, *Oracle* 90 Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* i. 56 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And may Cur Tray play deftest Feats around. 1833 C. BOWNE *Villette* i. The creature . made a deft attempt to fold the shawl. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alph. Ascents* iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

† c. *transf.* Of a metal: Apt for working, easily wrought. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty. Still *dial.*

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under *buxom*, *canny*, *clever*, *handsome*, *tidy*, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1579, 1589 [see DEFTLY 2]. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 l. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christis benison light on her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xlv. 168 In her raiment . not so deft [scilicet] as devout . her garments rather saintly than sightly. 1611 COTGR., *Greslet* . little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News* 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Def*, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1761 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Def*, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Def*, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 *Swailedeale Gloss.*, *Def*, neat, pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. DEFTLY 3. Still *dial.*

a. 763 BYROM *Careless Content* (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonaire, I am content, I do not care. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.* (Central), *Def*, quiet, silent.

† 5. Stupid; = DAFT 2. *Obs.* -o

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defte [v. r. def] or dulle, obtusus, agrestis.

6. quasi *adv.* Deftly.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing . Trip it deft and merrily.

7. Comb., as *deft-fingered*, *-handed*.

1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian* ? 36 Being deft-fingered . they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 *Boys Own Paper* 3 Aug. 698/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

Deftly (dēftli), *adv.* Also 6-8 *defly*, 7 *defy*, *deafly*. [f. DEFT + -LY 2.] In a deft manner.

1. Aptly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defly ye stand. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 111 They dauncen defly, and singen soote. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 68 Come heigh or low: Thy Selfe and Offike, deafly show. 1607 DEKKER *Kut's Conjur.* (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes deft piping, and virgins chasty dancing. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdyd very deftly. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i. 29 How deftly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. viii. The harp full deftly can he strike. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The deftly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely. Still *dial.*

1579 G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom.* Ch. Z 5 (N.) Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. 1589 PASQUILL's *Ret.* B. iij b, Verie deftly set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Motions . Impresses. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 4 Deftly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. i. 6 The grass which deftly covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. *dial.*

1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Deftly*, softly, leisurely. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas*, 'Within our happy Castle' 58 A pipe on which the wind would deftly play. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Deftly*, quietly, softly. 1873 *Swailedeale Gloss.*, *Deftly*, neatly, gently, softly, orderly; see Cannily.

Deftness (dēftnēs), [-NESS.]

† 1. Neatness, trimness. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 33 By her, two little lles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for deftness not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleveness, dexterity, neatness of action.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *C. Anchester* I. 316 He assisted me . with that assiduous deftness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary deftness.

† **Defude**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [perh. misprint for *defude* = *defunde*, f. L. *defundere*.] To pour off.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

Defule, *obs.* var. of DEFOUL *v.*

Defull: see DEEFUL.

† **Defulmination**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DE- I. 1 + FULMINATION.] The sending down of thunderbolts.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 21 He is not only as manacles to the bands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

Defunct (dēf'ŋkt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *defunctus* discharged, deceased, dead, pa. ppl. of *defungi* to discharge, have done with, f. DE- I. 6 + *fungi* to perform, discharge (duty). Perh. immed. a. F. *defunct* (Cotgr. 1611), now *defunt*.]

A. adj. Having ceased to live; deceased, dead.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 A dead body is callyd Defunctus, for he hath left the office of lyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake up their drowsie Graine. 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 65 To defunct, and all other honor that we may unto the Queene deferre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5. 42 The anatomy of a defunct patient. 1694 *Land. Cas.* No. 2981/2 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. Now, Simon . what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfoot's discourse with you? 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. *fig.* No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 *Love of Fame* (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 20 This ghost of a defunct auldery. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 115 Due to the crashing together of defunct suns.

B. sb. The defunct; the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct [the late kyng] was brought . into the great chamber. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The . . . bors-litter . . . where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant . he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

Defunction (dēf'ŋkshən), *rare*. [ad. I. *defunction-em* execution, discharge, death, n. of action from *defungi* (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 58 Four hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1627 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely II. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comment. iii. The soul . in cases of sudden defunction . . . will be entirely . . . dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 *Punch* 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction.

Defunctionalize, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of function or office.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. *Ibid.* xi. 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

† **Defunctive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *defunctus* ppl. stem (see DEFUNCT) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying.

1601 SHAKS. *Phenix & Turtle* 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining swan.

Defunctness. [-NESS.] The state of being defunct; extinctness.

1883 WAIGHT *Dogmatic Scept.* 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

† **Defund**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *defound*.

[ad. L. *defundere* (or its OF. repr. *defondre*, *des*, *def*), f. DE- I. 1 + *fundere* to pour. See also DIF-FUND.] *trans.* To pour down.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund [v. r. defound] they bemys on the greyn. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 41 Fvrth . . . ischyit Phebus Defundand [v. r. defoundand] from his sege etheriall Glad influent aspects cellical.

Defuse, -ed, -edly, **Defusion**, -ive, *obs.* ff. DIFFUSE, etc.

† **Defust**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. med.L. *dēfustāre* (Du Cange), f. DE- + *fustis* cudgel.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Defust*, to cudgell, or beat one. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous . . . is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples . . . Read and censure. *Adpugne*, *Algate*, *Daffe* . . . *Defust*, *Defex* . . . *Contrast*, *Catillate*, etc.]

† **Defy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dēfi*, earlier *defy* (15th c. in Littré), f. *dēfi-er*, *dēfi-er* to DEFY.]

Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Hee . . . because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xx, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene. 1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of several young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challeng'd makes reply. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

Defy (dēfai), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *defye*, 4-7 *-fie*, 5- *defy*, (also 4) *defyge*, 4-5 *deffie*, -*fy*e, *dify*, *diffe*, -*fy*e, *dyffy*(e). [ME. a. OF. *des*, *des*, *desfer* (mod.F. *désier*) = Fr. *desfier*, *desfiaz*, It. *disfidare*, *disfidare*, med.L. *disfidare* (Du Cange) :- Rom. **disfidare*, f. DIS- privative + **fidare* to trust, give faith to (f. L. *fidus* faithful). The sense-

development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. *disfidare* to distrust, of which the OF. repr. was *difier*: see sense 7.]

† 1. *trans.* To renounce faith, allegiance, or

affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alis*, 7201 Pors . . . saide . . . Yeldith him y fente I no kepe with him have no lewte. Sygghth him Y him defyge. With sword and with chivalrye I Of him more holde Y nulle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 46 Edmunde bi messengers þe erle he diffies. c 1450 *Merlin* 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffende yf he myght. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors . . . to sommon him; and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authorite to defye him. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 258 James Douglas . . . defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England.

† 2. To repudiate, disavow. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 746, I defie the seurete and the bond which that thou seist pat I have maad to thee.

3. To challenge to combat or battle. *arch.*

c 1380 Sir *Ferumb*, 655 If you art to fite bold com on y þe diffye! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xv, The knyghts in the Castel defied yow. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make woe vpon our selues, for heaven or hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 49 Th' infernal Serpent . . . Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxix, 291 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.

† 4. *intr.* To utter defiance. *Obs.*

c 1400 Rowland & O. 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy With a full hawtayne steven.

5. *trans.* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. to and inf.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justify what they do upon this account. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1770 *Junius* Lett. xxviii. 181, I defy the most subtle lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

6. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly; to set at naught.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 65 Mylde men and holy . . . Defied [C. xxiii. 66 Defeden] al falsnesse and folke þat hit

vsed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 220 For hir lewednesse I hem difye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defie. Now hast thou do to me thy werst. 1530 PALSGR. 515/2, I difye, I set at naught. 1670 DAVDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. From my walls I defe the Powr of Spain. 1717 T. TUDWY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 313 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xiv. 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience.

b. Said of things: To resist completely, be beyond the power of.

1725 tr. *Pancirolius' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xia. 116 It [Naphtha]... defies to be quenched by any Moisture whatever. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. Others seemed to defy all description. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 125 The fortress defied their attacks. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 242 Holiness, deepest of all the words that defy definition.

† 5. To set at naught; to reject, renounce, despise, disdain, revolt at. *Obs.*

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Med.* 743 Y haue be skurged, scorned dyffied, Wounded, anged, and crucyffied. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Dyffyn, or vterly dyspysyn, *vilifendo*. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 9 Certes, brother, thou demaundest that whyche thou oughtest to defie. 1537 TURNER *Old Learnyng* To Rdr., Some ther be that do defye All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Thes.* 4; I defie all thinges in comparison of the gospel of Christ. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* Epil. 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had... breaths that I defie'd not. 1602 *Downd. Earl Huntingdon* v. in *Haat. Dodeley* VIII. 109 No, Iohn, I defy to stain my old hands in thy youthful blood. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. xvi. 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd.

6. ? To reprobate; to curse. *Obs.*
c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 95 Hise deedly synns he gan to defie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 52 b. The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the whiche thei had lost their paramours.

† 7. *intr.* To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust of. *Obs.* [OF. *disfier* de, 12th c. in *Hatzf.*]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 479 He were a foot out of bileue pat diffide here of Cristis help. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 We sholde defie aboute all of our strength & our merytes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Defie*, distrust.

† **Defy**, *v.2* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *defye*, 4-5 *defie*, *defye*, 5 *dyffye*, *dyffe*, *defy*, *defyyn*.

[The word has all the appearance of being of F. origin, but no equivalent OF. *defier* has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be. Phonologically, it might answer to L. *defficare*, *defficare* (see *DEFEATE*); but the sense offers difficulties. It has been suggested, however, that if *defie* were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L. *defficare stomachum* (cf. *dissolvere stomachum* Pliny). But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense.]

1. *trans.* To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a solvent, etc.

1364 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye, Of Ruyn and of Rochel þe Rost to defye. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 404 More mete etc and dronke þen kende mist defie. *Ibid.* B. xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defye. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xiv. 37 Whanne Naabal hadde defied the wyn [Vulg. *digestissel*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 My stomack may it nought defie. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 240 If... be patient mai not wel defie his mete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 215 Defyyn mete or drynke, *digero*. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 The lyuer... can not truly decocte, defye ne dygest the superabundance of mete & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

b. To defy the stomach, a person; to digest the stomach: see DIGEST *v.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Nero than... slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied. And when he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was. 1c 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 761 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne... Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

2. *intr.* Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest.
c 1315 SHOREHAM 28 Ac [hyt]. defith nauyt ase thy mete... Nabyd hyst nauyt ase other mete Hys tyme of defyngne. 1364 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* v. 219 For hungur oper for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fych on Fridal defyen in my mawe.

3. *trans.* To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 88 Water... is drawn in to be vine tree and sip in to be grapes, and by tyme defyed til þat it be wyn. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (Tollem. MS.), It is seyde þat yf blood is wel sode and defied, þerof men makeþ wel talow. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 If þou drawist out þe matere þat is neische þe matere þat is hard is yuel to defie.

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Þike ymage Thei drowen out and nls so faste Fer into Tibre þei it caste, Wher þe riuer it bap defied. c 1430 LYND. *Bochas* vi. xv. (1554) 162 b. The honde, the head... Were... Upon a stake set vp... There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defyed.

c. *intr.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1160 (Fitz. MS.) The mirtes baies type... hit is to take And honghe hem in thy wyn wessell ywrie All cloos & long in hit let hem defie.

4. To defy out: to eject as excrement; to void.
1382 WYCLIF *Dent.* xxiii. 23 Whanne thou stitist, thou shalt delue bi enuyrown, and the defied out thou shalt couer with erte, in the which thou art releued.

Defyer, obs. form of DEFIER.

VOL. III.

Defying, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFY *v.1* + -ING *1*.]
The action of DEFY *v.1*; a defiance, a challenge.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7289 Alisaunders... hath alonge thy defyinge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 116 Defyinge, or dyspysynge, *villipencia, floccipencia*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defyinge, *despectio*, etc.; *vbl. a* dissypysynge.

† **Defying**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFY *v.2* + -ING *1*.]
The action of digesting; digestion.

c 1315 (see DEFY *v.2*). c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 162 Þese arteries goib to... be lyvere & geveþ him vertu ful myche & makib defyinge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 116 Defyngne of mete or drynke, *digestio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defyngs, *digestio*.

Defying, *ppl. a.* [f. DEFY *v.1* + -ING *1*.] That defies; defiant.

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1854) 309/x His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence **Defyingly** *adv.*, defiantly, with defiance.

1831 L. E. L. in *Examiner* 821/x The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* l. 504, I looked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, **Defynicion**, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, DEFINITION; etc.

Deg, *v.1* *dia.* [var. of DAG *v.1*] a. *trans.* To sprinkle with water; to damp. b. *intr.* To drizzle. Hence **Degging** *vbl. sb.*; in comb. **degging-can**, *-cart*, *-machine* (see *quots.*).

1674 in RAY N. C. *Words* 14. 1854 W. GARELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 28 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 Miss LAHER *Carters' Struggles* vii. 53 (*ibid.*), 'St' tho' what a deggin' hoo's gin me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Degging-machine** (Cotton), One for damping the fabric in the process of calendaring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Aug. 2/6 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground... as twice going over would not deg across the road. 1892 *Northumb. Wds.*, **Deg**, to drizzle = *Dag*.

|| **Dégagé** (*dégaže*), a.; fem. -60. [F. pa. pple. of *dégaier* to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address).

1667 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. 218, I do use to appear a little more dégagé. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 8 An Air altogether gallant and dégagé. 1764 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxix, Mamma pretended to be as dégagé as I. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 203/a You ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more dégagé and less preoccupied.

† **Degalant**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 3 + *galant*, GALLANT a.] Ungallant, wanting in gallantry.

1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 6 The most insensible of lovers, the most degalant bridegroom.

† **Degamboy**, *Obs.* Short for *viol-de-gamboy* (Shaks.) = *viola-da-gamba*, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* iv. ii, Presuming To medle with my degamboys.

Degarnionate, **Degeneralize**: see DE- II. 1.
Degarnish (*dīgā'niʃ*), *v. rare.* By-form of DISGARNISH: see DE- I. 6.

† **Degast**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *degast* (14th c.), mod. F. *dégat*, f. OF. *degaster* to devastate, f. DE- I. 3 + *gaster* to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.

1594 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 Ech thing almost we turne vnto degaste. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liv. 214 He lost in all these degasta eight Thousand of his men.

Degelation (*dīgēlā'ʃən*), *rare.* [f. F. *dégeler* to thaw, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *geler* to freeze.] Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod. Diet.

† **Degen** (*dē'gən*). *Old Cant.* Also **degan**, **dagen**. [Ger.; = sword.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Degen**, a Sword. 1765 in GOSSET *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* (1864) 325 (Farmer) Tip him the degen.

† **Degener**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēgenerare*, F. *dégénérer* (15th c.), after GENDER *v.*] *intr.* To degenerate.

1539 TAYERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 18 b, He forgatte all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowned & excellent vertues of byse father. 1596 SPENSE *Hymne Heav. Love* 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love... Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 83 If it [Furuncle]... much inflammation, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax.

Hence † **Degendered** *ppl. a.*, degenerated.

1562 T. NORTON *Cabins' Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 117 The perverted and degenerated nature of man.

† **Degener**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dégénérer*, ad. L. *dēgenerare*: see DEGENERATE.] *intr.* = prec.

Hence **Degenerated** *ppl. a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Gijb, Y^e church... degenerated much from her first beuty. 1612 ed. *Spenser's F. O. v.* Prol. ii, They into that ere long will be degenerated [1596 degenerated]. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day, Fifth Hour* (R.), Of religion a degenerated seed.

Degeneracy (*dīgēnērāsī*). [f. DEGENERATE a.; see -ACY.] The condition or quality of being degenerate.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 ¶ 9 It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship. 1883 FROUD *Short Stud.* IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom.

b. An instance of degeneracy; something that is degenerate. *rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 133 (R.) We incline... to account this form of atheism... to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitic and Zenonian cabala. 1862 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours.

Degenerate (*dīgēnērāt*), a. Also 5-6 -at, 6 *Se.* -it. [ad. L. *dēgenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēgenerāre*: see next.]

A. as pa. pple. = Degenerated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1494 (see B. 1). 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 42 Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1552 ASK. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 19 How matrimony was degenerat fra the first perfection. 1559 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. viii. 23 To what abuses the state of that lyff was degenerate. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 381 Degen'rate from their ancient brood.

B. as *adj.*

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities; debased, degraded. a. of persons.

1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxv. 272 Thou art degenerate, & grown out of kynde. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 276 *Lear*. Degenerate Bastard, Ile not trouble thee; Yet have I left a daughter. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 Tyrconnel sprang... from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the aboriginal population of Ireland. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. lii. 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution.

b. of animals and plants: *spec.* in *Biol.* (cf. DEGENERATION 1 b).

1612 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine! 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. i. (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 12 Penguins... the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers... a degenerate Duck. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life as a tadpole. 1890 M. MARSHALL in *Nature* 11 Sept. Animals... which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate.

c. *fig.* of things. (In *Geom.* applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1552 (see A). 1669 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* I. i. vii. 36 The several names... were all but corrupt degenerate derivations from Jewish Traditions. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. I. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

2. *transf.* Characterized by degeneracy.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* xii. 540 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 101 There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own foes.

Degenerate (*dīgēnērāt*), *v.* [f. *dēgenerāt*, ppl. stem of L. *dēgenerare* to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f. *dēgener* *adj.* that departs from its race, ignoble, f. DE- I. 1 + *gener-* (*genus*) race, kind. So F. *dégénérer* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. *intr.* To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type. a. of persons.

1553 EORN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 Degenerante from al kind of honestie and faithfulness. 1621 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* l. 12 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1651 HOANEA *Levitic.* L. xiii. 63 The manner of life, which men... degenerate into in a civil Warre. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* of Mar 10 Mar., It is well if I do not degenerate into a downright storyteller. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Kamola* I. v. In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

b. of animals and plants.

1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 518 Plants for want of Culture, degenerate to be baser in the same kind; and sometimes so far, as to change into another kind. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Degeneration*, It is a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. be capable of degenerating into other species. 1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* I. 53 They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* 40 When they be entered into the naell, the ii. waynes degenerate in one. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2. 12 After that the state of Rome was not it selfe, but did degenerate. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberty... is... liable... to degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

d. *Geom.* Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of a different or less complex form.

1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* vii, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve.

† 2. To show a falling-off or degeneration from an anterior type; to be degenerate. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valiant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1715-20 POPE *Had.* iv. 451 Such Tydeus was . . Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire. 1739 — *to Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate from the humour and goodness of her father. †3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration from a normal type.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, The Scottes also not degenerating from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 140 It is now highe time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xlii. 62 It is altered . . into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 186 Some . . followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

†4. To fall away, revolt. *Obs. rare.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 98 a, The Cornish men . . marched to . . Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leave him, or rebel, or degenerate against him.

†5. *trans.* To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 192 It degenerates and disorders the best spirits. 1653 CLORIA & NARCISSE I. 172 The least dejection of spirit . . would degenerate you from your birth and education. 1710 BRIT. *Apollo* III. 21/1 They . . Degenerate themselves to Brutes. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) iv. 16 Her theatric excellencies . . are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the adoption of bad habits.

†6. To generate (something of an inferior or lower type). *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Hen. V* xciv, A bastard flye, Corrupting where it breaths . . Degenerating Pntefaction. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxii. 75 It is backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and after-end might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence *Degenerating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xx. § 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son. 1693 BRANCAARD *Phys. Dict.* 140/1 *Metapostis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W. HORSLEY *The Fool* No. 576 A Degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Degenerated, *ppl. a.* [-ED¹] Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; in (1886) 84. Unknown and degenerated posterity. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 The Devil is . . a degenerated, fallen, and evil spirit. 1808 WILFORD *Sacred Isles in Asia.* *Res.* VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

Degenerately (dĕjĕnĕrĕtli), *adv.* [f. *DEGENERATE* a. + -LY²] In a degenerate manner. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1857) 145 Nothing now adayes is more degenerately forgottn, than the true dignity of man. a 1671 J. WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 29 (T.) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Degenerateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness and Poverty of Spirit. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 156 This degenerateness, which frequently happens to the blood in Autumnal Fevers.

Degeneration (dĕjĕnĕrĕtjĕn), *n.* [f. *de-generare* to DEGENERATE; see -ATION.] 1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrot.* i. 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire . . whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.* Concl., Capable (as many good Institutions) . . of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 598/1 It is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. *Biol.* A change of structure by which an organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel . . But our . . best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroneous.] 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. *Ibid.* 34 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In many flowers . . the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

c. *Path.* 'A morbid change in the structure of parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Fatty degeneration . . consists in the substitution

of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation . . of the protoplasmic compound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Fj. Rather . . with degeneracion than nobleness. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sch. Disc.* ix. 46 It speaks the degeneration of any soul . . that it should desire to incorporate itself with any . . sensual delights. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

†3. Something that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 475 What Languages . . are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 147 Cockle, Aracus, Agilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iv. 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence.

Hence **Degenerationist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 48 The opinions of older writers . . whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (dĕjĕnĕrĕtĭv), *a.* [f. *L. dĕ-generat-*, *ppl. stem* of *dĕgenerare* to DEGENERATE + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degeneration.

1846 WORCESTER *Month. Rev.* 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 145 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (dĕjĕnĕrĕtĕrĭ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degenerative effect upon Roi Denis.

Degenerated: see DEGENER.

Degenerescence (-ĕsĕns), *Biol.* [a. *F. dĕ-gĕnĕrescence* (1799 in HATZF.), f. *dĕgĕnĕrescent*, deriv. of *dĕgĕnĕrĕr* to degenerate, after *L. inchoative* vbs.: see -ESCENT.] Tendency to degenerate; the process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in *St. James's Gaz.* 30 May 3 They have all . . acquired the same parasitic habits, and . . exhibit different stages in the same process of degenerescence. 1884 H. MACMILLAN in *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 315 The degenerescence of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf.

† **Degenerize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. dĕgener* (see next) + -IZE.] *intr.* To become degenerate, to degenerate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 104 Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered night.

† **Degenerous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. dĕgener* degenerate, bastard, spurious (see DEGENERATE v.) + -OUS, after GENEROUS a., of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. *ungenerous*, *de-gallant*.]

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate. *a. of persons.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy Desertless favours. 1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power* Parl. iv. 35 Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 199 An upstart and degenerous race.

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. lii. The least felt touch of a degenerous feare. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 41 (1740) 338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

c. *transf.* Characterized by degeneration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 647 In onr effeminate and degenerous age. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 39 Especially in such a Degenerous age.

d. *Const. from (rare.)*

1657 BE. H. KING *Poems* II. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself. So much degenerous from renowned Vere.

1695 DOWDALL *Def. Vind. Deprived* Eps. 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors.

2. *transf. and fig.* of things (*esp.* organisms or organic products).

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches. 1748 *Univ. Mag.* Aug. 65 That . . a new born child should . . be corrupted by the degenerous and adventitious milk of another.

Hence † **Degenerously** *adv.*, † **Degenerousness**.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 94 No true Englishman will be . . so unnaturally and degenerously impious. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* (1681) 2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall heavy on such dishonourable heads.

Degentilize, *degermanize*: see DE-II. 1.

Degemorphization, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DE-II. 1*, Gr. γῆ (comb. γῆω-) earth + μορφή form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth.

1894 *Irish Educ.* 1 Jan. 61/2 [They insist] that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

Degerm, *v.* [DE-II. 2.] *trans.* To remove the germ from (e.g. wheat).

Degerminator, [DE-II. 1 + *L. germen* germ.] A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ.

In mod. Dicts.

Degeroite (degĕrō'it), *Min.* [Named 1850 f. *Degerö* in Finland.] A variety of Illingerite.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 489.

Degest, *obs. form* of DIGEST.

Degging: see DEG v. 1

Degh, *obs. pres. t. of* DOW v. to be of use.

Degise, *obs. form* of DISGUISE.

† **Degla'brate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. dĕglabrāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *dĕglabrare* to smooth down, make smooth, f. *DE-I. 3* + *glabr-* smooth, *glabrare* to make smooth.] *trans.* To make quite smooth. Hence **Degla'brated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COKERAM, *Deglbrate*, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 466 An Eyelid inverted . . was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglbrated Eye-lid.

Degladiation, *obs. form* of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze *v.*: see DE-II. 2.

† **Deglory**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DE-II. 2* + *GLORY sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of its glory.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xvii. To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let. to Author, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

† **Deglu'bate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *L. dĕglū-bĕre* to peel, flay (f. *DE-I. 3* + *glūbĕre* to peel, flay) + -ATE.] *trans.* To flay, excoriate.

1623 COKERAM, *Deglubate*, to flay a thing. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 297 To prevent the sharp Winds deglubating us, we housed our selves Cap-a-pee under Felts.

† **Deglu'bing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *a-de-glūbe* vb., ad. *L. dĕglūbĕre*: see prec.] Flaying. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Ch. Vind.* (1677) 96 Now enter his Tacing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

Deglutinate, *v. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. dĕglūtĭre*: see next.] = DEGLUTE.

1867 *Irish R. Agric. Soc. Ser.* II. III. II. 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated.

Deglute (dĕglūt'), *v. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd.* In 6 di-. [f. *L. dĕglūtĭre*, f. *DE-I. 1* down + *glūtĭre*, *glūtĭre* to swallow.] *trans.* To swallow, swallow down. Also *absol.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and little deglute or swallowe them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute.

† **Deglutible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. dĕglūtĭre* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme . . Others deglutible, as pills and powders.

Deglutinate, *v.* [f. *L. dĕglūtĭnāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *dĕglūtĭnare* to unglue (Pliny), f. *DE-I. 6* + *glūtĭnare* to glue.]

† *1. trans.* To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (1576) 16 (D.) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glud'd with gore-blood to His backe. 1777 BAILEY vol. II. *Deglutinated*.

2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Deglutination.

1623 in COKERAM II. s. v. *Vngtuing*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Deglution**, *Obs.* [a. *obs. F. deglutition* (Cotgr.).] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglutition.

Deglutition (dĕglūtĭtjĕn), *Phys.* [a. *F. dĕglutition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f. *L. dĕglūtĭre*: see DEGLUTE.] The action of swallowing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 135 The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 195 In a city feast . . what deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed.

1861 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Poems 1890 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

b. In *fig.* senses of *swallow*.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, much to their comfort.

Deglutitious (dĕglūtĭtjĕs), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition.

1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I. Introd. p. xci, With the poor book which is beslaved with such deglutitious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (dĕglūtĭtĭv), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IVE.] = next.

In some mod. Dicts.

Deglutitory (dĕglūtĭtĕrĭ), *a. rare.* [f. *L. dĕglūtĭt-*, *ppl. stem* of *dĕglūtĭre* to DEGLUTE + -ORY.] Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of swallowing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Cornish Mag.* Jan. 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feeble.

Deglycerin (e v.: see DE-II. 2.

De'gorder. *Math.* [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* III. When $n=2$ we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

† **Degorge** (dĕg'ōrj), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégorgier*, OF. *dégorgier*; see DE-1.6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 142 These people .. made dragons for to spytte & degorge flambes of fyre out of their mouths. 1886 B. YOUNG *Glass's Civ. Conv.* iv. 181 b, It behoveth .. to chew it [a haste sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged .. raw and undigested. 1688 *Boys Wks.* 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1634 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 *Isackson Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary .. 1726 .. says, that it proceeds from the degorging, tho' I suppose he means the disgorging, of the great Vein.

† **Degoust, degout.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *degout*, in mod. F. *dégout*.] = DISGUST.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 Brinish .. and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

† **Degout, v.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dégoutter*, OF. *deguter* (12th c.), = Pr. *degotar*; = Rom. type **degūtāre*, f. L. DE-1.1, down + *gutta* drop; cf. *guttātus* splashed, spotted.]

1. *trans.* To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. chl.* A mantill .. That furrut was with ermyin full quithe, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vtermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 *HAWES Exam. Virt.* iv. 42 The chambre where she held her consistory The dewe aromatike dyde oft degoute Of fragrant floures. 1509 = *Past. Pleas.* 198 Her redolent words .. Degouted vapoure moost aromatike.

Degradable (dĕgrād'əb'l), *a.* [f. DEGRADE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote* of S. xxxvii. (1876) 255 The labourer .. is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

Degradand. *rare.* [ad. L. *dēgradānt-us* to be degraded, gerundive of *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE.] One who is to be degraded from his rank or order.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

Degradation (dĕgrād'ē-shən), *a.* [a. F. *dégradation* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *dēgradatiō-nem*, n. of action f. *dēgradāre*, to DEGRADE; see -ATION.] The action of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; esp. the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree.

In *Eccles. Law*, two kinds of degradation are recognized: see note, 1885.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 624 (R.) Vpon .. hys degradation, he kneled downe before the byshoppes chauncellour, & humbly besought him of absolution fro the sentence of excommunication. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 *CLARENDOON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 22/a He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1726 *AVLIERE Paragon* 206 Degradation is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Halfax*, An .. active statesman .. exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/a Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminous cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function .. and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed. Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

c 1752 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 38a note, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 Ht. MARTEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1878 *JAVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

3. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1697 *LOCKE and Wind. Christ.* (R.), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. a 1726 SOUTH (J.), So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1856 *Sia B. Brodie Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of .. degradation than the vice of gin-drinking. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of development. Also attrib.

1890 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 163 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 34 The

progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. *spec. Biol.* Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition; degeneration.

1849 BALFOUR *Mannual of Bot.* § 649 There is thus traced a degradation, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebræ in all classes of Vertebrates. *Ibid.* ii. 59 'The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. *Structural Bot.* A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (degradation-products) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1873 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 *J. Soc. Lex.*, *Degradation-products*, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 511 The transformation or degradation of the albumin into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

d. *Physics.* The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, i. e. one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount, etc.

1769 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction .. hence its degradation of colour. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L. v.* (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. *Ibid.* i. xi. 1 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 *J. Soc. Lex.*, *Senile degradation*, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydropertoneal collection.

6. *Geol.* The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 327 Those of siliceous shistues are most subject to this degradation and decomposition. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorksh.* i. 11 The chalk .. yields rather easily to degradation. 1875 *CROLL Climate & T.* xvii. 268 Old sea-bottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

b. *transf.* Wearing down of any surface.

1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vi. § 17. 379 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

Degradation (dĕgrād'ē-shən). [In sense 1, a. F. *dégradation* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *digradazione*, f. *digradare* to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. *Painting.* The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; esp. that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 33 Perspective .. regulates .. the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 231 There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too brickly, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 212 Colours .. used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

† 2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall. *Ibid.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall .. proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone, and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story; so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

Degradational (dĕgrād'ē-shənāl), *a.* [f. DEGRADATION + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1863 *DANA in Amer. J. Nat. Sc. & Arts* and Ser. XXXVI. 4 They [Entomostracans] are degradational forms as well as the Myriapods. *Ibid.* 5 The distinction of the Entomostracans .. consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

De'gradator. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form, from late L. *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE.] One who degrades or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 404 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall.

† **Degradatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *dēgradāt*, ppl. stem of late L. *dēgradāre* + -ORY.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 *Francis the Philan.* III. 166 A species of imposition so degraded to the republic of letters.

Degrade (dĕgrād'), *v.* Also *degrade*, -grayd, 6-graid, 7 dī-. [ME. a. OF. *degrader* (12th c.), occasionally *dege*, = Pr. *de*, *degrader*, Sp. *degradar*, It. *degradare*; = late eccl. L. *dēgradāre*, f. DE-1.1, down, from + *gradus* degree.]

1. *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose from († of) a position of honour or estimation.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 How sone þat god hem may degrade. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 175 Schir Iþon the balloill .. was king bot a litill quhile .. degradyt syne we he Off honour and off dignite. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2670 Darye .. semblis his knyghts .. And gessis him wele .. to degrayd be grekis mistur. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* v. f. Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1641 *Sis E. DENING* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. i. 205 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1788 *RAID Aristotles Leg.* iv. § 2. 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr. Manse* xii. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. II.* iii. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. *spec.* To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university.

Cf. *DISGRADE*, which in 15-16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12576 The grekes .. Ordant hym Emperour by oþon assent, And Agamynon degraded of his degre þan. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying v. Dunbar* 307, I sall degrade the, graces, of thy greis. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 43 He then .. Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight .. And should .. Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 65 Whether St. Fra. Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1628 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 206 The University of Dublin having expell'd and degraded Mr. Forbes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 351 The soldier who .. is guilty of any other act of cowardice, should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan.

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 37 He that .. blasfemith God in other manere be deposed or degradit if he is a clerk. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlvii. 313 The first day of march after was sir william tailleur prest degraded of his presthode. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facious* II. xii. 268 To the Bishpope was giuen authoritie .. to put Priestes from the Priesthode; and to degrade them, when thei deserue it. 1681 *BAXTER Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1864 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 749 Hyme thoght that it his worship wold degrade. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 470 Ladie Venus 3e sall neuer degrad In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir 1771 *JUNIAS Lett.* liv. 285, I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. Eng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.

4. To lower in character or quality; to debase.

1650 *FROYSSELL Gale of Opport.* (1652) Ep. Ded., At this news the Ruffler is sodainly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 *JOHNSON, Degrade* .. to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxviii. How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 *ANAM SMITH W. N. v.* viii. (1869) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition .. without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc.; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. *DEGRADATION* 2).

1844 *CORDEN Speeches* (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1855 *tr. Labart's Arts Mid. Ages* ii. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 *E. SION Workshop Receipts* I. 320/t To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. *Biol.* To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. b. *Physics.* To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. c. *Optics.* To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1862, 1876 [see *DEGRADED* ppl. a. 2]. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc.) by surface abrasion or disintegration.

1812 *Sia H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 101 These agents [water and air] gradually .. decompose and degrade the exterior of strata. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 6 The

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense.

7. *intr.* To descend to a lower grade or type; to exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to degenerate.

1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxvii. No doubt vast eddies in the flood of onward time shall yet be made. And thronged races may degrade. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. a 1864 WEBSTER (citing DANA) s.v. A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera.

8. *Cambridge Univ.* To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

1829 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Nov. To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduate ship. 1880 *Eagle Mag.* (St. John's Coll., Camb.) XI. 189 G. S., Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

Degraded (digrē'déd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased.

1843 *Cath. Engl.* 94 Degraded, *degradatus*. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 The restoring of this degraded law. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans. 1838 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/4 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is . . . valid.

2. a. *Biol.* Showing structural or functional degradation. b. *Physics.* Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 The pollen grains . . in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. 1883 H. DAUMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 101 Degeneration, by which the organism . . becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. *Geol.* Having suffered degradation, worn down. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

Hence **Degradedly** *adv.*; **Degradedness**.

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* i. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground. 1824 LONDON *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees . . the misery and degradation of the poor, the callousness of many rich.

Degraded, a. Her. [f. DE- + L. *grad-us* step + -ED.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitch Argent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A Cross degraded is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre; by the French called *perennée*. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually thrust is Degraded, or On Degrees).

† **Degradement.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dégradation* (1611 in Cotgr.) = degradation: see -MENT.] Degradation, abasement.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradation . . expressly shew. 1648 — *Tenure Kings* 34 By their holding him in prison . . which brought him to the lowest degradation.

Degrader (digrē'dəi). [f. DEGRADE v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) No. 51 ¶ 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xliii. What a degrader even of high spirits is vice. 1804-6 SYA, SMITH *St. Mor. Phil.* xviii. (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said.

2. *Cambridge Univ.* See DEGRADE v. 8.

1860 G. FERGUSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

Degrading (digrē'din), *vb. sb.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DEGRADE.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degrading, ppl. a. [-ING.]

1. That degrades or debases. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 43 Degraded Prose explains his meaning ill. 1773 MAS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A . . generous kind of anger . . has nothing in it sinful or degrading. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. ix.* Engaged in this laborious and . . degrading office. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 448 A superstition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions.

Mod. Boarding School Prospectus. There are no degrading punishments. 2. *Geol.* Wearing down a surface. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones . . are exposed during severe frosts. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* II. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence **Degradingly** *adv.*; **Degradingness**.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 253 Two men . . were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. 1865 DICKENS *Nut. Fr.* I. iv. We are degradingly poor. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 274 Degradingness: of . . its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

† **Degraduate, v. Obs.** [f. DE- + GRADUATE v.] *trans.* To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 Since (after degrading the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. 1814 G. DYER *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degrading him, we lose sight of the dignity of the *poeta laureatus*.

† **Degraduation** 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

1581 RICH FAREWELL (1846) 85 Besides the degradation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetual infamie.

† **De-graduation** 2. *Paint. Obs.* [f. DE- + GRADUATION v.] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf. DEGRADATION 2.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object. *Ibid.* 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects.

† **Degradinate, v. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. *dēgrandināre*, f. DE- + I. 1 or 3 + *grandināre* to hail, f. *grando*, *grandin-em* hail.] (See quotes.)**

1623 COCKERAM, *Degradinate*, to haile downe right. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Degradinate*, to hail much.

† **De-gravate, v. Obs. [f. L. *dēgravāre* to weigh down, f. DE- + I. 1 + *gravāre* to load, burden: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To weigh down, burden, load.**

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Degravate*, to make heavy, to burden.

† **Degravation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēgravāre*: see prec.] The action of making heavy. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Degree *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

Degree (digrē'), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 degree, (3 de-gree, 4-5 pogre, 5 decre, dygre), 6 degrie, 4- degree; also pl. 5 degrees, degreeces. See also GREE. [ME. *degre*, pl. -ez, a. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degrez*, obl. *degret* (St. Alexis, 11th c.) = Fr. *degrat*, *degra*: -late pop. L. **dēgrad-us*, -um, f. DE- + I. 1 down + *grad-us* step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (exc. in *Heraldry*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 432/44 Huy broughtten him up-on an he de-grege þat muche folk him i-seiþh. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1021 Þise twelve degres wern brode and stayre, þe cyte stob abof. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. a 1400-50 Alexander 5636 And xij degreces all of gold for gate vp of lordis. 1423 CANTON *Cato* Av. He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degreces or stappes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 69 There were certain degreces or staires to ascend vnto it. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. 1. 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe. . . scorning the base degreces By which he did ascend. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degreces. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degreces covered with carpets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 28 When placed upon steps . . a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. *transf.* Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 201 Goodly windowes, with three degreces of glasse in them, each containing sixe rowes. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 28 In chace we clime the high degreces Of euerie steepie mountaine. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 427 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degrees of Oars built for King Hiero. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degreces like steps. 1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Building* xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

2. *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þu maht bi þe degre of hare blisse icnawen hwuch and bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oðre. 1550 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 502 Which recognition is the first degree to amendment. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degrees of the lye? 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 246 The greatest in Spain aspire . . to be Viceroys of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degrees. 1673 DAVOEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 1 To say a thing which . . brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.

b. *esp.* in phr. *By degrees*: by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrews* Wks. (1892) 12 Thy regentis sal þe de-greys the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 377 What wound did euer heale but by degrees? 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 31 Fill it by Degrees. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 109 Several of our Company . . drop in by degrees. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 His Acquaintance with her by Degrees grew into Love. a 1721 Prior *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lii. The character of Colonel

Talbot dated upon Edward by degrees. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. iii. By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jimema's care and tuition.

3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in *pl.* the number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

Prohibited or forbidden degrees: the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5603 (Gött.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot þo toþer degre. c 1340 *Ibid.* 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim will se fra adam þe alde How many degreces to criste is talde. c 1450 *Adamagros & Gaw.* 1044 Na name of the nymt degre haue noy of my name. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Preamb. Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John . . within the second and third degree. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 *title*. Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinite. c 1550 *Cheke Matt.* i. 17 Therefor from David unto Abraham their weer fourteen degreces. 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII. . . and . . was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi. I thought . . there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry.

b. Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship through more or less remote common ancestry.

1799 W. TOOKE *Russian Emp.* II. 104 The nations that . . stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Se þu herre stondeþ, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz drede of de-gre, dressed his seete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. — *Clerk's T.* 369 He saugh that vnder lowe degre Was ofte vertu y-hid. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I, Knyghte, squiere, yoman and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. c 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* i It was a squyer of lowe degre That loved the Kings daughter of Hungre. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 11/2 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to lue within my degre. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 186 Men of al ages & of al degrees to him daily repaired. a 1645 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* i. ii. Do you think I . . would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 44 They marched out . . with great formality. every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 120 None of your damselfs of high degree! 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abroad* I. iii. 125 Regulations . . for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 27715 (Cotton Galba) None . . may fle enuy, Bot pouer caties . . None has enuy till þat degre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxv. Thenne alle the estates and degreces hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete worship. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diebing* (1843) 105 So much practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degreces. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Without sparyng any age or degre. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1661) 249 The Bishop . . begins . . all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. a 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† c. of animals, things without life, etc. *Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk.* 370 Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshie in his degre, after order and course of servise as folowith. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages. . . To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, Þorgh þe toþer schank he ros, & serued in his degre. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, We . . Be now disclaundred, and in swiche degre, No longer for to lyven I ne kepe. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 963 Bot sone afterward he felle into suche dygre, þat gret sekenesse come his body to. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 Coloure þat on with Saundersys, and þat oper with Safronne, and þe pryde on a-nother degre, so þat þey ben dyuerse. c 1500 *Merchant & Son in Halliwell Nuga Poet.* 28 To see you come in this degre, nere-hande y lese my wytt. 1586 A. DAN *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 106, I say of our Secretorie, that as hee is in one degre in place of a Servant, so he is in another degre in place of a friend. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 258 Studios of Honey, each in his degre, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* II. ii. 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degre.

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action.

(Often closely related to sense 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 570 Cristene men . . shulde

have deserved most rank of God in degree possible to him. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit.* Pr. i. 1 How I had sinned, and what degree. 1538 *STARKEV England* i. ii. 45 By the reason wherof felicyete admytth . . . degrees; and some have more wele, and som less. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 193 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delaie it [wine] with water. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 61 Mispurion in the highest degree. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Canus' Nat. Parad.*, Who knew themselves greater and more beautiful many degrees. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 *HUME Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. i. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1824 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

b. *A degree*: a considerable measure or amount of. *To a degree* (colloq.): to an undcfined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously. *To the last degree*: to the utmost measure.

1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Canus' Moral Relat.* 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of its violence. 1665 *DRYDEN Indian Emp.* i. iv. Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'URREV *New Opera's*, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* ii. i. Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 1805 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* VII. xvii. ii. 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 His argument . . . is far-fetched to the last degree.

c. Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness): see *quots.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lafranc's Chirurg.* xi. Pilke þing þat we seie is hoot in þe first degree þat is i-heet of kyndely heete þat is in oure bodies. 1578 *LYTTS Dodona* ii. lxxxiii. 261 Rucis hoate nnd dry in the third degree. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight. . . Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

d. *Crim. Law.* Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principal in the first, or second, degree*: see *quots.* In *U. S. Law*, a distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a 1676 *HALE Pleas of Crown* (1736) I. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. *Ibid.* 615 By what hath been formerly delivered, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Accessory*, A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees. . . he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessory. . . and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no. . . superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Writings 1892 I. 65 They introduced [1796] the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study: a. *esp.* An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (*honorary degree*) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see *quot.* 1794.) 1724 *Chart. Univ. Paris* I. i. No. 51 Determinatio [i.e. the Disputation for B.A.] est unus honorabilis gradus attin-gendi magistraturam. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 427 Degree takun in scole makþi goddis word more acceptable, and þe puple trowþi betere þerto whanne it is seyð of a maistr. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 26 Without haunyng the degree and name of maistre. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 42 That I shuld. . . go well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 104. 1614 *BF. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chauncellour, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 June, This day Mr. Carter. . . accumulated y^e Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. a 1794 *GRANOT Autobiog.* 29 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xi. A medal. . . which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course. . . whose successive steps were called degrees (*gradus*), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sketches fr. Academic Life* 51 It [an M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 *BAVCE Amer. Commonw.* III. vi. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

b. *Freemasonry.* Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more

or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three degrees.

c 1430 *Freemasonry 727* To the nexte degre loke wysly, To do hem reverans hy and by. 1875 *FOUR Early Hist. Free-masonry*, A society comprising three degrees of laborers, — masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 *Text-bk. Free-masonry* 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

8. *Gram.* Each of the three stages (POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6.] 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 23 Pe feure agu is þe positifue degree, and in þe superlatyue degree. 1530 *PALSGR. Intro.* 28 Adjectives have three degrees of comparison. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* iii. ii. vi. § 3 If. . . any were mala, pejor, pessima, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whole. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1825 *FORBES Hindustani Gram.* (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindustani have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

9. *Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.)* A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre).

The sign for degrees is °, thus 45° = forty-five degrees. This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a degree being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 378 The yonge sonne That is the Ram is foure degrees vp ronne. c 1391 — *Astron.* t. 86 The entering of the first degree in which the sonne ariseth. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford. . . the heythe of owre pol Arkt fr owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1413 *LVGD. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the hole compas of the spyere Ben of such degrees thre hunderd and syaty. 1527 in *Arber* 111 3 *Eng. Bks. Amer.* Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees. . . and then we cast about to the Southward, and. . . came into 52 degrees. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 58 Cosmographers do place the degree of Longitude in the West fortunate llandes. 1590 *WRBBB Trav.* (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester Iohn, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of y^e Sun, every degree being in distance thre score miles. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 471 A Land full of grass. . . pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. 1719 *Dz For Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees 5 minutes N. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Intro. Crystallogr.* 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90°, and is termed a right angle. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. i. 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

b. *transf.* A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude).

1627 *COWLEY Mistress, Parting* iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

10. *Thermometry.* a. A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. b. Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into 100, in Réaumur's into 80. The symbol ° is used in this sense as in *prec*; thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Thermometer*, Various methods have been proposed. . . for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s.v. *Thermometer*, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point. . . that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 762 s.v. *Thermometer*, Thermometers are intended to show the ° of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than 1/16 inch in length. *Ibid.* 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

11. *Mus.* a. The interval between any note of a scale (*esp.* the diatonic scale) and the next note. b. Each of the successive notes forming the scale. c. Each of the successive lines and spaces on the staff, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 12 Those which we now call Modes, they teamed degree of Musick. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 115 The Five Lines and Spaces. . . are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The musical degrees are three: the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. *Ibid.*, *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 *STAINER Composition* iii. All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. PARAY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

† 12. *Arith.* A group of three figures taken together in nomenclature. *Obs.*

1674 *BAILEY Arith.* (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Ten times, a Hundred times. a 1677 *Cocker's Arith.* (1688) I § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. [Hence in JOHNSON, etc.]

13. *Alg.* The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms, which it contains.

Thus $x^2 + x^2$, $x^2 y + xy$, are both expressions of the third degree; the terms x^2 and $x^2 y$ being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the degree of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it. † *Parodic degree*: see *quot.* 1730.

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Parodic Degree* (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parodic degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, etc. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s.v., Equations. . . are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1870 *TOMLINSON Algebra* ix. § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1872 *B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc.* xiv. § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. *Ibid.* § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

Degree (digrī), v. [f. DEGREE sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease. from joint to joint. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolues* i. iii. 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul. 1636 *HEYWOOD Challenge* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmly first, and keep thy worst rage last. a 1670 *HACKER Alp. Williams* ii. 189 (D.), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

† b. *absol.* *Obs. rare.*

1638 *HEYWOOD London's Gate* Wks. 1874 V. 273 There's not a stone that's laid in such foundation But is a step degreering to salvation.

2. To confer a degree upon. *NONCE-USE.*

[1560: see DEGREE.] 1865 *Mrs. WHITNEY Gayworthys* ii. (1879) 23 A divine. . . degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 208 The Demographers. . . had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

Degreed (digrīd), a. [f. DEGREE sb. (and v.).]

1. Having an academical degree.

1560 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

† 2. Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xi. (1897) 50 Musick. . . standeth upon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

† 3. Having a (specified) degree or rank. *Obs.*

1608 *HEYWOOD Rape of Lucrece* ii. iii, We, that are degreed above our people. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Legend* 43 Are they not both (though differently degreed d), servants to one and the same Lord?

† 4. Marked out in successive divisions. *Obs.*

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

5. *Her.* Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = DEGRADED. In mod. Dicts.

† **Degree'ingly**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. *degreeing*, pres. pple. of DEGREE v. + -LY².] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolues* lxxvii. 151 Degree'ingly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

Degree'less, a. *rare.* [-LESS.]

1. Without degree or measurement; measureless. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to. . . Loodoners. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are. . . left degreeless. is the hardest of all.

† **Degree'ss**, v. *Obs. rare* — °. [f. *L. dēgress-*, ppl. stem of *degrēdi* to descend, dismount; f. *DE* I. 1 + *gradi* to step, go.]

1623 *COCKERAM. Degreess*, to vnlight from a Horse.

† **Degression**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. dēgression-em* going down, n. of action from *degrēdi* (see *prec.*)] Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of DIGRESSION.

1486 *Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 For your hode this cite made never degression. 1618 *LITHGOW Pilgrim's Farewell*, Thy stiffneck crew. . . misregarding God, fall in degression.

Degrez, obs. pl. of DEGREE sb.

† **Degu** (degu). *Zool.* [Native name in South America.] A South American genus *Octodon* of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; *esp.* the species *O. cumingii*, abundant in Chili.

1843 *List Mammalia Brit.* Mus. 122 The cucurrit or the Degus, *Octodon Degus*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 129 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

Deguise: see DISGUISE.

† **Degulate**, v. *Obs. rare* — °. [f. *L. dēgulāre* to consume, devour, f. *DE* I. 1 + *gula* gullet.]

1623 *COCKERAM. Degulate*, to consume in belly cheer.

Degum, v. i: see *DE* II. 2.

Degust (dĕg'ust), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *dēgustāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *gustāre* to taste. Cf. mod.F. *déguster*.] *trans.* To taste; *esp.* to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also *absol.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Degust*, to taste. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. II.* (D.). *A soupe au vin*, madam, I will degust, and gratefully. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 17 Wine. a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly.

Degustate (dĕg'ustāt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see prec.] = prec. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 85/2 When as we can not degustate either Meate, or Drinke, 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

Degustation (dĕg'ustā'jən), [ad. L. *dēgustātiō-em* tasting, making trial, n. of action from *dēgustāre*: see DEGUST. Cf. F. *dégustation*.] The action of degusting or tasting.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Souls Farew.* Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

Degustator (dĕg'ustātər), *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēgustāre*: see prec. Cf. mod.F. *dégustateur*.] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

Degustatory (dĕg'ustātərī), *a.* [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

Deguyse, degyse: see DISGUISE *v.*

Deh, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of DOW *v.*

|| **Déhaché** (deha'ché), *a. Her.* [obs. F. *déhaché* 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *hacher* to cut.] (See quot.)

1766 POPEY *Heraldry v.* (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated, it is then termed *Déhaché* or *Couped* in all its parts. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Déhaché*, this is an obsolete French word, the term *Couped* is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 698/2 (*Heraldry*) [the lion] is 'déhaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off.

† **Dehaust**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *dēhaust-um*, pa. pple. of *dēhaurire* to draw or drain off, f. DE- I. 2 + *haurire* to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 536 He being the cause of the great Dehaust of moneys in the Exchequer.

Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize: see DE- II. 1.

Dehiscence (dĕhi'sēns), *v.* [ad. L. *dēhiscē-ere* to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE- I. 2 + *hiscere*, inceptive of *hīre* to stand open, gape.] *intr.* To gape; in *Bot.* to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Ovarium* consisting of 5 carpella. dehiscing in various ways. 1850 TOON *Cycl. Anat. v.* 246/1 The organ. subsequently dehiscence in four valves. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Memoir* II. xlv. 241 The green carpels. dehiscence, separating and bending backwards.

Hence **Dehiscing** ppl. *a.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose. . . scarcely dehiscing.

Dehiscence (dĕhi'sēns). [ad. mod.L. *dēhiscēntia* 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnaeus), f. L. *dēhiscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscere*: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, *esp.* as a natural process: *a. Bot.* The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 29 In Hamamelidæ dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 243 The anthers. . . open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

b. Anim. Phys. Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for the expulsion of their contents.

1850 TOON *Cycl. Anat. v.* 56/1 The ova. . . drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

c. fig. and gen.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence . . . of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie v.* 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door. . . and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

Dehiscēt (dĕhi'sēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēhiscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscere* to DEHISCENCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping open; *spec.*, in *Bot.* opening as seed-vessels.

1649 BULWER *Pathology* II. ii. 107 The Mouth. . . is Dehiscēt, yet scarce Dehiscēt into a Casme. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 17 If. . . [the fruit] splits into pieces when ripe it is called dehiscēt. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscēt edges and mountain ravines. . . have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscēt. . . they open to scatter the seed.

b. Said of the elytra of insects when they do not

meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at the tips. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Dehominatiō**. *nonce-wd.* Obs. [n. of action from med.L. *dēhomināre* to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 6 + *homo*, *homin-em* man.] Deprivation of the character or attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 51 He fears. . . as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

Dehonestate, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēhonestāre* to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I. 6 + *honestus* HONEST): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To dishonour, disgrace, disparage.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm.* Abp. Bramhall III. 224 (L.) The excellent. . . pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horns*, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence **Dehonestatiō** [ad. L. *dēhonestātiō-em*], dishonouring, dishonour.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 — *Anti-Baal-B.* 464 (L.) Sacrilege . . . is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred.

|| **Dehors** (dĕhōr), *prep. and sb.* [a. OF. *dehors*, prep., mod.F. *dehors* adv. and sb.; OF. also *dehors*, Pr. *dehors*, Cat. *dehora*, Sp. *defuera*, a late L. or Romanic comb. of *de* prep. + L. *forās* out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. *foris* out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. *fuor*, *fuora*, *fuori*.]

A. prep. (Law.) Outside of; not within the scope of.

1701 *Law French Dict.*, *Dehors*, out, without. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge. . . was of opinion that nothing *dehors* the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor. 1885 LD. ESHER in *Law Times* LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact *dehors* the deed.

† *B. sb.* (*Fortif.*) See quot. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dehors*. in *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Dehort (dĕhōrt), *v.* Now rare. [ad. L. *dēhortā-rē* to dissuade, f. DE- I. 2 + *hortārē* to exhort.]

1. *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). † *a.* with simple (or double) obj. Now Obs.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* I. (R.), Jermeye wel dehorted and dissuaded the peple sayinge [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29 Whereby we doe perswade . . . dissuade. . . exhorte, or dehort. . . any man. 1611 BIBLE I. *Macc.* ix. 9 But they dehorted him, saying, We shall never be able. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* xcvi. Wks. VI. 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God. . . and dehorting them the breach of that law. 1682 BURTHOGHE *Argument* (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

b. Const. from.

a 1533 FUTH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 SIR C. HEVON *Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmi*, I. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 462 Croker dehorted me from visiting Ireland. 1882a CHEYNE *Isaiah* xx. Intro. d., Isaiah had good reason. . . to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

† *c. fig.* Said of circumstances, etc. Obs.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

2. *absol.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansvr.* I. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule. . . but from seeking rule. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does. . . dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* 19 The Creator. . . dehorting from the eating of the apple.

Hence **Dehorting** vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 34 b. The places of exhorting and dehorting are the same whiche we use in perswading and dissuading. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Dissuading. 1652 GAULE *Nagastrom*. 29 Whan God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

Dehortatiō (dĕhōrtā'jən), [ad. L. *dēhortātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēhortārē* to DEHORT.]

1. The action of dehorting from a course; earnest dissuasion.

1520 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortaciōns and commynaciōns & threts in scripture. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* xiv. (1821) 164 His Country people used loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* II. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness. 1860 PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

† 2. Power or faculty of dehorting. Obs. rare -1.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

Dehortative (dĕhōrtātīv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēhortārē*: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory.

1620 WOODWARD in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 181 Wrying. . . a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

B. sb. A dehortative address or argument.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extrenie. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Memoirs* II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 102 The doctor . . . warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

Dehortatory (dĕhōrtātərī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortātōri-us*, f. *dēhortārē*: see -ORY.]

A. adj. Characterized by dehortation; dissuatory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. B, Those places which are used. . . in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1644 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 103 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

† *B. sb.* A dehortatory address. Obs.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Ari. Peace* (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

Dehorter (dĕhōrtər), [f. DEHORT *v.* + -ER.] One who deports or advises against an action, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Desenhorteur*, a dehorter, dissuader. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dehorter*, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence. . . as only he could give.

† **Dehortment**. Obs. rare -1. [f. DEHORT *v.* + -MENT.] Dehortation.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

Dehuman, *a. nonce-wd.* [DE- II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 31 Jan., The demoniacs. . . were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

Dehumanize (dĕhi'mānə'z), *v.* [DE- II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 MOORE *Diary* 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence **Dehumanized** ppl. *a.*; **Dehumanizing** vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*; also **Dehumanization**.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* iv. ii. note, The mystics. . . representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie v.* xxii. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing celibacy. 1882a F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 To rehumanise the de-humanised members of society. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* III. i. 19 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

† **Dehusk**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. DE- II. 2 + HUSK.] *trans.* To deprive of the husk.

1566 DRAHT *Horace Aij.* An hundredth thousande mets of come dehusked. 1567 — *Epist.* v. D j, That thy neighbour should have more Wheate. . . dehusked vpon the flore.

Dehydrate (dĕhi'drēt), *v.* Chem. [f. DE- II. 2 + Gr. *ūdap*, in comb. *ūdap-* water + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming. . . dehydrated into starch. 1880 CLEMENSIAW *Wurtz's Atom. Th.* 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-96 per cent. alcohol.

2. *intr.* To lose water as a constituent.

1886 *Jrnl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 The colloidal layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence **Dehydrated** ppl. *a.*; **Dehydrating** ppl. *a.* and vbl. *sb.*; also, **Dehydrater**, an agent that dehydrates; **Dehydration**, the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orv's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air. 1884 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat. 1884 *Pharm. Soc. Prospectus* 6 Action of. . . dehydrating agents upon them.

Dehydrogenate (dĕhi'drəjə'nēt), *v.* Chem. [DE- II. 1.] = next. Hence -ating ppl. *a.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 482 note, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen.

Dehydrogenize (dĕhi'drəjə'nə'z), *v.* Chem. [f. DE- II. 1 + HYDROGEN + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence **Dehydrogenized** ppl. *a.*; -izing vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*; also **Dehydrogenization**;

Dehydrogenizer, a dehydrogenizing agent.

1878 *Univ. Dict. Arts* IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour. *Ibid.* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine.

Dehypnotize (dĕhi'pnō'tə'z), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] To awaken out of the hypnotic state.

Dei, obs. form of DAY, DIE *v.*

† **Deical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deic-us* (f. L. *de-us* God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1669 J. SPARROW *It. Behn's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. Perfection* 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance.

Deicidal (dē'isidəl), *a.* [f. DEICIDE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 76 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

Deicide (dē'isoid), [ad. mod. or med.L. *deicida* slayer of a god, f. *de-us* god + -cida: see -CIDE 1. Cf. F. *deicide* (1681).] The killing of a god.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 72 Our Saviour... did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and parricides, and Deicides that kill'd him. 1731 *Hist. Littéraria* II, 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of deicides.

Deicide (dē'isoid), [ad. mod. or med.L. type **deicidium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 59 In... killing a Prince, the Traytor is guilty of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christi-cide, nay of Deicide. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14 viii. And Earth prophand yet blest with Deicide. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

Deictic (dē'iktik), *a.* Also deiktio. [ad. Gr. *deiktik-ós* able to show, showing directly, f. *deiktós* vbl. adj. of *deik-nu-vai* to show.]

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as *deicticos*, which would give *deictic*; but the term is purely academic, and the form *deictic* or *deiktic* is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. *apodictic*, *deictic*.

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in *Logic*, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or *reductio ad absurdum*)—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle. 1876 DOUGR *Grimm's L.* § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktic action irrespective of direction.

† **Deictical**, *a. Obs.* Also diot-. [f. Gr. *deiktik-ós* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians tearme Deictical.

Hence † **Deictically** *adv.*, with direct indication or pointing out.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxviii. 8 Annot. 333 It may also be set by it self, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth... was heard. a 1660—*Wks.* I. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i. e. Judas, is that person.

Deid, *Sc.* and north. f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

† **Deid-doar**, *Sc. Obs.* [= *death-door*, or *dead-door*.] Slayer, murderer.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 502 Thir deid-doariss.. War tane ilkone and hangit.

De-idealize, *etc.*: see DE- II. 1.

Deite, *Delect*, obs. ff. *Die* v., DEJECT.

Deleterio, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deif f., obs. *Sc.* form of DEAF.

Deific (dē'ifik), *a.* [a. F. *déifique* (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deific-us* god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. *de-us* god + -ficus making: see -FIC.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The grete vysion deifyque that he had seen. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. 225 Our Saviour... putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. 1 That nectarian, delicious... and deific liquor. 1706 MORTUEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1876 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 54 According to a deific energy. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1878 J. COOK *Leit. Orthodoxy* II. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific.

† **Deifical** (dē'ifikəl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deific-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers... were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, 'the salve of immortality'. other, 'a deific communion'. 1584 V. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. *Annot.* That he might signe them... with the divine and deific ointment. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. 215 Those abilities... beget a kind of Deifical Reverence in their future Readers.

† **Deificate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deificat-us*, pa. ppl. of late L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] Deified.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 48 In this figur has ws all translat. For euirmair to be deificat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 53 Scho is deificat. 1628 GAULS *Pract. Th.* (1629) 50 Of Man deificat, of God incarnate.

† **Deificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1526 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 119 Claudius... quihlk was laity deicessit, and deificat be the Romanis. 1905 JEWETT *Repl. Harding* (1911) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificat.

Deification (dē'ifikē'shən). [n. of action from L. *deificare* to DEIFY: so in F. (1556 in Hatzf.).] The action of deifying; the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 158 Lo now, through what creacion He [Apollo] hath deificacion, And cleped is the god of wit. 1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 82 His deification after death. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* *Pythag.* *Philos. Arg.* 1 The death and deification of Romulus. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 29 The Phœnician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1651 Nicholas *Papers* (Camden) 227 The other part of that book... is the deification of K. Charles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet... and then ran into Deifications of my Person. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 12 The deification of suffering. 1875 MANNING *Mission II.* *Ghost* iii. 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

c. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. iv. ii. 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 19 An union of condensation and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† **Deificatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *deificat-*, ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 240 Expressed by a deificatory herse, or throne. 1629 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 227 *uargis*, The Funeral Pile, or Deificatory Throne.

Deified (dē'isoid), *ppl. a.* [f. DEIFY v. + -ED.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 206 That Eagle is represented carrying... up towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1686 HORNBECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 GIBSON *Dict. & F. L.* 373 The statues of the deified kings. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

Deifier (dē'ifiais), [f. DEIFY v. + -ER.] One who or that which deifies.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd. Con.* iii. (R.) The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature.

Deiform (dē'ifam), *a.* [ad. med.L. *deiform-is* (Du Cange), f. *de-us* god: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xlvii. Onely souls Deiform intellectu, Unto that height of happinesse can get. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year Suppl.* (1678) 245 We can no otherways see God... but by becoming Deiform. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 280 Attempting to arrive at the deiform nature. 1826 FABER *Creator & Creature* III. iv. (1886) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we... become... deiform, shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1654 GATAKER *Disch. Apol.* 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1756) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 330 Hence these souls... exhibit a deiform power. 1874 PUSEY *Lenten Sermon*. 20 Free-will... enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin.

† **Deiformed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Formed in the image of God.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. Arg. 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

Deiformity (dē'ifmī'ti), [f. DEIFORM + -ITY.] The quality of being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xxvii. The soules numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. a 1706 W. REEVE *Sermon*. (1729) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1835 SIR A. DE VEEZ in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

Deify (dē'ifoi), *v.* [a. F. *déifier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deificare* (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. *de-us* god + -ficare: see -FY.] *trans.* To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 165 Juno, Neptunus, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 LYCG. *Chron.* Troy I. iii. [They] were both ystelyfyed in the heauen and there deified. 1539 PALSON. 510/1, I deifye, I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylies dyd. 1634 HASTINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* I. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 123 Leukothoe, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

a 1340 HANFOLDE *Psalter* lxxxii. 1 Pegaderynge of halymen deifiede thourgh grace. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Deifie*, make like God. 1634 SIR T. HARBERT *Trav.* 77 No vertue more deified a Prince than Clemencie. 1838 [see DEIFYING]. 1874 [see DEIFIA].

c. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 368 Now change the tenor of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to deifie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T.* II. iii. 381 Oades... and

Elegies... all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope. 1629 BR. RAYMONDS *Hosea* iv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifie their own strength... men of wisdom, to deifie their owne reason. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxvi. The old man deifies prudence. 1859 SMITH *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence **Deifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1553 BRENDON *Curtius* 223 (R.) The deifying of Hercules 1637 NARRIES *Hannibal & Sc.* II ij (R.), A man that... merited A deifying by your gratitude. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life 21 The Deifying of his Father. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying.

Deign (dē'gn), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *deine*, 4-5 *deyne*, *dayne*, 5-7 *daigne*, 6 *digne*, 6-7 *dain* (e), *deigne*, 7-8 *daign*, 6- *deign*. [a. OF. *degnier* (3 sing. *deigne*), later *deignier*, *deigner*, from 14th c. *daigner*, = Pr. *denhar*, *deinar*, It. *degnare*: = L. *dignāre*, by-form of *dignāri* to deem worthy, think fit, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (to do something); to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3464 Helman That deigned fle for no man. 1340 *Ayend.* 196 Uolk... bet onworþe þe poure, and ne dayneþ nat to speke to ham. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 3518 Oure lordes gode... to become man deynyd. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 114 He deaigneth not to come. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. Would he daigne to wed a Countre Lasse? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 39 And all those fiends, that deigne to follow mee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 221 Raphael, the soverie Spirit, that deign'd To travel with Tobias. 1701 ROWE *Am. Step-Moth.* I. i. 349 Hardly dalgno to be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Gr. Sand* Mixed *Ess.* 328 [The] very dog will hardly deigne to bark at you.

† b. *impers. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 Him ne deinede nojt to ligge in þe castel by vjite. 1340 *Ayend.* 76 Ham ne dayneþ nat to do senn. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 181 That on ber wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 830 Ne here to dwell with þi dooche deynes me na langer

† c. *refl. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 36 Quihlk deizzeit him for our trespass to de. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 He deizzeit Him aluterlie to this in deid.

2. *trans.* with simple obj. a. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe. (Now chiefly with *reply*, *answer*, in negative sentences.)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Rather... than have deigned her eyes on the face... of so lowe a peasant. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* IV. ix. § 6, I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.*, *Ded. Note*, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragay* III. xlviii. A willing ear she well might deign. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* III. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply.

† b. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously. (The opposite of *to disdain*.) *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 50 Those... who did not receive and intertaine my father... nor yet digned other Gentlemen of much worthinesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Jao.* 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reprove. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 63 Thy pallat then did daigne The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1849) 255 The Lord daigned him. 1661 in HICKERINGILL *Yamaka* A ij. This Welcome-home... Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

† c. In same sense with *of*. (Cf. *to accept of*.) *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be... glad of such accepted service.

† 3. To treat (a person) as worthy of, to dignify (him) with. [= L. *dignāri*.] *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisike agit. Fort.* II. cxxxii. 341 a. [They] had lyen vnburiad, had not their most deadly enemie dained them of a graue. 1591 in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Ad. D (1844) 57 a Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Græc's Case of Consc.* 76 He daines them with this honour.

† 4. Short for *dedain*, DISDAIN: see DAIN v.

Deignful, var. of DAUNFUL, disdainful.

† **Deignous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *deignouse*, 4-5 *deynous*, 5 *deinous*, 5-6 *daynous*, 6 *daynouse*, 5-7 *deignous*. [app. a shortened form of *dedaignous*, DISDAIGNOUS, f. *deaigneus*, OF. *des-deignous* (12th c. in Hatzf.): cf. DAIN v.]

(Earlier examples of *dedaignous*, *dedainous*, than of *deignous* are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows that they may well have existed.) Disdainful, proud, haughty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Deignouse pride & ille avisement. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 290 Her chere, Which sumdel deynous was. c 1430 LYCG. *Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 128 a. Nothing... more deynous, nor more vntretable Than than a begger hath dominacion. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1102 A proude koyght and a daynous. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous Wilhelm, hight the Conquerour.

Hence † **Deignoushede** (*deyn-*), disdainfulness, haughtiness; † **Deignously** (*deyn-*, *dayn-*) *adv.*, disdainfully.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride. c 1440 *Partonope* 3434 Many one That loked vpon hym full deynously. a 1529 SKELTON *Bong of Court* ProL 82 And gan on me to stare Ful daynously.

|| **Dei gratia**. [L.] By the grace of God: see GRACE.

Deih, obs. sing. pres. of **Dow** v.

Deiktio, var. of **DEICTIC**.

Deil (dɪl, dɪl). [Scotch vernacular form of the word **DEVIL**, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types *del, dele, dewle, dule*, etc.]

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes.

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is **devil**.)

1500-20 **DUNBAR Tournament** 54 Off all his dennisar. His breist held deill a bitt. 1570 **Sempill Ballades** (1872) 117 The mekle Deill. 1725 **RAMSEY Gent. Sheph.** iii. ii. Awa! awa! the deil's [i. e. deil's] ower grit wi' you. 1785 **BURNS Address to the Deil** ii. I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ey'n to a deil. 1790—**Tam o' Shanter** 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1816 **SCOTT Old Mort.** xxxiii. Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mischief.

1786 **BURNS Thua Dogs** 222 They're a' run deils or jads thegither. 1802 **SCOTT Bonnie Dundee** ii. The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. *Mod. Sc.* He's an awfu' laddie, a perfid deil.

3. For **deil a bit**, and other phrases, see **DEVIL**.

Deill, **Deim**, obs. forms of **DEAL**, **DEEM**.

Dein, obs. form of **DEIGN**.

Dein, **deen**, *Sc. dial.* forms of **DONE**.

† **De-incline**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DE-I. 2 + INCLINE v.*] (See *quot.*) Hence **Deinclined**, **Deinclining**, *pp. adjs.*; **Deincliner**.

1727-51 **CHAMBERS Cycl.** s. v. *Dial. Secondary Dials*, are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles: or those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deince. *Ibid.*, *Decliners or Declining Dials*. Suppose a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees. a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a *decliner*.

De-individualize, **de-industrialize**, etc.: see **DE-II. 1**.

Deine, obs. form of **DENE**, sand-hill.

Deing, obs. form of **DYING**, **DYEING**.

† **Deingrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. DE-I. 3 + L. ingrātus* disagreeable: see **INGRATE**.] *trans.* To render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

1624 **Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate** 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

Deinosaur, **Deinothere**, etc.: see **DINO**.

Deinseyn, obs. form of **DENISEN**.

De-insularize, **-integrate**, etc.: see **DE-II. 1**.

Deinte, **-ee**, **-ie**, **-y**, obs. forms of **DAINTY**.

Deintrelle, var. of **DAINTREL Obs.**, a dainty.

Deip(e), obs. *Sc.* form of **DEEP**.

|| **Deipara** (dɪj'pārā). [*late L. (Cod. Just. i. 1, 6) = mother of God, f. de-us god + -parus, -a, bearing, parēre* to bear: a *L. repr. of Gr. θεοτόκος*.] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'.

1654 **H. MORE Myst. Iniq.**, *Synopsis Proph.* 521 He.. would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh. .to be called Deipara or the Mother of God. 1860 **SOPHOCLES Gloss. Later Greek** 334/1 θεοτόκος. a modulus addressed or relating to the Deipara.

Deiparous (dɪj'pārəs), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*] Bearing or bringing forth a god.

1654 **H. MORE Myst. Iniq.**, *Synopsis Proph.* 520 Nor confess that the holy .Mary is properly and according to truth Deiparous, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 **SIR H. TAYLOR Isaac Commensus** iii. iv. Deiparous Virgin! Holy Mary mother!

Deipno- (dɪj'pno-), repr. *Gr.* δειπνο-, combining form of δειπνον dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as deipno-diplomatic or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, deipnophobia dread of dinner-parties.

1827 **Brit. Critic** i. 475 An interchange of deipno-diplomatic correspondence. 1891 **Daily News** 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the 'deipnophobia' of Gordon.

Deipnosophist (dɪj'pnɒsɪst). [*ad. Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής* 'one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', *f. δειπνον* the chief meal, dinner + σοφιστής a master of his craft, clever or wise man, SOPHIST. The pl. δειπνοσοφισταί was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description.

1656 **BLOUNT Glossary**, *Deipnosophists*, Athenæus his great learned books carry that title. 1775 **BURNEY Hist. Mus. i. 293 (Jod). To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenæus. 1845 **FORD Handbk. Spain** i. 1. 70 Spanish Cookery, a . . subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist. 1866 **LOWELL Swinburne's Frag.** *Prose Wks.* 130 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists.**

Hence **Deipnosophistia** *a.*, **Deipnosophism**.

1661 **LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.** 23 Diverse other things

..belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dyposophistic art. 1824 **Blackw. Mag.** XVI. 1 Let me . . luxuriate in the . . paraisaical department of deipnosophism. 1836 **Fraser's Mag.** XIII. 336 An elegy . . appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

Deir, obs. form of **DEAR**, **DEER**, **DERE**.

Deirie, obs. form of **DAIRY**.

Deis(e), **deische**, **deiss**, obs. forms of **DAIS**.

Deishal, **-eal**, **deisul**, var. of **DEASIL**.

Deism (dɪz'm). [*mod. f. L. de-us god + -ISM.*

Cf. F. deïsme (in Pascal a 1660).] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'.

1682 **DRYDEN Religio Laici** Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. 1692 **BENTLEY Boyle Lect.** ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism. 1759 **DILWORTH Pope** 65 There breathes in this inscription [*sens entium miserere mei*] the genuine spirit of deism. 1774 **FLETCHER Doctr. Grace Wks. 1795 IV. 203 Deism is the error of those who . . think that man . . needs no Redeemer at all. 1861 **BERESP. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.** 19th c. 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age. 1877 **E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith** i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with Theism, but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. Theism conveys no such implication.**

† 2. The condition of being a god or as God. *Obs.* 1726 **DE FOE Hist. Devil** viii. He [the Devil] set her [EVE's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess.

Deist (dɪst). [*a. F. deïste, f. L. de-us god: see -IST.*] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

[The term was originally opposed to *atheist*, and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c. (Locke, *Second Vindication*, 1695, W. Nichols *Conference with a Theist*, 1696); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and *deist* and *theist* were differentiated as in *quots.* 1878-80.]

1563 **VIRET Instruct. Chr.** II. Ep. Ded. 'J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deïstes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent opposer a Atheïste.' 1621 **BURTON Anat. Mel.** iii. iv. ii. i. Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 **R. TRAILL Sermon** vi. Sel. Writ. (1845) 107 We have a generation among us . . called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist. 1692 **BENTLEY Boyle Lect.** 6 Some infidels. .to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1711-37 **SHAFTESBURY Charac.** II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of theism, or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 **HARTLEY Observ. Man** iii. iii. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God. 1788 **WESLEY Wks.** (1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter; but does not believe the Bible. 1798 **D. PATRICK in Encycl. Brit.** VII. 33 The latter distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 **SAT. Rev.** 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

Deistic (dɪj'stɪk), *a.* [*f. DEIST + -IC.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 **G. WAKEFIELD Reply Paine's Age of Reason** ii. 57 From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dances! 1880 **L. STEPHEN Pope** vii. 163 Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief. 1882-3 **SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.** I. 728 The deistic controversy . . beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581-1633).

Deistical (dɪj'stɪkəl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = *prec.*; also, inclined or tending to deism.

1741 **WATTS Improv. Mind** i. v. § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days. 1796 **MORSE Amer. Geog.** II. 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J. J. Rousseau. 1809-10 **COLERIDGE Friend** (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings. 1871 **TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.** (1879) II. ix. 168 My object was to show my deistical friends . . that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence **Deistically** *adv.*, in a deistical way.

1882-3 **SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.** II. 1608 Nature . . may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact . . utterly external to God.

Deit, *Sc. f. died*, pa. t. of **DIE** v.

De-italianize: see **DE-II. 1**.

† **Deitate**, *pp. a. Obs.* [repr. an assumed *L. *deitāt-us* (tr. *Gr. θεοθεός*), *f. deitās, deitāt-em* **DEITY**.] Made a deity, deified.

1551 **CRANMER Answ. Bp. Gardiner** ii. Rem. (1833) III. 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianzen saith.

Deith, obs. *Sc.* form of **DEATH**.

Deity (dɪti). Also 4-6 deite, deyte, 4 deitee, 6-7 deitie, (5 deyte, -yte, dietie, 5-7 diety, 7 dyety). [*a. F. deïté, in 12th c. deïtet, deïte (=Pr. deitat, Sp. deidad, It. deità), ad. L. deitās, deitāt-em, f. de-us god* (formed by Augustine, *De Civ. Dei* vii. li, after *L. divinitās*): see -ITY.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the

personality of a god; godship; esp. with *poss. pron.*

c 1374 **CHAUCER Troylus** iii. 968 But o how Ioue. .Is his an honour to bi deite. c 1386—**Frankl. T.** 319 Though Neptunus haue deitee in the See. c 1440 **CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.** iv. 764 Whil shulde apollo berey any deyte? 1594 **MARLOWE & NASHE Dido** iii. ii. That ugly imp that shall . . wrong my deity with high disgrace. 1594 **SHAKS. Rich. III.** i. i. 76 Lord Hastings. Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie. 1611—**Wint. T.** iv. iv. 26 The Goddes themselves (Humbling their Deities to Ioue). a 1618 **RALEIGH (J.)**, By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1619 **DRAYTON Man in Moon** (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 **MRS. BROWNING Dead Pan** xxviii. All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity.

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

1362 **LANGEL P. Pl. A.** xi. 43 Pus bei dranden on heore deys be Deite to knowe. c 1394 **P. Pl. C.** 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of his deyte as dotardes schulden. 1398 **TREVISA Barth. De P. R.** i. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuynly dayne clarete, couerte, & closid in the deyte or in the godheide. c 1489 **CAXTON Blanchardin** liv. 213 Whose eternall dietie reigneth within the highest heuens. 1502 **Ord. Crysten Men** (W. de W. 1506) Frol. 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 **BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondysm.** (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pease his deyte. 1594 **J. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.** ii. *Semeca*, The creator . . hath set such markes of his diety in his workes. 1633 **BR. HALL Hard Texts**, N. T. 57 In my . . infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 **MILTON P. L.** x. 65. 1736 **CHANDLER Hist. Persic.** 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1825 **Gentil. Mag.** Oct. 397/1 Mr. Gurney's work . . is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying *Deity*, rather than *Divinity*.

† c. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. *Obs.*

c 1400 **Rom. Rose** 5656 And leuen alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. c 1485 **Digby Myst.** (1882) iii. 7075, I ded nait asend to my fater In deyyte.

2. *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.

c 1374 **CHAUCER Troylus** iv. 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddess. On every nymphe, and deyte infernal. 1589 **GREENE Menaphon** (Arb.) 42 That I helde a superstitious opinion of Ioue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1607 **SHAKS. Cor.** iv. vi. 91 A thing Made by some other Deity than Nature, That shapen man Better. 1641 **WILKINS Math. Magic** i. xi. (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes . . dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 **SULLIVAN View Nat.** II. 448 The chief deity, the sun. 1814 **CARY Dante, Paradiso** vii. 3 The fair Cyprian deity [Venus]. 1851 **D. WILSON Preh. Ann.** (1863) II. iii. ii. 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.

b. *fig.* An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1588 **SHAKS. L. L. L.** iv. iii. 74 This is the luer veine, which makes flesh a deity. 1630 **J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.** ii. 113/1 Tobacco (England's bainefull Deity).

3. (*with capital*) A supreme being as creator of the universe; the Deity, the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 **N. BACON Dis. Laws Eng.** i. iv. (1739) 30 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1650 **LOCKE Hum. Und.** i. iv. (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity. 1774 **GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1776) i. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming works that surround us. 1786 **HAN. MORE Let. in Mem. Ld. Gambier** (1861) i. x. 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' sounds extremely Pagan. 1812-6 **J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art** i. 527 Newton . . had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 1860 **PUSEY Min. Proph.** 193 Men spoke of 'the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and . . had lost sight of the Personal God.

Deityship. [*f. prec. (sense 2) + -SHIP.*] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= **DEITY** 1).

1694 **EDWARD Plantus** 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi' me the same privilege? 1748 **RICHARDSON Clarissa** Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 **LYTTON Pompeii** iv. xii. If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

Deive, obs. form of **DEAVE**, to deafen.

† **Deivirile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. med. L. deivirilis* (*f. de-us god + virilis* manly), transl. *Gr. θεανδρικός* (*f. θε-ús god + ανδρικός* of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time' (**Chambers, Cycl.**).

1727-51 **CHAMBERS Cycl.** s. v. *Theandric*, θεανδρική ἐπερεια, *theandric* or *deivirile* operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius . . In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

Dejansenize: see **DE-II. 1**.

Deje'ct, *pp. a. Obs. or arch.* Also 6-gectee. [*ad. L. deject-us*, pa. pple. of *deijcere* (*deicere*) to throw down, *f. DE-I. 1 + jacere* to throw. (In *OF. des, degiet, -get, -git.*)]

1. As pa. pple. Thrown down, cast down; † cast away, rejected: see **DEJECT** v.

1430 **LYDG. Chron. Troy** ii. xvii. Thorowen and deject in a pyt horrible. 1483 **CAXTON Gold. Legs.** 37 b/1 Lucifer

whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 510 He... was deject with schame fra all honour. 1819 H. HUSK *Vestriad* v. 513 Here on Patroclus' corse deject he lies.

2. As *ppl. a.* Downcast, dispirited, DEJECTED. 1558 Roy *Kede* m. (Arb.) 43 They were so abashed and dejected That once to hisse they were nott able. 1555 J. PHILIP in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 228 Dealring. Be not of a deject mind for these temptations. 1564 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 163 And I, of Ladies most deject and wretched. 1699 G. DANIEL *Ecclur.* xi. 59 Be not deject in Miseric. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praterita* 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forge quaint fears.

b. Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodley* i. 101 Like traitors deject. 1605 *Play Studey* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) i. 231 It's possible that Stukly, so deject in England, lives in Spain in such respect. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. i. What can be a more deject spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's home's feet? 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 324 The beggar being, for the most part, a king deject.

† c. *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xxvii. (ed. 7) 494 Such houses as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent... are said to be slow and deject.

Deject (dĕjĕkt), v. (In *Sc.*, 6 deiekk, 6-deieck.) [f. L. *deject-*, *ppl. stem* of *deicere* to throw or cast down: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast down; to cause to fall down, overthrow. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c. 1490 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ii. 423 Take of the laures bayes... in setting water hem dejecte. 1536 BILLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 110 Scho has dejectit me at thy feit. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 125 Their people... which were dejected and dryen downe from the sayd rocks. 1627 SPEED *England* xlii. § 7 This Citie... by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts was dejected. 1638 MERE *Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. Wks. (1672) III. 615 To be exiled and dejected from those high mansions. 1881 [see DEJECTED 1].

b. To bend down.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. l. 531 What part soeuer of it (the vine) is dejected and driuen downward, or els bound and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 l. 206 It becomes not You being a Princess, to deject your knee. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 6a b, Delecting her head into her bosome. 1809 [see DEJECTED 2 b].

c. To cast down (the eyes).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. (T.), One, having climb'd some roof... From thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1666 Princely wisdom then Dejects his watchful eye. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 264 Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

† 2. To cast away, dismiss, reject. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 510/1, I dejecte, I caste a wyre, *je dejecte*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disisut or deiekkit. 1579 FENTON *Guticard* iii. (1599) 118 These persuasions... he vterly dejected. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet... cause him to deject and take off his judgements?

† 3. *fig.* To cast down from high estate or dignity, depose; to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. *Obs.*

1525 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cv/2 The coyne auauenth, needs doth the name deject. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par.* i. *Pet.* II. 14 His delight is... such as deiecte them selues. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 503 Being loath to deject them whom he had once aduanced. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deject him at his pleasure. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 185 Fahn Mans dejecting himself may be called Humiliation.

† 4. To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadin* iii. Though in strength exceedingly dejected. 1599 SANDVS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 190 One disadvantage... impeacheth and dejecteth all other their forces. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* ii. 22 It doth very greatly deject their appetita. 1684 tr. *Bonae Merc. Compil.* i. 25 The Appetite... is often dejected in Consumptive Persons.

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 [see DEJECTED 3]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 491 Good Authours deject me too-too much, and quail my courage. 1625 MRADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. i. III. 204 The king was much dejected by a Lettre received from Denmark. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. xx. To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 8 Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 68 The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deject her spirits.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be dejected. *Obs. rare.* 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 226 Deject not, O my soul, nor let thy thoughts despair.

6. *intr.* To bend downwards. *nonce-use.*

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 323 It stands, or rather dejects, over... a pair of wooden gates.

Hence Dejecting *ppl. a.*

1818 MRS. LUFF *Poems* (ed. 2) 20 The mien assuming of dejecting care.

|| **Dejecta** (dĕjĕktā), *sh. pl.* [L., neut. *pl.* of *deject-us*: see DEJECT.] Castings, excrements.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* vii. 357 Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

Dejectant (dĕjĕktānt), *a. Her.* [f. DEJECT + -ANT.] Cast down, bending down.

1889 [see DEJECTED 1 d].

Dejected (dĕjĕktēd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEJECT v.]

1. *lit.* Thrown or cast down, overthrown. *arch.* 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 427 Buried in the Rubbish of its dejected Roof and Walls. 1861 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxiv.* Looking at her dejected pillar.

b. Allowed to hang down.

1809 HERBER *Passage of Red Sea* 12 The mute swain... With arms enfolded, and dejected head.

c. Of the eyes: Downcast.

1600 [see 3 b]. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii. If with dejected Eye In standing Pools we seek the Sky. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 626 With humble mien and with dejected eyes Constant they follow where Injustice flies.

d. *Her.* Cast down, bent downwards; as dejected embowed, embowed with the head downwards.

1889 ELVIN *Diet. Her.*, Dejected, cast down, as a garb dejected or dejectant.

† 2. Lowered in estate, condition, or character; abased, humbled, lowly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. i. 3 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 71 The basest, the I wormst, the most dejected... downe-trodden Vassals of Perdition. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most dejected Submissions. 1721 [see DEJECTEDNESS].

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

1581 MARBEEK *Bk. of Notes* 115 So that he was dejected and compelled to weep for very many, which had fallen. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 39, I marvel not that a wicked man is... so dejected, when hee feels sickness. 1667 PERVA *Diary* (1879) IV. 369 Never were people so dejected as they are in the City. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Sept., I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most dejected of all creatures. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. viii. Thus are we fools of Fortune;—to-day glad—to-morrow dejected!

b. *transf.* (Of the visage, behaviour, etc.)

(Often combining 1 c and 3.) 1600 *Disc. Gower's Conspir.* With a very dejected countenance, his eyes ever fixed upon the earth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 81 The dejected hauiour of the Visage. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 ¶ 2 The Goddess... is to sit in a dejected Posture. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 273 In a timid dejected silence. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xi. I could not but move with a drooping head, and dejected pace.

Dejectedly (dĕjĕktēdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dejected manner.

1601 COTGR. *Basement*, basely, lowly, dejectedly. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning dejectedly upon a tree. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. Concl., Dejectedly and low he bowed. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Appl.* II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly.

Dejectedness (dĕjĕktēdnēs), [-NESS.]

† 1. The state of being cast down or humbled (in fortunes, condition, etc.); abasement. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* i. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himself, not out of ignorance... but of a voluntary and mecke dejectednesse. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 15 Lowness and dejectedness of estate. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis's Solit. Soul* iv. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Dejectedness of my State.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 An heart full of dejectedness and dismay. c. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 13 The dejectedness of my mother's spirits. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of... dejectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney.

Dejecter (dĕjĕktēr), [f. DEJECT v. + -ER. Cf. DEJECTOR.] One who dejects.

1611 COTGR. *Abbasieur*, an abaser, debaser, dejecter.

Dejectile (dĕjĕktīl), [f. L. type **dejectilis*, f. *ppl. stem* of L. *deicere* to DEJECT; cf. *projectile*, and L. *missilis*, *pletilis*: see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy.

1886 MRS. RANOLPH *Mostly Fools* III. 2. 297 Harassing the foe by casting dejectiles into their works.

Dejection (dĕjĕktjōn). Also 5 deieoction. [a. OF. *dejection* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dejectionem*, n. of action from *deicere* (*deicere*) to cast down: see DEJECT *ppl. a.*]

1. *lit.* The action of casting down; the fact of being cast down.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 13 (T.) Their [the angels'] dejection and detraction into the caliginous regions. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xiv. § 2 A hole between each bracket for the convenient dejection of hot sand and lead.

† b. The throwing down or precipitation of a sediment. *Obs.*

1504 PLAT *Jevell-ho.* II. 40 A means how to make dejection of the Lee or faces of y^e best saillet oyle.

† 2. *fig.* A casting down, depositing or lowering (in fortunes, condition, quality, etc.); humiliation, abasement. *Obs.*

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxii, Se perfore, lorde, my deiection and my fraitle. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* iv. (R.), This deiection and humiliation might not the kynge knowe. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* prol., Such full-blown vanity he more doth loth than base dejection. 1641 PEYNE *Antip.* 35 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles... to assist Philip for the dejection of Iohn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and dejection; so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

† b. *Astrol.* (See quot. 1727.) *Obs.*

1430 LVDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxiv, But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy deiection. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Dejection, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, i. e. when they have lost

their force, or influence... by reason of their being in opposition to some others... Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influence, which is called its exaltation. Thus, the sign *Aries* being the exaltation of the son... *Libra* is its dejection.

3. Depression of spirits; downcast or dejected condition.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi, If ihesu hide him ande a litel forsake hem, hel falle into a compleynnyng or into ouer gret deiection. 1621 DONNE in *Select.* (1849) 120 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or irreligious dejection of spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 301 What besides Of sorrow and dejection and despair Our fraitle can sustain. 1791 HOWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1831) I. 283 That miserable dejection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vi. (1875) 72 A deep dejection fell upon them.

† 4. Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite).

1652 FARNCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 78 A manifest dejection of the appetite. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cv. 15 Annot. 537 A sudden and almost incredible dejection of strength. 1732 ARATHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Dejection of Appetite. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Dejection... applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

5. *Med.* Evacuation of the bowels, faecal discharge.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xvi. 8a Purgations which work... by deiections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), Where there is good use for it [the choleric]... to provoke dejection. 1805 *Med. Fm.* XIV. 430 She... had frequent vomitings and dejections.

6. *concr.* That which is dejected: a. Faecal discharge, excrement.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Dejection is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. ii. 522 Faecal dejections. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the dejections of cholera.

b. *Geol.* Matter thrown out from a volcano.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxiii. 201 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine dejections. 1849 — *Siluria* iv. 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous dejections are supposed to have accumulated.

† **Dejective**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deject-* *ppl. stem* (see DEJECT *ppl. a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by, or betokening, dejection, submission, or abasement.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 160 They yeld [the city] with a dejective flag of truce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. § 18 Humbling himself in a more dejective manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2. *Med.* Causing evacuation, purgative.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. vi. 23 It will be made both deiectione and vomitive. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or dejective, the other deiectione.

† **Dejectly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DEJECT *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'deject' manner, dejectedly.

1611 COTGR. *Pensement*, deiection, heartlesly. 1653 CLORIA & NARCISUS i. 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth... to entertaine deiection these passages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 237 (D.), I rose deiectionly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.

† **Dejectionment**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dejectionment* 'a deiection, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr.), in earlier F. *degieite*, *deget* (*ement*), *dejet* (*ement*), f. *degiete*, *déjeter*, f. DE- I. 1 + *jeter* := L. *jacere* freq. of *jacere* to throw. Cf. *med.* or *mod.* L. *dejectionamentum*.] A bringing low, abasement, dejection.

1695 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 53 To Soto's extrem deiectionment... the Inchantress... demanded of him [etc.]. 1660 H. MORE *Mystr. Godl.* vi. vi. 229 He... who in his deiection could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corpse.

Dejector (dĕjĕktōr), *Med. rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *deicere* to DEJECT.] A dejectory agent or medicine; an aperient.

1831 TELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 239 An emetocatharticus, an enema, or simple dejectors.

Dejectory (dĕjĕktōri), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -ORY.] Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E. CHILMEAD *Ferrand's Love Mel.* 346 (T.) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines.

Dejectura (dĕjĕktūra), [f. L. type **dejectura* (cf. *iactura* a throwing away), f. *deicere* to throw down: see -URE.] Matter discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1731 ARATHNOT *Aliments* vi. (R.), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c.

† **Dejerate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dejerare* to take an oath, f. DE- I. 3 + *jūrare* to swear.] *intr.* and *trans.* To swear solemnly. Hence † **Dejerated** *ppl. a.* So † **Dejeration**, † **Dejerator**.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 31 Their vowed and dejerated secesie. 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 302 Antipater... dejerated deeply, and called God to witness of his innocency. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xxi viii, Doubtlesse with many vowes and teares, and dejerations, he labours to clear his Intentions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Dejeration, a solemn swearing. 1693 COCKERAM, *Dejerator*, a great swearer.

Dejeune, *dejeune. Obs. or arch.* [For earlier *desjeune*, DISJUNE, a. OF. *desjeun* (Froissart), mod. F. dial. *déjun*, f. *dejeuner*, mod. F. *déjeuner* to break fast, to breakfast, f. des-, dé- (DE- I. 6) + *jeun* :=

L. jejūnus fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) by *déjeuner*, *déjeuner*.] = next.

[1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 He had ended his dejeuner. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. Take a dejeuner of muskadel and eggs. 1788 *Disinterested Love* i. 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shamefully to relate, the dejeuner was not removed. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejeuner. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xviii. For two days after the dejeuner at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

|| **Déjeuner**, † **déjeuné** (dežōne). [mod.F. *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeuné* (cf. COUCHEE), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast.

In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which *déjeuner* is consequently used as a synonym. *Déjeuner à la fourchette* [lit. breakfast with the fork], a late *déjeuner* of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon.

1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav.* Germ. xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives *dinés, soupes, and déjeunés*. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris i. 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a *déjeuner à la fourchette*. 1826 J. R. BEST *Four Years in France* 289 We took our *déjeuné* at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. At her *déjeuner-dansant* after the Bohemian Ball. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a *déjeuner* is spread.

Dejudicate, variant of **DIJUDICATE**.

1623 COCKERAM II, *To Censure*. Determine, Dejudicate.

Dejunkerize: see **DE-II. 1.**

De jure: see **DE-I. 5.**

† **Dejury**. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *dējūri-um* an oath, f. *dējūrāre* (earlier *dējērāre*) to take an oath, make oath, f. **DE-I. 3** + *jūrāre* to swear.] A solemn oath.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

Dekadarchy, -drachm, **Dekarch**, etc.: see **DECA-**.

Dekay, **dekey**, obs. forms of **DECAY**.

Deken, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e), obs. ff. **DEACON**.

† **Deking**, *v.* Obs. [f. **DE-II. 2** + **KING**.] *trans.* To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. § 75 Edward being thus de-kinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

Dekle, variant of **DECKLE**.

Del, obs. f. **DEAL** sb.1, and of **DOLE**, mourning.

† **Dela'be**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēlābi* to slip down, f. **DE-I. 1** + *lābi* to slide, fall.] *intr.* To glide down.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., There is no Jurgia Mentis to perturb your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chanels of Experience.

Dela'bialize, *v.* [f. **DE-II. 1** + **LABIAL** a. + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To deprive of its labial character.

1875-6 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 568 When the o of *hano* became delabialized into a in Frisian.

† **Dela'biate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Incorrectly f. L. *dēlābi* (see **DELABE**) + **-ATE** 3.] = **DELABE**.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 The abundant snow.. dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembla, it ingorgeth Nylus so long as the matter delabiates.

† **Dela'brate**, *v.* rare. [f. F. *dēlabrer* to shatter, dilapidate, *dēlabré* dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see **Littre** and **Hatzfeld**.] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence **Dela'brated** *ppl. a.*

1813 FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 292 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

† **Dela'ce**, *v.* Obs. rare -1. [a. F. *dēlacer*, in OF. *des-* (**DE-I. 6**) + *lacer* to **LACE**.] *trans.* To untie, undo.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdain, my sorrow can delace.

Delacerate, -ation, obs. ff. **DILACERATE**, etc.

† **Delacrimate**, *v.* Obs. -o. In 7 *delachry*. [f. L. *dēlacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. **DE-I. 1**, 3 + *lacrimāre* to weep, *lacrima* tear.] 'To weep' (Cockeram 1623).

Delacrimation. Also 7 *delachry*, 7-9 *delachry*. [ad. L. *dēlacrimation-em*, n. of action from *dēlacrimāre* (see **DE-I. 1**).] Weeping or shedding of tears (obs.); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delachrymation*, a weeping. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 223 It procureth frequent and strong weeping, often times even unto delachrymation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delachrymation*, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. 1883 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Delachrymation*, a synonym of *Epiphora*.

Dela'crimative, *a.* Also **delachry**. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēlacrimāre* (see **DE-I. 1**) + **-IVE**.] (a.) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (SYD. Soc. Lex.).

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Delachrymative*, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

Delactation. [f. **DE-I. 6** + **LACTATION**.] a. The act of weaning; b. 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (SYD. Soc. Lex.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delactation*, a weaning from the Breast. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Delai, -ance, -ment, etc.: see **DELAY**, etc.

Delaine (dā'ne). [Short for *muslin delaine*, F. *mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full *mousseline-or muslin-de-laine*: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed.

a. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*. 1862 LOND. REV. 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines.. made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

b. 1849 *Glasgow Exam.* 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 78 The poor old green de-laine. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

Delait(e), obs. ff. **DELAITE**, **DILATE**; obs. Sc. *pa. pple.* of **DELETE**.

Delaminate (dā'laemineit), *v.* **Biol.** [f. **DE-I. 1**, 2 + L. *lāmīna* thin plate, leaf, layer: see **-ATE** 3. (Cf. L. *dēlāmīnāre*, to split in two.)] *trans.* and *intr.* To split into separate layers.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 157 note, In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate.

Delamination (dā'laemineit-fōn). **Biol.** [n. of action from **DE-I. 1**.] The process of splitting into separate layers: *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the **BLASTODERM** (q.v.).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 115 note, The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula-sac into two layers. 1886 H. SPENCER in 19th Cent. May 764 The next stage of development.. is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

Delapidate, etc., obs. form of **DILAPIDATE**, etc.

[**Delapsation**: a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts.: see **DELAASSATION**.]

† **Delapse**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēlapsus* downfall, descent, f. *dēlabi* (see **DE-I. 1**)] Falling down, downfall, descent.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed*. v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 548 They [comfrey roots].. exhibit the delapse of humours.

Delapse (dē'lāps), *v.* Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēlaps*, *ppl.* stem of *dēlabi* to slip or fall down, f. **DE-I. 1** + *lābi* to slip, fall.] *intr.* To fall or slip down, descend, sink. *lit.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuine fatherly voyce delaps'd & commyng downe from his magnifigent glory. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7243 Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly. 1848 WORMUM in *Lect. Painting* by R. A.'s 79 note, Greece.. delapsed into a Roman province.

Hence **Delapsed** *ppl. a.*

1622 DRAVTON *Poly-obj.* xxviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delaps'd crown, from Philip her fair mother. 1631 J. DONE *Poly-doron* 183 Those Delaps'd Angels. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Delaps'd* [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for **DELACTION** of ed. 1721; reproduced in Johnson and some mod. Dicts.] 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 423 Am I debas'd, delaps'd, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

† **Delapsion**. Obs. [f. L. type *dēlapsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēlabi*, *dēlaps*: see **DE-I. 1**.] A falling down; in *Path.* = **prolapsus**.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 954 (R.) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delapsion*, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc. 1721 in BAILEY (cf. **DE-I. 1**).

† **Dela'sh**, *v.* Sc. Obs. [a. OF. *delacher* 'to discharge' (Cotgr.), in OF. *deslacher*, f. *des-*, **DE-I. 2**, 6) + *lacher* = L. *laxare* to loosen.] *trans.* To discharge, let fly.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 247 A number of English bowmen delashet some arrows against the Scottish company. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* Gijj b (Jam.), Against this ground they delash their artillerie siclike. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1838) 11 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God.

† **Dela'ssable**, *a.* Obs. -o. *erron. -ible*. [ad. L. *dēlassabilis*.] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delassible*, that may be tired. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH.

† **Delassation**. Obs. rare -1. [n. of action f. L. *dēlassāre* to weary or tire out, f. *de-*, **DE-I. 3** + *lassare* to weary.] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delassation*, a tiring or wearying.

Delassitude, *v.* nonce-wd. [DE-II. 2.] *trans.* To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1807 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1862) I. 163 The.. method by which you lassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

Delate (dē'lāt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc. delait*, 6-7 *dilate*, 7 *Sc. delect*. [f. L. *dēlāt*, *ppl.* stem of *dēferre* to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. mod. L. *dēlatāre* to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of *dēferre*: see **DEFER** v.2.]

(The stem *lāt* (*-lāt-) belongs to a different root (**lā-*, Gr. *lā-eiv* to bear), used to supply defective parts of *ferre*.)] † 1. *trans.* To carry down or away, convey to a particular point; = **DEFER** v.2 1. Obs.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 15 The bone of the cheek.. hath a round hole.. through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conuigation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

† 2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption; = **DEFER** v.2 2. Obs.

c 1555 HAREFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 119 This good Bishop did.. refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

† 3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a matter to any one). Obs.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, &c. Wks. (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. 1858 MASSON *Milton* i. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, *esp.* that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts.

1515 in *Douglas's Wks.* (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas.. and schew how.. he was delatit to be ane evile man in diuers pointis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 414 Ane wikit limmare.. quhilk was oftimes dilatit of adultery. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treat.* 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to haue committed treason, is fugitive. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 He was delated to the Presbytery. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, *Case Jas. Thomson*, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit.. he may often blast the innocent. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together.. on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

b. To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 107 He immediatly come to Edinburgh, and their delatit his turpitude to the judge criminal. 1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* 28 To punish the crimes delated unto him. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. vi. They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. ix. 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 185 He.. delated the matter to the Queen. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* i. iii. Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them.

Hence **Delated** *ppl. a.*, **Delating** *vbl. sb.*

1599 JAS. I. *Bacul. Δωρον* (1603) 100 The nature and by-pass life of the dilated person. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. iii. (1743) 366 When the delated father, i.e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. 1820 ESS. *Witchcraft* 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

Delate, obs. form of **DILATE**, **DELETE**.

Delatinize, -ed, -ation: see **DE-II. 1.**

Delation (dē'lā'fōn). Also 6-7 *dilation*. [ad. L. *dēlation-em* information, accusation, denunciation, n. of action from *dēlāt*, *ppl.* stem of *dēferre*: see **DE-I. 1**.]

† 1. Conveyance (to a place), transmission. Obs.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Ibid.* § 149 A plain Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing. *Ibid.* § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over, transference. Obs. (exc. in *Rom. Law*).

1681 WHARTON *Epochæ & Erra* Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Cæsar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required.. was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, *esp.* on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hire.. And let abjuring go. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 123 Such things.. in a man that's iust, They're close dilations [so F. 1, Q. 2, 3; Q. 1 denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen.. who receive all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republick. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 103 Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of him. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxiii. 386 In criminal cases.. the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

Delation, obs. var. of **DILATION**, **delay**.

Delative, obs. form of **DILATIVE**.

Delator (dɛlɪˈtɔːr). Also 6 *delatour*, 7 *-later*, *-latter*; 6-7 *di-*. [n. *delator* informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of *differe* (ppl. stem *delat-*): see *DELA* v.] An informer, a secret or professional accuser.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 81 Whosoever wald delatye any of heresy, he was heard: no respect nor consideration had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 Stow *Surv. xliii.* (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Cons.* II. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattel. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F. I.* xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 Farrar *Christ* II. ix. 387 There might be secret delators in that very nob.

Delator, *-our*, obs. forms of *DILATOR*, a delay.
Delatorian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *DELATOR* after *proletarian*.] Of informers or spies.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fant. Paris Pref.* That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dm—th... has organized.

† **Delatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *delatōri-us*, f. *delator*: see prec. and *-ory*.] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation.

1608 Br. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 83 (*Basie-Bodie*) There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetch't, rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 Br. W. Harlow *Annu. Nameless Cath.* 107 Which delight in such Calumniation, and use those Delatory accusations.

Delatory, obs. form of *DILATORY*.

Delature, obs. var. of *DILATURE*, delay.

† **Delavy, des-, di-, dis-**, *a. Obs.* Also *-lavee*, *lavé*. [a. OF. *deslavé* washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f. *des-*:—L. *dis-* + *lavé* washed.]

The OF. word had also the sense 'unwashed' (Dr. I. 6), befouled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2.]

1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1351 (MS. D.) Par fowe owf of fresh wyne fodez enowe, So largely & so delavy [MS. A. *delauyly*].

2. Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 306 Pise freris ben doumbe... when þei shulde speke... þei ben delavy in heere tungis in gabbyngis & other iapis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 388 [Freris] ben moste delavy of hor veyn speche and worldly. c 1386 Chaucer *Par.* T. 555 As seith Salamon, The ambyte tonge is the tree of lyf... and soothly a deslaue [v.r. *deslaue*, *dislave*, *disslave*; Vulg. *Prov.* xv. 4, *immoderata*] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and eek of hym that is repreued. *Ibid.* 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslaue [v.r. *dislave*, *delave*, *delavy*] appetit of etyngne. c 1422 Hoccleve *Jherusalem* Wife 901 A shipman which was a foul leechour... in his contree Him shoop lede hire this nian delave.

Hence † **Delavily adv.** [see above, sense 1];

† **Delaviness**.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 298 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordes oper þan Goddis is passyng for good religion. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 156 Mary Mawdelyn... hir youthe in dilavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She spendyd. a 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 168, I shent myselfe wip so grette delavynesse, turnyng to my-selfe after þe sermon.

Delay (dɛlɪˈeɪ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *delale*, 3-7 *delaye*, 4 *delal*, (4-6 *delaye*, 5 *delay*, *delee*), 3- *delay*. [ME. *a. F. delai* (12th c. in Littré), also in OF. *delei*, *deloi*, Cotgr. (1611) *delay*, f. OF. *delai*, in mod.F. *delay*: see *DELA* v. (Not immediately cognate with It. *delata*.)]

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyþ seyde. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 305 þei seken... fals delayes to lette knowyng of treupe. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xviii. (1859) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delays and excepcions escape. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 241 b, Sent Ambassadors... with faire wordes, and frivolous delays. 1583 Hollvande *Campe di Fior* 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 209 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discoverie; I pre'thee tell me, who is it quickly. 1602—*Ham.* III. i. 72 For who would beare... the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office. a 1628 Preston *New Court* (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in taking the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 Orway *Friendship in F.* 39 Come, come, delays are dangerous. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

comb. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have... become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 79 These Delays from the Wind... were a great Check to [our] Hopes. 1875 Jowett *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. *Phrases.* a. *Without delay*: without waiting, immediately, at once.

c 1275 Lay. 17480 Pat hit come to Ambres-buri wip houte delate. 1375 Barbour *Brue* III. 388 He thocht, but mar delay, In-to be manland till arywe. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxv. 17 Without any delay. 1. I. commandide the man for to be ladd to. c 1420 *Arth. (Camden)* xxii. He wold pay my rawnsonne With-owyn deles. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende

the gates. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxvi. Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. *Mod.* I must return without delay.

† b. *To put or set in delay*: to delay, defer, put off. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf. I.* 274 The sentence of that ilke day May nono appele sette in delay. c 1470 Henry Wallace *viii.* 704 And thus that put the battail on delay. 1490 Caxton *Encydis* xxi. 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

Delay (dɛlɪˈeɪ), *v.* Forms: 3 *delaijen*, 3-6 *delaien*, (4 *deley*, *dylaye*), 4-6 *delaye*, 3- *delay*. [ME. *a. OF. delai*, *delayer* (also *deleier*, *deleier*, *deleir*, *dell*, *dell*, *dall*, *dol*), to put off (an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod. F. *delay* (16th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), but *delay* in Cotgr. 1611.]

The derivation of the F. word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. *delatāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *differe* to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. *diler* or (with Rom. prefix) *desleier*.

1. *trans.* To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † *To delay time*: to put off time.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 87/30 And bide þat he it delaye Ane þre 3er. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 513 Me nolde nougt, þat is crounyng leng delayed were. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 290 For to make him afere, The kinge his time hath so delayed. 1489 Caxton *Paytes of A.* i. xii. 68 To delaye the battayle vnto another day. 1586 B. Young *Gnass's Ctr.* Conn. iv. 181 b, Delate the sentence no longer. 1594 West 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* Chancery § 140 Who... with faire promises delayed time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare. 1611 Bille *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My Lord delayeth his coming. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 41 Th' unprofitable moments... That... still delay Life's instant business to a future day. 1821 Shelley *Prometh.* Unb. III. iii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1847 Grotz *Greece* i. xl. (1862) III. 433 He delayed the attack for four days.

b. *with infin.* To defer, put off.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* vi. 3 How lange dylayes þou to gif grace. 1611 Bille *Ex.* xxiii. 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe. 1799 Cowper *Castaway* v. Some succour... [they] Delayed not to bestow. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† c. *With personal object*: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiv. 22 Felix delayed hem. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 6 § 2 ff. the same Collectours... unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchautes. 1530 Palgr. 510/1, I delaye one, or deferre him, or put hym backe of his purpose. 1639 Du Verger *tr. Camus Admir.* Events 88 It was not fit shie should delay him with faire wordes. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 265 Her wo to telle thanne assaith, But tendre shame her word delaieth. 1634 Milton *Comm.* 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 Shelley *Q. Alab.* II. 197 The unwilling journeyer, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed. 1856 Kane *Art. Expl.* II. xv. 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up.

3. *intr.* To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 1509 Hawes *Plant. Pleas.* xvi. lxix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 180 Advantage feedes him fast, while men delay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father... nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long... Delaying long, delay no more.

b. To tarry in a place. (Now only poetic.)

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being... in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. a 1878 Bryant *Poems.* October, Wind of the sunny south! ob still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

c. To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.

1509 Hawes *Plant. Pleas.* xvi. lxix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 180 Advantage feedes him fast, while men delay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father... nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long... Delaying long, delay no more.

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† **Delay**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: (6 *delaye*, *deley*), 6-7 *delate*, *delay*, (*dilay*). [a. F. *delay* (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. *delay* 'to supple, soften, allay, soak, steep', *delay* 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin', in OF. *desleier*, *desleier*, app. = Pr. *deslegar*, It. *dilegnare*, Sp. *desleir* = Rom. **dis-ligare*, to unbind, disunite, f. L. *dis-* with separative force + *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLAY v. III, and ALLAY v. 2.]

1. *trans.* To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY v. 1

14, 15. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delayed. 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simplex* 24 b, The same water is wholesome to delate wine. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantite of Fontaine water. 1624 R. Davenport *City Nightcap* I. in Hazl. *Doxley* XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water.

fig. 1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best... to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

b. To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy; = ALLAY v. 2

1586 Sir E. Hoey *Pol. Disc.* Truth xlix. 239 They... which clippe, waste and delaye coyne.

2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY v. 1

8, 11.

1530 Palgr. 510/2 This is a soverayne medecyne for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lviii. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayed and quenched. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof.

3. To soak, steep, macerate. *rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. xxx. 697 Of the same beries [of Buckthorn]... soaked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1580 Hollvande *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desleier*, and *destremper*, to soak, to delay.

Delayable, *a. rare.* [f. *DELAY* v. 1 or *sb.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be delayed; subject to delay.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable.

Delayal, *rare.* [f. *DELAY* v. 1 + *-AL*; cf. *be-trayal*.] The action of delaying; retardation.

1890 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* 228 The delayal of venous circulation

† **Delayance**, *Obs.* Also 4 *delaiance*. [a. OF. *delaiance*, *delayance* (Godef.), f. *delay* to *DELAY*: see *-ANCE*.] Delaying, delay.

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him ren his sinnes sare, and for think his lang delaiance. 1625 tr. Boccaccio's *Decamerone* II. 134 How little delayance... ought to be in such as would have an enchantment to be hindered.

Delayed (dɛlɪˈeɪd), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *DELAY* v. 1 + *-ED*.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1552 Hulbert, Delayed, *compendiatus*, *procrastinatus*, *tardatus*. 1879 II. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth. 1880 Jefferies *St. Estate* 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

† **Delayed**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *DELAY* v. 2 + *-ED*.] Diluted, weakened by admixture; also *transf.* of colours.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Ye may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 Geraerde *Herbal* I. xcvi. § 2. 155 A fine delayed purple colour. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1617) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

Delayer (dɛlɪˈeɪə), *Now rare.* [f. *DELAY* v. 1 + *-ER*.] Cf. OF. *delayeur*, *delayeur*.] One who (or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or taries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* xxiv. Called, *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to saye the taryer or delayer. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* III. 81 Being no Soldier, a coward, and an extream delayer. 1748 Richardson *Christina* (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions. 1890 Blackw. *Mag.* CXI. VII. 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

† b. *with infin.* One who delays to do something. *Obs. rare.*

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 93 Re-fusers or delayers to make payment. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* xix. Bij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1514 Barclay *Cyl. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 24 The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace. a 1745 Swift *Char. Hen. II.* Wks. 1824 X. 391 A delayer of justice. 1888 Pull *Mull G.* 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers... and... other curious appliances.

† **Delayful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *DELAY* *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xxi. 644 By whose cold and delayful proceedings... Annibal now these ten yeares had remained in Italie. 1615 Chapman *Odys.* IV. 1041 Now the... queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen.

Delaying (dɛlɪˈeɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of *DELAY* v. 1, q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc.; delay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* xii. 1 Haly men... plenand þaim of delayeinge. c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii. And thenne... wythoute any delayeinge he forgeuyth the synne. 1500 Melusine 144 Goo we thenne... without delayeinge. 1583 Struaces *Anat.* Abns. II. (1882) 9 This deferring and delaiing of poore mens causes. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. *Mod.* By delaying he has lost his chance.

† **Delaying**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* Allaying, tempering; allaying: see *DELAY* v. 2

1473 Warw. *Chron.* 4 The same rylle was put viij. d. of aley, & so weyed viij. d. more by delayeinge. 1549 Latimer's *3rd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 margin, Scrupulous... in delayeinge of hye wyne wyth water.

Delaying, *ppl. a.* That delays: see *DELAY* v. 1

1649 Br. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers. Hence **Delayingly adv.**

1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 465 And yet she beld him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

† **Delayment**, *Obs.* Also 4 *delaiement*. [ME. *a. OF. delai*, *delaiement* (also *delece*, *delie*, *delote*), f. *delay* to *DELAY* v. 1 + *-MENT*.] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 He... blamed hym greuously of his delayment and negligence.

† **Delayous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *delaiens*, f. *delai* *sb.*, *DELAY*: see *-OUS*.] Given to, or characterized by, delay; dilatory.

1469 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. No. 619. 368 Ye delt wythe 20th-2

ryght delayous peple. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. cliii. 140 The parlyament of France . . . is lyke unto the Court of requestys . . . in Englonde. How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

|| **Del credere** (del krē'dēre), *attrib. and adv. phr. Comm.* [It. = 'of belief, of trust; f. *del* of the, *credere* to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence *del credere agent, account*, etc.

On del credere terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. *Del credere commission*: see *quot.* 1849.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Del Credere*, a commission *del credere* is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 *Freeze Comm. Class-bk.* 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called *Del credere* or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a *del credere agent*.

|| **Dele** (dē'le). [L. *dēle*, 2nd sing. pres. imper. act. of *dēlere* to DELETE; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of *delectur*.] = DELEATUR, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'. Commonly indicated by a *d* with a twisted and crossed head (A).

1841 in *Savage Dict. Printing*.
Dele, obs. form of DEAL.

† **Deleague, delegue**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *déléguer* (3rd sing. pres. *délègue*), 15th c. in *Hatzf.*, ad. L. *dēlagāre* to DELEGATE.] = DELEGATE *v.*

1567 *Throgmorton Let.* in *Robertson Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 *Favine Theat. Hon.* l. iv. 26 They deleagued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissioners.

Deleat(e), obs. form of DELATE *v.*, DELETE *v.*

|| **Deleatur** (dē'leātūr). [L. = 'let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of *dēlere* to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence *fig.*

1602 *Parsons Warn-Word*, &c. ii. ix. 70 b (Stanf.). We pervert . . . the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyketh us not. 1640 *Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our . . . Divines, must bee . . . defaced with a *Deleatur*. 1666 *Evelyn Let. to W. Watton* 28 Oct., *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it.

† **Deleave**, *v. Obs. nonce-uvd.* [f. DE- II. 2 + LEAF, pl. *leaves*.] *trans.* To strip off (leaves); to defoliate.

1591 *Harington Ori. Fur.* xxxvii. xxxi, Thise haue the leaues with winter been deleaved.

Deleble, var. of DELIBLE.

† **Delect**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT.] = DELIGHT *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1530 R. Whytford *Werke for Householdiers* H ij, Yf you . . . begyn somwhat to delecte in theyr maters, I advyse you dissymule. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 211 The thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

Delectability (dē'lektāb'lī). [ad. OF. *dēlectabiltē*, f. *dēlectable*: see next and -ITY. The earlier OF. was *dēlectabiltē*, whence DELIGHTFUL.] The quality of being delectable; delectableness; *concr.* (in pl.) delectable things; delights.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 232 (Harl. MS.) De worlde, that bihoiteth to the swetnesse & delectabilties. 1834 *Beckford Italy* II. 336, I have heard of this court and its delectabilties. 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 119 We will look . . . at the delectabilties of these three volumes. 1886 *Holman Hunt in Contemp. Rev.* June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

Delectable (dē'lektāb'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *dēlectable*, ad. L. *dēlectābilis*, f. *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT: see -ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was *dēlectāble*, DELITABLE.]

In Shaks. and P. Fletcher still stressed *dēlectable*.
Affording delight; delightful, pleasant.

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable. 14. . . *Tundale's Vie.* 1782 Musyk clere that full delectabull was to here. 1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1226/2 Delectable allecutes to moue a manne to synne. 1555 *Eben Decades* 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge. 1578 *Lyte Dodones* iv. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe floweth in May, and then is the smell most delectable. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* l. viii, Athenaeus, a delectable Author. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* ii. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them . . . unto the delectable Mountains. 1759 *Sterne Trist. Shandy* I. xi, Of which original journey . . . a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. 1838-9 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* II. v. ii. 230 note, For the beautiful lines in the second eclogue of Virgil we have this delectable hexameter version. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxxv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine. 1880 H. James *Benvolio* iii. 372 The old man

had told him that he had a delectable voice. *Mod. Adv.* Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

Delectableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectableness of this gyfte aboute allye moost swete thynges. 1555 *Eben Decades* 132 Pleasancousnes of hylls, and delectableness of playnes. 1652-62 *Hevlyn Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 151/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoining. 1852 *Hawthorne Blithedale Rom.* I. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & IV. Honey* 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

Delectably (dē'lektāb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes þat songen full delectably. 1550 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (1849) 388 Of myrrh, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1652-62 *Hevlyn Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754 *Shebbeare Matrimony* (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† **Delectary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **dēlectāri-us*, whence also OF. *dēlectāre* delectable, f. *dēlectāre* to delight: see -ARY I.] Delectable, pleasant.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 751 He hath made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary.

Delectate (dē'lektēt, dē'lektēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT: see -ATE 3, 5.] *trans.* To delight. (Affected or humorous.)

1802 *Lamb Curious Fragm. fr. Burton*, The silly man . . . thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220, I also delectated myself greatly in the library. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 126 His art and favour delectate you [crime create you].

Delectation (dē'lektē'fōn). Also 4 -acium, 4-5 -acium, 5-6 -acium, -acyon(e), etc.; also dilect-. [a. OF. *dēlectation* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*), also *dēlectation* (Godef.), ad. L. *dēlectation-em*, n. of action from *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT.] The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure.

Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since c 1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

13. . . *S. Augustin* 730 in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg.* 74 Pat lutelet delectacion þat he feled in his etyng. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* ii. 26 Sothely we curiden . . . that it were delectacion, or lyknyng, of ynwitt to men wyllynge for to rede. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* v. 9 Wyckyd truly þis wold lufe, set-and þere-in be lust of þere delectacyone. 1526 *Tynocle 2 Cor.* xii. 10 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities. 1572 *Dee Math. Pref.* 32 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectacion in earth. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* iv. 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth . . . a smoothing delectacion to the gullet. a 1711 *Ken Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectacions soon Consent excite. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Garth*, 'The Dispensary' . . . appears . . . to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectacion. 1846 *Dickens Cricket on Hearth*, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectacion of the baby. 1892 *Times* 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectacion.

b. *transf.* Something that delights; a delight.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 That the citiesynes scholde dispute of the commune profette yn tylene none: and not attende to any other delectacion. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 149 Of mind Thou art the delectacion, Of pure love the insuacion. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 63 If solitarienesse and living alone be your delectacion.

Delectible, **Delection**, obs. var. DELECTABLE, DILECTION.

|| **Delectus** (dē'lektūs). [a. L. *dēlectus* selection, choice, f. *dēligere* to choose out, select; f. DE- I. 2 + *legere* to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, esp. Latin or Greek, for translation.

1814 R. Valpy (*title*), *Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum*. 1828 F. E. J. Valpy (*title*), *Second Greek Delectus*, or *New Analecta Minora*. 1836 — *Second Latin Delectus*, with English notes. 1865 *Smiles Life of Watt* 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectuses. 1883 *Bernard World to Cloister* v. 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*.

|| **Delectus personæ**. *Law*. [Lat. = 'choice of a person'.] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 *Wharton Law Dict.* s.v., *The delectus personæ*, which is essential to the constitution of partnership. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scott.*, Although the *delectus personæ* does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied, a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

Delee, obs. form of DELAY.

Deleerit, ppl. a. *Sc.* [pa. ppl. of *deleer* = *delire* *v.*, F. *délirer*.] Crazy, out of one's wits.

1785 *Burns Halloween* xiv, For monie a ane has gotten fright, An' liv'd ad' d'd deleerit, On sic a night.

Deleet, obs. form of DELETE.

Delegable (dē'ligāb'l), *a.* [f. L. *dēligāre* to DELEGATE + -BLE.] Capable of being delegated.

1660 R. Sheringham *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

Delegacy (dē'ligāsi). [f. DELEGATE *sb.*: see -ACY.]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money . . . haue ben . . . taken by the Pope . . . for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contentions and appeles. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1626 *State Trials*, *Dk. Buckhm.* (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort . . . and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1882 *Froulres in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxii. 459 He is . . . forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegation of the Non-Collegiate Students: see DELEGATE 2 b.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 *Laurel Wks.* (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 *Ibid.* II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 1852 [see DELEGATE 2 b]. 1867 *Times* 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely . . . out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

Delegant (dē'ligānt). [ad. L. *dēligānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *dēligāre* to DELEGATE: so mod. F. *déligant*.] One who delegates; in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

1627 W. Scatler *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one. 1644 *Bp. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings* iv. 44 Samuel was only the delegate, God was the principall and delegant. 1818 *Colebrooke Oblig. & Contracts* i. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own creditor.

Delegate (dē'ligāt), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* *diligat*(e), 7 *delegat*. [a. OF. *delegat* (= mod. F. *délegué*, Sp. *delegado*, It. *delegato*), ad. L. *dēligāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēligāre* to DELEGATE, used as *sb.* in Romanic, like L. *legātus*.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif* 124 Take we heede to þe popes & cardinals . . . delegates & commissaries. 1461 *Liber Piuscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 252 The delegats of Bishops in temporal iurisdiction . . . were still *Vicedomini*. a 1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 47 Taught . . . by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 *Pope Odys.* l. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present.

1600 *Holland Livy* xxxiii. xxiv. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [legati]. 1775 *Johnson Tax. no Tyr.* 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwall. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. viii. 107 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member. 1878 *Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ.* 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters.

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are *ex officio* members).

1828 in *Webster*; and in later Dicts.

2. *spec. a.* A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. These commissioners constituted the *Court of Delegates*, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 *Act 1-2 Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries . . . or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 *Harington Ori. Fur.* xiv. lxxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1726 *Ayliffe Parergon* 191 The Court of Delegates . . . wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, *viz.* the court of delegates, *judices delegati*, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc.

c1604 SIR T. BODLEY in *Relig. Bodl.* (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1660 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil. that the overplus of the money . . . should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharagus. 1668 *Clarendon Press MSS.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for Printing. 1671 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of y^e Delegates for the Physick Garden. 1700 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of y^e Delegates for Acc^y of y^e University of Oxford. 1723 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in y^e Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 *Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission* 15 The Standing Delegates or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business. . . There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. U. S. a. The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

b. *House of Delegates*: (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. *Ibid.*, All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

Delegate (del'igāt), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 *Sc.* delegat. [ad. L. *delegāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *delegāre* to DELEGATE.]

†1. As *pa. ppl.* Delegated, deputed, commissioned.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2 The byshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 115, I vaild god that fulius flaccus var diligit inge to puneis them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As *adj.* Delegated.

1613 *Miles Treas. Aunc. & Mod. Times* 712/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and delegate Apostles. a1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1828 *Gunning Cerem. Cambr.* 420 The Party Appellant, doth desire the Judges Delegate [*Judices Delegati*] that they would decree [etc.].

Delegate (del'igāt), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *delegāre* to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. DE-I. 2 b + *legāre* to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc.]

1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act.

1623 *Cockram, Delegate*, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 71 Will any man . . . think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, ad placitum, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. 1. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, *ie delegue.* 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 72 Can any man think it fit, to Delegate the Tuition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 Those bodies . . . to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation. 1873 *Halls Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. SMITH in *Lavo Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

†3. In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. *Obs.* 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 74 For this was Published . . . a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges . . . that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. BAYNT *Mythol.* I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. *Civil Law.* To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see DELEGATE]. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* iii. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead. 1887 JETA *Burge's Comm. Law of Holland* 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

Delegated (del'igātēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 *Crashaw Poems* 164 The delegated eye of day. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 109 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 *Colebrooke Oblig. & Contracts* i. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 1741 By having . . . wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.

2. Entrusted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 150 Neither . . . his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 1735-8 *Bolingbroke On Parties* 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Delegated jurisdiction, as contradistinguished from proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or

deputy. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority.

Delegatee. [f. DELEGATE *v.* + -EE.] *Civil Law.* The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant.

1875 *Poste Gains* (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegetee.

Delegateship. [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a delegate.

1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

Delegation (del'igā'fōn). [ad. L. *delegātiō-em*, n. of action from *delegāre* to DELEGATE. So f. *delegation* (13th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

1612 *Selden Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 71 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. 1775 *Johnson Tax. no Tyr.* 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

2. The action of sending on a commission.

1641 *Smectymnus Vind. Ansv.* § 13. 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had bene before his delegation to Creet.

†c. The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. *Obs.*

1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these siluer trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 *Sveed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 66 Lewis . . . re-called his Vicarship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward. 1690 *Locke Civ. Gov.* ii. xix. (R.), When . . . others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 The government of India . . . by a delegation of servants. 1841 *Catlin N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. i. 2 A delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified-looking Indians . . . suddenly arrived.

b. U. S. The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 *Webster s.v.*, Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the delegation, or whole delegation. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 43 The Jersey delegation . . . presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. *Civil Law.* The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 *Bailey, Delegation* [in *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his place. 1818 *Colebrooke Oblig. & Contracts* i. 208. 1860 J. PATERSON *Compend. Eng. & Sc. Law* 514. 1880 *Muirhead Gains Digest* 552 A transaction . . . called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1882 *Bithell Counting-ho. Dict.* 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

|| b. A share-certificate: used *esp.* in reference to Suez Canal shares. [f. *delegation*.]

1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

† **Delegative**, *a. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *delegāre* to DELEGATE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. 1. 3 Either also we may referre his power Juridical or Legislative in Parliament . . . And . . . his power Delegative. 1690 *Locke Govt.* ii. xi. § 142 It [the Power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

Delegator (del'igātōr). [ad. L. *delegātor*, agent-n. f. *delegāre* to DELEGATE.] One who delegates, a delegant.

1875 [see DELEGATES].

Delegatory (del'igātōrī), *a.* [ad. L. *delegātorī-us*, f. *delegātor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 *Nasha Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* (1808-13) VI. 170 (D.) Some politiquo delegatory Scipio . . . whom they might depose when they list. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vnto it. 1764 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor . . . had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 *Ann. Hilditch Rosa de Mont.* I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth.

Delegue, var. DELEAGUE *v. Obs.*, to delegate.

Deloit, *obs. Sc. form* of DELETE.

|| **Delenda** (dē'lēndā), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *dēlendum* (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of *dēlere* to DELETE.] Things to be deleted.

(In early quot. with additional plural -s.)

1645 *Mrs. Worcester in Bibb. Regia* (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streaks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C. Cartwright

Cert. Relig. i. 6 (1651) as *delenda's*] by such bold hands as these.

Delendung, var. of DELUNDUNO.

† **Deleminate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *erron. deliminate*. [irreg. f. L. *dēlīmīre* to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 *Cockram*, II. To Pacific, Deleminate. 1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine.

† **Deleminical**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *dēlīmīfic-us* soothing, f. *dēlīmīre* to soothe down + *-fic-us* making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Deleminical, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in *Bailey*. 1755 in *Johnson* ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

Delerious, *erron. form* of DELIRIOUS.

Delessite (dē'lēsīt). *Min.* [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse: see -ITE.] A dark-green mineral, allied to CHLORITE, but containing much more iron.

1854 in *Dana Min.* 296. 1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* xii. 219 Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite.

Delete (dē'līt), *v.* Also 5-6 *delyte*, 6-7 *Sc.* deleit, dilate, 7 *deleet*(e), *deleate*, 7 *Sc. pa. l.* and *pa. ppl.* deleeted, delait: see next. [f. L. *dēlēt-*, *ppl. stem* of *dēlere* to blot out, efface.]

†1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. *Obs.*

(The first quot. is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) iv. iii. 82 Drinesse dystryeth bodies that haue soules, so he dyssolyth and deleyth the kynde naturall spyrytes that ben of mayst smoke. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 218 Stryke thaim . . . till they be consumed, and their generation cense radycat and deleytit of this worlde. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 The Bishop of Rome . . . minding . . . to abolish, obscure and delete such Power. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought. 1656 *Payne Demurrer to Jews* 69 Confederating . . . to murder and delete them. 1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 215 It doth perfectly delete the ulcers which infest the throat. 1851 *Sta F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* I. 43 Though Carthage was deleted.

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters). a1605 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* i. 6 Sic tytillis in 3our sanges deleit. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 522 His Majestie deleted that clause. 1657 *Balfour Ann. Scot.* (1844-5) II. 76 Her proce [was] ordained to be delait out of the records. 1667 *Collins in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 *Beveridge Hist. India* II. vi. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted. 1875 *F. Hall in Nation* XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the and must be deleted.

b. *fig.* To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.

1650 *Fuller Pisgah* iii. c. 340 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1785 *Rind Int. Powers* iii. vii. 50 Imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it. Hence *Deleting vbl. sb.*, deletion.

1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

† **Delete**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* Also 7 *deleete*, *delate*. [ad. L. *dēlēt-us* blotted out, effaced, *pa. ppl.* of *dēlere* to DELETE.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.

c1555 *Harpfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot.* 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 His Arms to be . . . delete out of the Books of Arms.

† **Deleterial**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1621 *Venner Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco* (1650) 397 It hath a deleterial or venomous quality. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

Deleterious (dē'lē'ri-əs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *dēlētēri-us*, n. Gr. *δηλητήρι-ος* noxious, hurtful, f. *δη-λήτρη* destroyer, f. *δηλέ-εσθαι* to hurt: see -OUS.] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 *Sir T. Bowne Relig. Med.* ii. § 10 They were not deleterious to others only, but to themselves also. 1646 - *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporall contactation. 1762 *Goldsm. Cit. W.* xci. In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 *Byron Juan* iv. lii, 'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious. For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1860 *Phillips Vessv.* viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful.

1823 *Byron Juan* xiii. i, A Jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically held as deleterious. 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence *Deleteriously adv.*, *Deleteriousness*.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1892 *W. B. Scott Autobiog.* I. i. 15 David was . . . deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

† **Deleterly** (dē'lē'rī), *a. Obs.* Also *erron.*

-ory, -ary. [a. med. L. *dēlētēri-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. *δηλητήριος* DELETERIOUS. In F. *dēlētère* (*médicament délétère*, Joabert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of L. *dēlere*, *dēlētum*, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

both spelt *-ory*, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. *DELETORY*.

By Butler stressed *deletory*; but generally perhaps *deletory*.

A. adj. Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex*. (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deleterious coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, *Napellus*. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 89 The subjects wherein this deleterious propertie is lodged. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 A certain deleterious and poisonous quality. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 317 Though stor'd with Deletory Medicines (Which whosoever took is Dead since). 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 196 A Patient .. died frantick, as if he had taken a deleterious Medicine.

B. 1. A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison. Also *fig.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 88 You may aske by what meanes these poisons and deleteries doe kill. 1649 JEA. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deleterious and cordial. 1651-3 — *Serm.* for Year i. xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity .. with the same general venom and deleterious as apostasy destroys faith.

2. A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote. *b. fig.* Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison of, sin or evil; an antidote *to* or *for* evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with *L. delēre*, *delētum*, and so used as 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. *DELETORY sb.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletion in the world for Schisme. 1649 — *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleterious to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — *Gl. Exemp.* ii. xii. xi. 1. § 9 A proper deletion of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* i. i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deleterious of the sin and instruments of repentance. — *Ibid.* i. iii. My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deleterious against them.

Deletion (dēl'fən). [ad. *L. delētiō-em*, n. of action from *delēre* to blot out, efface.]

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now *arch.*

1606 COKE in *True & Perf. Rel.* D iij b, Tending not only to the hurt .. but even the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year i. v. 58 Unless this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin. 1677 HALE *Pomp. Athius* 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1645 DAVIDSON *Disc. Prophecy* v. (1661) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque*, *Ordered South* 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 271 Although the deletion were in the chief part of the testament. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 38 note, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended .. have been restored. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus* i. § 33 note, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters. 1884 KAY in *Law Times Rep.* L.L. 315/1 The deletion was initiated in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Deletitious, *a. rare* —°. [f. *L. delēti-ci-us*, -itius characterized by blotting out or erasure + -ous.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1823 CRABB, *Deletitious* (*Ant.*), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in *Worcester*; and in later Dicts.

Deletive (dēl'fiv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. delēt-*, ppl. stem of *delēre* to efface + -ive.] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the stylus] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

† **Deleterious**, *a. Obs. rare* —°. = *DELETORY*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deleterious* (*deletorius*), that blot-teth or raceth out.

Deletory (dēl'fəri), *a. sb.* [f. *L. delēt-* (see above) + -ory.]

A. adj. That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of *DELETORY a.*: see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* ii. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deleterious sponge. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which .. are counted deleterious of sin.

B. sb. That which destroys or effaces.

(Cf. *DELETORY sb.* 2 b, with which this ran together.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Discuss.* *Pope's* ii. (1686) 112 The severity of Confession, which .. was most certainly intended as a deletion of sin. 1649 — *Gl. Exemp.* vi. i. § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification .. the deletion of Concupiscence. 1699 'MISAEUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly.

Dele-wine: see *DEAL sb.* 4

Deley, obs. form of *DELAY*.

Delf (delf). Now only *local*. Forms: 5-7 *delfe*, 6 *delft*, 7-9 *delft*, 5- *delf*, 6- *delph*; *pl.* 4- *delves*, 6-7 *delfes*, 7- *delfs*, 8- *delphs*. [ME. *delf*, late OE. *delf* for *delf*, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the Peterborough OE. Chron. (Land MS.), anno 963; app. apbetic f. OE. *gedelf* digging, a digging, ditch,

trench, quarry, mine (*stingedelf*, *leadgedelf*), f. *delfan* to DELVE, dig.]

1. That which is delved or dug: **a.** A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; *spec.* applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 Make a delf ther aboute .. til thou com to the gret rote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 Daungerous delf, depe dungeon of disdaine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xiii, Some lesser delfs [later ed. delfts] the fountains bottome sounding. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. vii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delfs in .. Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1851 *Fenl. R. Agric. Soc.* xii. ii. 304 The fens are divided by deepened upland rivulets or 'delfs'. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Delf*, *Delft*, a drain that has been delved .. a pond, a clay-pit, a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

b. An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. ii To bie stoonys hewed out of the delues, ether quarres. 14.. *Vocab. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Prompt. Parv.* 118 note, *Aurifidelus*, a gold delfe. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 4 Quarries or Delves of Stone or Slate. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Folio* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delf, of Coale, Stone, Clay, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine. 1604 *Ray Dissol. World* 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines .. the Miners are many times drowned out. 1734 in *L'pool Miners' Rec.* (1886) ii. 156 The quarry or delf at Brownlow Hill shod be cut thorow. 1788 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 390 Limestone .. is dug from a quarry, or 'delf', some 30 to 50 f. beneath the surface. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Delf*, a stone quarry. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Delfs*, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

† **c.** A grave. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 39 The Graffe, quhare his dede Pyppe lay, Dai rrypd. . . Dat Delf pai stoppdy hastily And away sped þame rycht spedly. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazare out of his delfe. a 1548 *Thrie Priests Pöble* 37 (Jam.). The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself.

† **2.** A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 409 Obserue the change of every coat .. of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, vntil they meet .. the veins aforesaid. *Ibid.* ii. 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delf of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

3. *Sr.* A sod or cut turf.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Snrn. Bauffs.* App. 42 If a delf be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Delf*, a sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks, and Banffs.

† **b.** *Her.* A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 165 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 100 3it in armes, picles and delphes espy. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delf Genles. To him that revoketh his own challenge, as commonly we call it eating his word, this is given in token thereof. 1610 GUILTM *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 343/2 Some term .. a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

† **4.** An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

1616 SUREL & MARK, *Country Farme* 501 You must cut the vpper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow delfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Delfe, or Spade-graft .. a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at once.

5. attrib. and Comb.

1794 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* X. 105 Making a delf-ditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* L.L. 589/1 Certain land called delf land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

Delf², *delft* (delf, delft). Also *delph*. [a. Du. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from the *delf*, delve 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see *prec.* Since the paragogic *t* was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that *delf* was a corruption.]

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called *Delf ware*.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 121 Certain Goods, called Delph-Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. Advt., Potters-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 40 Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported .. from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 SWIFT *Poems*, *Stella at Woodpark*, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf, 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 HOWELLS *Undis. Country* xvi. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft.

2. attrib. and Comb.

1756 *Connoisseur* 103 p. 6, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* ii. 166 Glass works .. delf-houses and paper mills. 1809 W. IAVING *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delft pottery.

Delf, obs. form of *DELVE v.*, to dig.

Delfin, -fyn, var. of *DELPHIN Obs.*

Delful, -fully, obs. var. of *DOLEFUL*, -FULLY.

Delian (dē'liān), *a.* [f. *L. Delī-us* (Gr. Δῆλιος) of or pertaining to Delos, Δῆλος] + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). **Delian problem**, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i.e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also † **Deliaical a.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Delian twins*, the Sunne and Moone. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Duplication*, They applied themselves .. to seek the Duplication of the cube, which henceforward was called the *Delian Problem*. *Ibid.*, *Deliaical Problem*, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* p. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

† **Delibate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delibā-re* to take a little of, taste, f. *DE* -I. 2 + *libāre* to take a little of, taste, etc.]

1. trans. To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup. a 1639 MARMION *Antiq.* iii. ii, When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

2. To take away as a small part, to pluck, pull.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. ii. 304 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universal Divine mind.

Hence **Delibated ppl. a.**

1655 FULLER *Serm.*, *Gift for God* 13 A soule .. unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

† **Delibation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. delibātiō-em*, n. of action f. *delibāre*: see *prec.*]

1. A 'taste' or slight knowledge of something.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Acts* xvii. 4 Wks. (1672) 1. 19 Nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity.

2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 216 Either .. the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both .. blended and confounded together. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

† **Deliber**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *deliber*, 5 *delibere*, 5-6 *delyber*, 6 *delybre*: see also *DELIVER v.* 2 [ME. a. F. *delibérer* (15th c. in Littre), or ad. *L. delibāre* to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. *DE* -I. 3 + *libāre* to balance, weigh, f. *libra* a balance, pair of scales. In 15-16th c. it varied with *deliver*: cf. the ordinary *Romanic v* from Latin *b.*]

1. a. intr. To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. c 1386 — *Melib.* 7 760 She .. delibered and took ays in hir self. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 21 They deliberid among them and concluded.

b. trans. To deliberate upon, consider.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* viii. (R.), In delibering, in discerning things delybred.

2. trans. To determine, resolve.

a. with simple obj. or infin.

1482 CAXTON *Polycon.* Prohemye A iij, I have delybered too wryte twoo bookes notable. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vi. 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded. c 1524 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) i. 204 But hee .. delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 STOW *Hen. V* an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vnto them in his owne person.

b. refl. (with inf.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 378, I pray you that ye wyl delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answer. 15.. *Melyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) iii. 25 On a day he delibered him for to go to hunt.

c. pass. To be determined or resolved.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, I am delybered and fully concluded to goo. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. Thre Footes* l. 203 Joseph .. had vii brethren .. the which were delybered of a longe time to haue destroyed him.

Deliberalize: see *DE* -II. 1.

Deliberant (dēl'berānt), *rare*. [a. F. *delibérant*, or ad. *L. delibērānt-em*, pr. pple. of *F. delibérer*, *L. delibāre* to DELIBERATE.] One who deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 202 Experience, which the *Deliberant* is supposed not to have. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) iv. 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

Deliberate (dēl'berēt), *a.* [ad. *L. deliberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *delibāre*: see *DELIBER*.]

1. Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 After .. deliberate consultation had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 554 Such as .. in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iii. lxi. 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 FAUPEL *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder.

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; careful and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 80 O these deliberate fools when they do choose. They have the wisdom by their wit to loose. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried: of movement or moving agents.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.). It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Pious* I. 8 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age. The two first are sudden, the last leisurely and deliberate. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 252 Echo's are some more sudden. Others are more deliberate, that is, give more Space between the voice and the Echo. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* II. iii. 232 Sertza Denghel. drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb. *Mod. It.* is very deliberate in his movements.

Deliberate (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt'), v. [f. L. *deliberāt*, ppl. stem of *deliberāre*: see DELIBER and -ATE. The pa. ppl. was in early times *deliberat*, -ate, from L.: cf. prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over. *Obs.* (Now usually to *deliberate upon*: see 2.)

a 1616 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Unseasonableness* (1636) 49 An unreasonable fellow...obtrudes his own affairs to be deliberated and debated. 1611 TOURNEUR *Art. Trag.* iii. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leave a little room. For understanding to deliberate. The cause or author of this accident. 1681 J. SALGADO *Symbiosis* 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

b. with *obj. clause*.

1555 EKEN *Decades* 83 Deliberating therefore with my selfe, from whence these mountaynes...haue such great holowe causes or denes. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 371 She deliberated...how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. x. 81 A council of war...where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.

2. *intr.* To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. *Const.* † of (obs.), *on*, *upon*, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calest's Inst.* Table Scripture Quot., The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 153 Two daies the King deliberated upon an answer. 1697 STILLINGF. *Serm.* II. xi. (R.), If he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 ANDERSON *Cato* iv. i. In sight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 47 They [women] deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1552 HULOT, Deliberate or take advice or counsaile, *consilio*. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warner* 191 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire...deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces. 1898 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

† 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; *pass.* to be resolved or determined. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 187 (R.) They deliberated to constrain them to fight by sea immediately. 1584-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. vi. 117, I am deliberated...to follow the most ancient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing...well deserving to be knowne.

Hence **Deliberating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix. The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 571/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

Deliberated, *ppl. a*. [f. prec. + -ED.] Carefully weighed in the mind: see the verb.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. a 1644 LAUD *Serm.* 256 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 191 After Deliberated and nature Debate thereon.

Deliberately (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt'li), *adv.* [f. DELIBERATE a. + -LY.] In a deliberate manner.

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.

1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 575/2 He...dooth deliberately with long device and studie bestowed about it, doe this geard willingly. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243, I...deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. § 43. 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 232/1 Omitted...through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Those that Read so fast...may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two

dorsal fins above water. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

Deliberateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 Deliberateness of undertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 Eikon Bas. (1894) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberateness befitting a Parliament. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 142 The...chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice.

Deliberator, var. of DELIBERATOR.

Deliberation¹ (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt'jən). Also 4-6 *de*-lyberacioun, -acion, etc. [a. F. *deliberation*, in 13th c. *deliberacion*, ad. L. *deliberātiō-em*, n. of action from *deliberāre* to DELIBERATE.]

1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; careful consideration with a view to decision.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing...Forcast, and put in execution. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 133 A man ought to do his Werks by deliberacion...and not sodaynly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 194 b. Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. 198 Asking time for deliberation. 1651 HOAGS *Gout. & Soc.* xiii. § 16. 207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were in scales, the conveniences, and inconveniences of the fact we are attempting. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 4 To close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then...for the time of deliberation is over.

2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors (e.g. in a legislative assembly).

1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* IV. x. 256 Grete bataylles are enterprised by delyberacion of a grete counseyl. 1555 EORN *Decades* 57 After deliberation they judged that *Nicene* could no more lacke [etc.]. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 200 Their Lordships assembled together...and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlviii. 252 The resolutions...were made...after long deliberation upon a constitutional question. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 9 On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation. 1871 J. LEWES *Digest of Census* 204 The legislative body [of Guernsey], called the 'States of Deliberation'.

† b. A consultation, conference. *Obs.*

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. 1648 NETHERSOLE *Problems in title*, Advice...very applicable to the present Deliberation.

† 3. A resolution or determination. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Gineciard.* I. (1599) 18 The timorous man carried by despair into deliberations headlong and hurtfull. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Erotica* 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous...had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 URSQUART *Rabclais* I. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

† b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body). *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 98 Places...where were reposit the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate.

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 376 Yow oghte purveyen and apparailen yow...with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1850) 62 Al that they sayde or dyde shold be of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for aortyre of lawe. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b. And this enuy is mortall synne, when it is with delyberacion of reason and wyll. 1547 R. COPLAND *Gynodon's Quest.* 2 C ij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacion to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vlcers. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Alderman* (Arb.) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treeds with great deliberation. 1734 LAW *Serious C.* xcii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 106 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Every whim...is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or movement; leisureliness.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) I. ix. 495 Psychological changes which...take place with some deliberation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 119 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

† **Deliberation**². *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deliberātiō-em*, n. of action from *deliberāre* to DELIBER.] Liberation, setting free.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 160 That we shulde treat with thy holynesse for his delyberacion.

Deliberative (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt'iv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *deliberātiō-us*, f. ppl. stem of *deliberāre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *deliberatif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another. 1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Vote in the State. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 MORELEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.

1659 J. PELL *Impr. Sea* 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative pondering upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* I. ii. 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 RANDOLPH *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression.

† b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but without very deliberative.

† B. sb. A discussion of some question with a view to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 138 In deliberation the point is what is good and what is euill. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horz Subsec.* 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can bee no companion in deliberations. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 52 A person...should begin this section of his with a general deliberative.

Deliberatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a deliberative manner; with deliberation, deliberately (*obs.*); in the way of deliberation or discussion, as a deliberative body.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chat.* I. (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberately resolved upon. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly...whilst it acted deliberately. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberately touched upon.

Deliberativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberative.

1653-4 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1779) I. 376 Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

Deliberator (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt'or), [ad. L. *deliberātor*, agent-n. from *deliberāre*: see -OR.] One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

Deleble (dĕlĭ-bl'), a. Also 7-8 *deleble*. [ad. L. *delebilis* that may be blotted out, f. *dele*re (see DELETE and -BLE): cf. *indelible*.] Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art. of Survey* II. v. 55 Base lines...for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 215 An impression easily deleble. 1683 tr. *Erasmus's Morie* Enc. 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 357 The deleble stains of departed souls. 1793 SKEATON *E dystone* L. § 235 To render the marks not easily deleble.

† **Delibrate**, v. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *delibrare* to take off the bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *liber*, *libr*, bark.]

1623 COCKRAM, *Delibrate*, to pull off the rinde of a Tree.

Delicacy (dĕlĭ-kāsi). Also 5 -*astie*, -*asyo*, 5-6 -*acio*. [f. DELICATE a.: see -ACY, and cf. *obstinacy*, *secrecy*.] I. The quality of being DELICATE (in various senses of the adj.). II. A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

I. † 1. The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 58 Vit was nat Iuppiter the lykrous Pat fyrst was fadyr of delicacy. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 21 Of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy. *Ibid.* III. 115 He shall be...lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. c 1550 DISC. *Common Weal* Eng. (1893) 5 Our dylcasye in requyrynge strangers wares. 1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1680 C. BLOUNT tr. *Philostrophus* 229 (Trench) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress...avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

† 2. Luxury; pampering indulgence. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 Delicacy his swete top Hap fostred so pat it fordoth Of abstynence al pat ber is. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 554 The Cristene men...weren Alle full Richely...Ifed with alle delicacy. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 The common sort preferreth shameful and beastly delicacy, before honest and virtuous labour. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in laziness or delicacy. 1665 G. HAYES *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy. 1745 POPE *Odys.* ss. 82 Venus in tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 401 He Rome brend' for his delicacy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to choose for delicacy best.

† 3. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacy. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 1 De not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

† 4. The quality of being delightful, esp. to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xi. xxii, O redolent well of famous poetry...Referrynge out the dalcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers in mervayulous wydenesse. 1580 GREENE *Memphion* (Arb.) 48 Feeding on the delicacy of their features. 1612 DRAYTON

Poly-obj. i. 5 Euen in the agedst face, where beantie once did dwell . . . something will appeare To shewe some little tract of delicacy there. *Ibid.* vii. 106 The aire with such delights and delicacy fls. As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smells to beare. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Some peculiar Housen . . . may be competitors for delicacy with most in Europe.

5. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slighthness, slenderness, or softness; soft or tender beauty.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), A man . . . in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1616) 730 Anaxagoras . . . marking diligently . . . the postures of the fingers . . . and the soft delicacy thereof. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. ii. (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the Delicacy of the Medicane Venus. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xvi. An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

6. Tenderness or weakness of constitution or health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacy of her sex kept disproportioned companie with . . . her courage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 11. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. 1874 B. CLAYTON *Dogs* 20 The great drawback [to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. Pref. 7, I was aware . . . of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation.

1702 ROWE *Tamert. Ded.* Poetry, will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

b. *transf.* Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy.

9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with . . . slowness and delicacy. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 Scotsmen . . . wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of others.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness. 1732 MALLET in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. This . . . somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which . . . she was obliged to go to. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. x. It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it. 1843 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment.

† 11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer would disdain. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it [etc.]. 1793 BROOKS *Math. Evid.* 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

II. 12. A thing which gives delight; 'something delightful. *arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 24 [To] believe that . . . our very senses are partakers of every delicacy in them contained. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* n. 197 These delicacies and spiritual delights. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* li. 3 He will make her desert as delicacies [Wyclif delices]. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 God . . . encourages our duty with . . . sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 526 These delicacies of Taste, Sight, Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flours, Walks, and the melody of Birds. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 22 The President's company is a delicacy in itself.

b. *esp.* Something that gratifies the palate, a choice or dainty item of food; a dainty.

c 1450 LONELICH *C. rail* iv. 270 The peple . . . weren Repleynsched . . . with alle Maner Metes and delicasyes. 1596

DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 104 A pig . . . was . . . the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* 111. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

† c. A luxury; a sensual pleasure. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 These lurke loyterling plunged in delicacies . . . as Swine in the mire. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not being weakened with delicacies.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards [women] in elegant Minds. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

14. A nicety, a refinement.

1789 STOKES *Let. in Pettigrew Mem. Lettison* (1817) 111. 402 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

Delicate (de'likät), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *delicat*, 5-*caat*, 5-6 *de*, *dylicat*, 6 *Sc. diligat*, 4- *delicate*. [*ad. L. delicat-us, -a, -um* alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc.; reinforced by later *F. delicat* (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weak complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod. *F.* 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf.); cf. *Fr.* and *Cat. delicat*, *Sp. delicado*, *It. delicato*. The native repr. of *L. delicat-us* in OF. was *delid* 'fine, slender, delicate': see *DELIE*.]

(The etymology of *L. delicat-us* appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with *delicia* (DELICE), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)

I. Senses more or less various uses of DAINTY *a.*

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † *a.*

gen. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 13 If thou . . . clepest a delicat sabot [1388 clepest the sabot delicat, *Vulg. vocaveris sabbatum delicatum*, 1611 call the sabbath a delight]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 39 Anyointed with delicat thinges of swete smelle. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2560 The Worde of god was most delicate seruyse. 1553 EORN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Delicate thinges . . . that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. 1683 THORESBY *Diary* 4 Apr., To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 458 Which onr Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A ravishing Smell . . . as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 60 Cried Puss 'Oh what a delicate retreat! I will resign myself to rest'.

b. Of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii. Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxix. 22 Better is it to have a poore lynyng in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre amonge the straunge. 1624 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 21 A very good Dinner of Meat . . . and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) 1. 22 Not to take delight in delicate meats. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. 40 Horseflesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

† c. Said of the air, climate, or natural features.

1553 BRENOE *Q. Curtius* Liv. The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a verye delicate water. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 26 A soile delicate . . . for the aire, and pleasant for the situation. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 70 Where they much breed, and haunt: I have obseru'd The ayre is delicate. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obj.* xxi. (1748) 339 Aprerstrange, a delicater brook, Bright Phoebus in his course doth scarcely overlook. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 485 Tabago . . . still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island). 1700 CONGREVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 299 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 141 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day.

† d. Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

1583 SEMPELL *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1023 Aine diligat [i. e. r. diligat] gowne . . . be send him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 20 She's a most exquisite Lady. Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. 1634 LITNGOW *Trav.* vi. 282 Rare Alabaster Tombe . . . inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Haerlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Oxford . . . is a most delicate and beautiful City.

† 2. Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with-outen wo and stryf That I shal have myn heuene in erthe heere. 1393 LARL. *P. Pl. C.* 279 Dines for hus delicat lyf to be deuotee. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons . . . consume the substance obtained by credite . . . for their own pleasure and delicate linyng. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 470 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire young Hero is. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* xvii. xii. § 2 Softness of body . . . derived from his delicate and generous education.

† b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury; luxurious; sumptuous. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 393 Moore delicat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was nenere Emperour than he. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purple and bisse he made him gay. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177 Delicate or lycorowse, *delicatus* (P. *lanus*). c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1538 Now glutterie is y^e vice y^e the feend first temptis man inne, flor rather a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. (heading). He reproveheth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delicate*, daintie, ginen to pleasure. 1640 HARRINGTON *Hist. Edw. IV* 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people.

† 3. Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHADDER *Boeth.* iv. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicat men, whi fley 3e aduersites and ne fyeten nat ayeins hem by vertue. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. ix. (1483) 56 Suche folke hane ben soo delicate and lothe to good werkis. 1533 MORE *Debell. Saleyn Pref. Wks.* 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to labour. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 102/2 They which will be delicate, & perswade themselves y^e they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dntie faithfully. 1601 CONWALLYES *Ess.* xii. He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

† 4. Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre woman and a delicate, the which upon the erthe myyte not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 b. The delicate persone that can suffre no payne in body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij. And well that [= *bien que*] the grete colde penetre y^e youre delicat fleshes. [Of women]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 48 Witness this army. Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 2, I have likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [COVERD. *fayre and tendre*] woman. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty.

† 5. Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 He was more delicate and deyntie than became a person being so homely appareled. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* Epist. 1, I speake with such plainness, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 109 Some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 7 You, who are delicate in the choice of your friends and domestics. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers ever more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair.

II. Fine: not coarse, not robust, not rough, not gross.

6. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 140 Champion Feedles and Downes, are best for the delicatist and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* n. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haies and a most delicate skin. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The people . . . wear little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xvi. It is the delicate myrtle . . . it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 188 A salt . . . under the form of exceedingly delicate needles. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij b. Such as are of a delicate bloude, haue not soo much sollicitude as the rusticall people. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 272 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhord commands. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicatist blood hath the best spirits. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 119 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trm.* (1872) I. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. vi. The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cookery, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

c. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely constructed.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) 111. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

d. Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 PRAED *Poems, Lillian* i. 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 83 The hole . . . [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

7. So fine, or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.

169a DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* [Pref. (Clobbe) 49] The French have a high value for them [turns of words]... they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduced with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 7 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1855 BAIN *Senses of Ind.* II. 1. § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* E ij b, A good name... is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not only be good, but likewise must appear so. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 74 Thou hast... Ah! she's delicate youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1779) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 204 It [cropping] is cruel... in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 291 If he be a delicate man or a feeble drier with fumygousness maad of pulpa colouquintada. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 284 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The excess [in bathing] doubtless weakens the body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 522 The Princess... was then in very delicate health. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. fig. Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.

1742 HUMPH. *Parties G. Brit. Init.*, The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Garw. Desp.* II. 3, I saw clearly that Amrut Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delicate understanding. 1581 PETTIE *Guevara's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 94 b, To their delicate ears to hear what men say, they lack [etc.]. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Then our minds... would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slightest and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* I. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive.

1841 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only used in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1875 B. STEWART *Heat* § 293 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but... the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; finely skilful.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricists. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199, I do but say what she is: so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1612 TOWNSEND *Ath. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 42 O thou'r't a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1780 *Cowper Table* T. 653 Pope... (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 52/1 The artist is at his best, at his delicatized and subtil, in his water-colours.

† b. Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. Obs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* II. (1586) 76 An other more delicate way he speaketh of, which is... laying the branches in baskets of earth... obtaining Rootes betwixt the very fruit and the toppes. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. iv.* vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others.

1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 Her... admirable beaultie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1711 TICKELL *Life of Addison in Wks.*, Mr. Addison... was... too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 STEPHEN *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 201 (*Case of Delicacy*) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate.

b. Of actions, etc.; Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 242 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1831 HT. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *P. Patoff* II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from VOL. III.

the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate subject.

IV. Comb., as delicate-footed, -handed, -looking adjs.

1855 TENNYSON *Maid* I. viii. 11 The snowy banded, dilatatant Delicate-handed priest. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 293 A delicate-footed dame.

B. sb.

† 1. a. One addicted to a life of luxury. b. One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. Obs.

128x WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 8 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicate, and dwellende trosteli. 138a — *Baruch* iv. 26 My delicatis [Vulg. *delicati mei*] or nurshid in delicis, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 361 (R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.):

† a. gen. A luxury, delight. Obs.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. Than shal þe flesche þat habþ ben in affliction, ioy much more þan he þat habþ ben nourished in delicatis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 For to knowe and acquiry connyng scolars haue lefte and layde asyde rytheses, delicatis and al easies of body. 1539 CRAWMER in *Strype Life* II. (1694) 247 Such as... reputo for their chief delicatis the disputation of high questions. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* IV. v. 51. 1598 BACKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 345 The pompe and delicatis used by the great estates of other ages. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicatis. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicatis for ev'ry sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.

c 1450 *Merlin* 6 Yef we hadde þat a mossell brede, we haue more loye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicatis of the worlde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 2531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges owne table, and to taste of his deynytie delicatis. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicatis. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Cheshire-cheese... seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1710 STERLE *Tatler* No. 251 P 4 Reflections... which add Delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxi, These delicatis he heap'd with glowing hand On golden dishes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

† c. Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. Obs. rare — 1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv. The Emperour Titus... for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [*amor et delicie humani generis*].

† Delicate, v. rare. Obs. [f. DELICATE a.] To render delicate.

1614 W. B. PHILOSOEPH'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) 69 They doe dillicate and mollifie the flesh.

Hence Delicated ppl. a.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 125 These delicat muslins rather seem Than be, you think?

Delicately (delik'atli), adv. [f. DELICATE a. + -LY 2.] In a delicate manner.

† 1. In a way that gratifies the senses, esp. the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 284 Drynke nouste ouer delicately ne depe noyther. *Ibid.* B. xiv. 250 He... doth hym nouste dyne delicately ne drynke wyn oft. 1435 MISYV *Five of Love* 26 Pat I wold not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 217 Bore fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues delicately. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 You haue receiued mee honorably, sumptuously and delicately. 1621 BIBLE *Tim.* v. 6 She that lieth in pleasure [margin, delicately] is dead while she lieth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 1. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely.

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 21 Who delicatli [delicately] fro childhed nurshith his seruaut, afterward shal feelen hym vnobeisaut. 1552 HULOET, Delicately, lante, mollifier, vnobitrit. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young comcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.

2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (obs.). b. 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to coarsely.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an. 2535 (R.) He was... delicatelle in each limb featured. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 109 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar... making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 43 Ladies... 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 62 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

3. Softly, lightly; with light or delicate touch, gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to roughly.

1632 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xv. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [COVERD, tenderly, Genov. pleasantly]. 1677 S. LEE *Triumph of Mercy* in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19-22 Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 318 Death in his great mercy... had breathed upon it very delicately. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 29 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 411 Minne which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness. 1702 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature. 1793 HENDON *Calculus* 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xx. 179 A very delicately balanced scale of etiquette. 1879 CASSELL *Techn. Educ.* I. 187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Delicateness (delik'atnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy. The opposite of roughness, coarseness, grossness.

1530 PALGR. 212/3 Delicateness, friandis. 1552 HULOET, Delicateness, mollicia, mollicia, muliebritas. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicateness to bee in herbes. 1598 STOW *Syr.* x. (1603) 80 They which delight in delicateness may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere. 1612 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 36 The tender and delicate woman... which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. 1670-88 LASSALL *Voy. Italy* Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him... all delicateness and effeminateness. 1678 *Trans. Crt.* Spain 21 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Epilepsy*, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness... by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves. 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug., To borrow the delicateness of [this] French idiom.

Delicatesse (delik'atēs). [mod. F. *delicatesse* (1564 in Hatzf.), f. *delicate* DELICATE: cf. It. *delicatessa*, and older pop. F. words like *justesse*, *vilesse*, etc.] Delicacy.

1698 VANARUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii. 150 But I have too much delicatesses to make a practice on't. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II. 40 All which required abundance of fineness and delicatesses to manage with advantage. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* Epil., The French found it a little too rough for their delicatesses. 1844 SVD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 286 Let delicatesses weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

† Delicative, a. Obs. In 5 *deleycatyf*. [a. OF. *delicatif*, -ive, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metes ouer deleycous ne deleycatyf.

† Delicature. Obs. rare. = DELICATESSE.

1727 BAILEY II, *Delicature*, deliciousness. 1775 in ASH.

† Delice. Obs. Forms: 3-7 *delice*, 3-6 *-yoe*, 4 *-jss*, 5 *-is*, -ys, -yae; pl. 3-7 *delices*, 4-5 *-icis*, 4 *-icys*, 5 *-yoys*, 5-6 *-yces*. [n. OF. *delice* masc. = L. *delicium*, and OF. *delices* fem. pl. = L. *deliciae*, -as, delight, pleasure, charm; f. *delicere* to allure, entice, delight. (The L. words have the form of the neuter sing. and fem. pl. of an adj. **delicius* charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing. *delicia*, whence It. *delizia*, Sp., Pg. *delicia* delight.)

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Vor his delices, he seid, beoð forto wunien þer. 'Et delice mee cum filiis hominum.' 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 8 The Lord God had plawntid paradise of delice fro biggynnyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Causinge the ayre enuyen be delyse To resemble a very paradise. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 96 Pe delis of endles lufe. 1450-1500 *Myrr. our Lady* 174 In thy delices holy mother of God. 1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 3 If she discovers the greene and gay flowers of delight. 1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Four c. Eng. Lett.* 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

n 1535 *Ancr. R.* 368 Pet heu gleowed & gomed... & liued in delices! 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Pe guodes of hap byef hegnesses, riches, delices, and prosperites. 1386 CHAUCER *Part. T.* P 133 For certis delices ben þe appetites of by fyue wittes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Take 3e Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye. 1532 *Morre Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 535/2 Paule sayde of wanton widowes, that the widow which lieth in delices, is dead euen while she lieth. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentilis* I. III. x. 206 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [prime prys]. 1564 HAWARD *Entropius* VII. 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav.* Spain xxiv. (1.), Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth.

b. A dainty, delicacy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b/3 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyne benes, the whiche... she ate for alle delices. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dyr Dinner* A a viij, There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 91 Whence... many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices.

† Spenser stresses *delices*, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. *Ibid.* IV. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices more rare. *Ibid.* v. iii. 40.

† Deliciate, v. Obs. rare. [Formed after OF. *delicier* (12-16th c.), trans. to rejoice, to enjoy oneself, feast, med. l. *deliciari* to feast, f. L. *delicia*, -ae: see DELICE, and -ATE 3.]

1. intr. To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself, revel, luxuriate.

1633 A. II. *Parthenia Sacra* 18 (R.) When Flora is dis- 21*

posed to delicate with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 81x These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Delicate and Epicurize in them.

2. *trans.* To fill with delight, render delightful, delight.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 77. I perceive you disordered, but not much delicatized. *Ibid.* 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously delicatize the air.

† **Delicacies**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *deliciae*, -as: cf. *DELICE*.] = DELICES, delights; joys; dainties.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. III. iv, 1355 Inspire me straight with some rare delicacies, Or Ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicacies.

† **Deliciousity**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -iosite, -iousite, *deliciousite*. [f. *DELICIOUS* or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med. L. **deliciositas* and OF. **deliciosus* were prob. used, though not yet registered.] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; *concr.* something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) To abide still with the deliciousites. *Ibid.*, As ofte as the flesh is overcome with deliciousites. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 255 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciousite.

Delicious (dɛlɪʃəs), *a.* Also 4-6 -yct-, -lcy-, -yey-, -ous-, -owse-, *delicious* (e, 5 dylcy-, 6 delicius, di-, 6-7 delictious, 7 delishous. [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. *delicious* (later F. *delicieux*, -eux) = Pr. *delicios*, Sp. *delicioso*, It. *delizioso*, ad. late L. *deliciosus* delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. *delicta*, -æ: see *DELICE* and -OUS.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 38 Thow wondres, of worm and best, Delicouse hit is to lest. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 36 Pise ben faire pinges... and only while þei ben herd... þei ben deliciose. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 20 Plenti of delious rivers, pleasaunt wateringe there felde. 1632 *Liturgow Trav.* v. 22 A Delicous incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 283 (Guy's Cliff) a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* l. 24 Each gentler ray, delicious to your eyes. 1834 *Diction. Libr. Comp.* 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. 1861 O'CURRY *MS. Materials Anc. Irish Hist.* 263 The delicious strains of the harp. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 349 A green delicious plain.

b. Intensely amusing or entertaining. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. (1847) 92/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at May-pole; whilst I... left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vi. (1879) 71 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, *esp.* to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensations or bodily pleasure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9287 Pat savour sal be ful plenteouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 71 Aue oper mauer of drinke gude and delicious. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 76 Itt is licoure full delicious. c 1534 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 921 A quyetle slepe is right necessary and delicious. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230b. In the same delicious climate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes... the fruitie... gives a most delicious taste and relish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 400 The soft delicious Air. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 8 I Ws walked under the delicious shade of these trees. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 There is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† 3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Deliciousse affectionous of fleschly lust. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 The flesche is tempted by delicious metes and drinks, the whiche bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1563 *Homilies n. Fastings* I. (1859) 280 An abstinence... from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Africans. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure yhit delicious. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 116/2 Thyse monckes ben ouer delicyous. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delyciousse, daynty mouthed or delycate. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. Eden (1641) 84/1 Idleness... Defiles our body, Yea sobrest men it makes delicious. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 71 The Gentry are... Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate.

Deliciously (dɛlɪʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delicious manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 71 Herkynnye hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Boforn hym nt the bord deliciously. 1485

CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 19 He... repayed the places ryght delyciously. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1803 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1805 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 290 Yet does He... importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 *Reflex.* upon *Ridicule* 239 He deliciously imbibes the Elegies that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Elegies* iv. O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 204 Beneath its shade he oft would sit and dream deliciously.

† 2. Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 207 l. 6617 Another spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete ower delyciously. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* Tr. iii. 6 A songe man... vn-chastely and delyciously lyfande and full of many synys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6729 If he have peraventure... Lyved ower deliciously. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which... fared deliciously every day. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 The King... deliciously took his pleasure. 1690 J. PALMEA in *Andros Tracts* I. 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Deliciously every day? a 1800 COWPER *Itad* (ed. 2) xxiv. 56 The lion... Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

† 3. With fondness, fondly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 61 His hors, that so deliciously he lound, and so negligently hadde lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/1 An heremyte... retyened nothing but a catte whyt whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delyciously.

Deliciousness (dɛlɪʃəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now *esp.* to the senses): see the adj.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiii. (1495) 213 Delyciousnes of all that is sette on the borde. c 1400 *Test. Love* ProL (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres openly sprad, so much swallowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* II. vi. 12 The sweetest honey is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 74 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xxiv. There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

† b. (with *pl.*) A delight. *Obs.*

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. 57 A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousness dried up in her Aridities.

† 2. Voluptuousness, luxuriousness, luxury. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvi. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe deliciousnesses of the fleshe. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath given ouer himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring... to be dandled in the laps of Ladyes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 37 He thought... to banish out of the City all insolvency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of religion.

† 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. *Obs.*

1548 UPALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 25 So great was the deliciousness of his mouth.

† **Delicity**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -yoyte. [A non-etymological formation from *DELICE*: see -ITY.] Deliciousness, delightfulness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 72 Martha, hal [of] bewte and of delycate. *Ibid.* III. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycate.

Delict (dɛlɪkt), [ad. L. *delictum* fault, offence, crime, prop. subst. use of neuter sing. of pa. pple. of *delinquere* to fail, commit a fault: see *DELINQUENT*.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 IN W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Their delicts and offences. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. ix. 209 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Delicta*, fault, small offence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) I. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 MARKAV *Elen. Law* 5 157 The French code... is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. In *flagrant delict*: transl. Lat. in *flagrante delicto*, Fr. *en flagrant delit*, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person... taken in *flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. Taken in the flagrant delict by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict... required no other trial than the publicity... of the fact. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *Life of C. Keene* I. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in flagrant delict.

Delictual (dɛlɪktʃʊəl), *a. rare.* [f. *DELICT* or L. *delictum*, after *effectual*, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 POSTE *Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 203 Both Mora... and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† **Delie, delye, a. Obs. rare.** [a. F. *delié* (13th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *delicat-us*, on the analogy of popular formations like *placatus*, *plid*. (As a living word *delicat-us* passed through to *del'cato*, Sp. *delgado*, Cat. and Pr. *delgat*, OF. *delgiét*, *delgié*, *deljé*, mod. F. dial. *deugé*, *dougé*. A third and still later adaptation is *delicat*: see *DELICATE*.)] Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Her cloþes weren maked of ry3t delye predes. c 1425 Gout. *Lordschipes* 88 For delye pingis ys more worth þan greet, and bynne more worth þan bycke. [1692 COLES, *Delj*, little. *Old word*.—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

Deligated (deligatéd), *pp. a. Surg.* [f. L. *deligat-us* bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

Deligation (deligat-ſon), [ad. L. **deligat-ion-em*, n. of action from *deligare* to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + *ligare* to bind. Cf. mod. F. *deligat-ion* in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of med. L. *disligare*, OF. *deslier*, mod. F. *déliier* to untie: see DE- I. 6.]

I. 1. *Surg.* † a. Bandaging; a bandage. *Obs.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min.* 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 282 s.v. *Deligation*, The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* II. (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour. 1884 BRAITWATTE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVIII. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. † 2. An unbinding, loosening. *Obs.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Kymn. Collect.* 73 In such a Dissolution and natural Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

† **Deligature**, *Obs.* [f. L. *deligare* (see prec.), after *ligature*: see -URE.] A bandage.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lii. (1639) 181 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

Deligent, *Obs.* form of *DILIGENT*.

Delight (dɛlaɪt), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *delit*, (3 *delijt*), 4-6 *delyt* (e, -lite, (5 *delytte*, 6 *delytte*), 6- *delight*. [ME. *delit*, a. OF. *delit* (-eit), (= Pr. *deliet*, Sp. *deleite*, It. *diletto*), f. stem of *deliter* vb. The etymological *delite* is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been supplanted by *delight*, an erroneous spelling after *light*, *flight*, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree. a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 272 So some so me... let þene lust gon inward & delict waxen. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Þe muchele delict of þine swetnesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8164 (Fairf.) þai hailid him wiþ grette delite. c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 335 To lyuen in delit was euere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. *Clarance* xxxix. In study set his hole delite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that gine delight and hurt not. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIDGE *Poems*, *The Rose*, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

† To have delight was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. *avoir envie* (see *quots.* 1470, 1477).

c 1230 *Half Meid.* 7 And habbeð mare delit þerin þen aue oðre habbeð i likinge of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23339 (Cott.) Bot suld þai haf a grette delite, To se þam settid in þair site. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1626 The nobill king... Had grette delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj. The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of thym. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf.* *Satan* (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. 1 As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than at his Book. 1736 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 Gardening was what I always took delight in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge... in which he takes the greatest delight.

† Hence *delight-taking*.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* I. *Thess.* (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loved.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 102 Þes cos... is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 269 Bot in his delytis settis his hert fast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It es a place of delyte. 1508 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 158 Why, Sir John, do you thinke... that euer the deuill could haue made you our deliight? 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 MACAULAY

Hist. Eng. I. 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness. Now only poet.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1199 *Dido*, With sadly red enbroidit with delyt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 145 No flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cil. 12 Sweets grow common lose their dear delight. 1662 GRAMER *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris... with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries. 1804 WORDSW. *Poem*, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight.

Delight (dɛl'ait), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *delite*, 4-6 *delyte*, 4-6 *delytte*, 5-5 *dilyte*, 6 *delyt*, 6 *delyt*, 6 *delyt*. [*ME. delite-n*, a. OF. *delitier* (-*leitier*, -*leter*, -*litter*) = Pr., Sp. *delectar*, Sp., Pg. *delectar*, It. *delectare*, *dilectare*; = L. *dēlectāre* to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of *dēlicere* to entice away, allure: cf. DELICIOUS. The current erroneous spelling after *light*, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained *delite*.]

1. *trans.* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in *pass.* (const. *with*, *at*, *in*, or *with* inf.). Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Art.* 5802 So hy ben delit in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere cert. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 266 But for I... was so busy you to delyte. 1535 FISHER *Whs.* (1876) 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so muche. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 151, I am marvelously delighted with merrie conceites. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses... delighted the eye. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 POPE *Spring* 67 If Windsor-shades delighted the matchless maid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 Charles... was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant... things to say. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

b. *refl.* = 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3086 3yf þou delyte þe ofȝyn stoundes, Yn horsys, hauky, or yn houndes. c 1340 CURSOR *M.* 1560 (Fair.) A-mong caymys kyn, þat deliteth ham al to syn. 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 29 Lot... Dilytete him in drinke. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* i A gentylman... whiche gretly deliteth hym in alle vertuous... thynges. 1611 BIALZ *Pr. Cix.* 16, I will delight myself in thy statutes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himself. 1742 COLLINS *Ecol.* iii. 36 Fair happy maid! With love delight thee. 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* l. v. 95 A life of pleasure—to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice: a. *in* or *to do* (anything).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue... iseth hine uer, & pou to deliten i þe biholdunge. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* [S.] 17 þou ne shalt nougt deliten in sacrifices. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 415 Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serue wou. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3717 Suche we haue delyted in. 1535 JOHN AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iii. 55 The labour we delight in physicks paine. 1611 BIALZ *Pr. Cix.* 16, Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 167 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 F. There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 145 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. *absol.* (without const.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 243 And she... So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. ii, Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. *transf.* of things.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel doughted ground. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. iii. 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1849 JOHNSON *Exp. Agric.* 116 The hop delights in wooden racks.

† 3. *trans.* To enjoy greatly: = to delight in.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The whiche makithe hym to desire and delite fowe plesance of the synne of lechery. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. (1641) 34/a Brave-minded Mars... Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder. 1602 BASSE *Eleg.* i. 3 Who lou'd no riot, tho delighted sport. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 255 Shee often went with her husband part of those hunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe.

Delightable (dɛl'aitəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE: containing the same elements as the ME. DELITABLE.] Affording delight

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv. to Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

Delighted (dɛl'aitəd), *ppl. a.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified. a 1687 WALLER *On His Majesty's Escape* (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1857 LOWELL *Above & Below* i, What health there is In the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

† 2. Endowed or attended with delight; affording

With the first quot. cf. DELIGHTFUL 2, quot. 1600. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* III. i. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in ferie floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice. 1604 — *Oh.* i. iii. 290 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poison. 1667 PRINATT

City & C. Build. Ded., Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 30 But thou, O Hope... What was thy delighted measure?

Delightedly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a delighted manner.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv, Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 161 A man delightfully conscious of his wealth.

Delighter (dɛl'aitər), [-ER.] One who delights; one who takes delight in (anything).

a 1677 BASROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvii. 250 A Delighter in telling bad stories. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5360/9 All Persons that are delighters in Plants and Flowers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Delighter in, than upon the Committer of, them.

Delightful (dɛl'aitfʊl), *a.* Also 6 *delyte-*, *delite-*. [f. DELIGHT (*delite*) *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PALSGR. 300/a Delytefull, that moche delyteth, *deliteux*. 1553 I. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 marg., Orateurs muste use delytfull wordes and saiges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 4 Goodly galleries... Full of faire windowes and delytfull bowres. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* A vij. What delightfuller thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 467 Rimmed, whose delightful Seat was fair Damascus. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxv, That delightful of cities, Paris. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 1 One of the most delightful books in my father's library.

† 2. Full of or experiencing delight; delighting in, delighted with. *Obs.*

a 1569 [see DELIGHTFULLY 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 392 Shake off that delightful desire whiche you have to be conversant in the Citie. 1600 C. SUTTON *Learn to Die* (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightful dispositions. 1602 DANIEL *Hymens* *Tri.* v. i. We are glad to see you thus Delightful. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 24 The Nymph Echo is so delightful with their Aires.

Delightfully (dɛl'aitfʊli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords delight; charmingly.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 58 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Jan., My dear father was delightfully well and gay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully; it was a treat to listen to her. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 281 The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

† 2. With experience of delight, delightedly.

a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully seeing sin. 1678 WANLEY *Woud. Litt. World* Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered. 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Forth in Thy Name', For Thee delightfully [to] employ What'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

Delightfulness (dɛl'aitfʊlnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.

1579 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulness of the one will attenuate the tediousness of the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* l. 59 Which Music, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. 163 The delightfulness of their climate. 1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

† 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 148-9 But our desires' tyrannical extortion Doth force vs there to set our chief delightfulness Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Ch.* iv. i, The Queen is all for revels; her high heart... Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

Delighting (dɛl'aitɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIGHT; delectation.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xv. 11 Delitynges ben in þy riȝt honde vnto þe ende. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 311/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vthir delytyng. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Beautifying it both for further teaching, and more delighting. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles... must needs work in me an infinite delighting.

Delighting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1563 *Form of Medit. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 20 Full of delighting change, and learning greates. 1814 FORGERY *lv.* ii. Let me... praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.

Hence **Delightingly** *adv.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, A walk which... my selfe haue oftentimes delightingly scene. 1660 JES. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. i. (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and delightfully to Seguir's death. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.].

Delightless (dɛl'aitləs), *a.* [-LESS.] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of *delightful*.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightlesse object. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 16 For this thou shalt keep watch On this delightless rock.

Delightsome (dɛl'ait्सm), *a.* Also 6 *delyt-*, *delite-*. [f. DELIGHT *sb.* + -SOME.] = DELIGHTFUL. (In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 2 Delytsom lyllie of everie luyynes. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 409 Up and about the pleasant and delightsome hilles. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Ejb, Daie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 BIALZ *Mal.* iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* 2. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 MAS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, A mild delightsome melancholy. 1878 SHARIF in *Contemp. Rev.* 685 All who care to visit... that delightsome land [the Scottish Border]. 1892 FIELD *19 Nov.* 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeing, season.

Delightsomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously.

1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 227 The grasshopper... was delightsomely disposed. 1600 SURLIFT *Countrie Farme* vii. lxi. 892 The misken... singeth sweetly and delightsomely. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. 7. (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomely holden vnder sinne. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, I have not lived my life delightsomely.

Delightsomeness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = DELIGHTFULNESS.

1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 439 The delightsomenesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. SIEN *Hist. Severities* ii. i, A Little Town called by the Inhabitants *Cola*, from the delightsomenesse of the place. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* i. 7a To repent into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARRER *Tyne Ch.* 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is; dwell on its delightsomeness.

† **Deligible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlig-ere* to choose + -BLE.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH *Penit.* 7. *Marketham* 11 Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways delightful.

† **Delignate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *lign-um* wood.] *trans.* To deprive of wood.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. liii. § 34 Dilapidating (or rather delignating his Bishopric, cutting down the woods thereof).

† **Delimate**, *v. Obs.* = [f. stem of L. *dēlimit-ur* filed off, f. DE- I. 2 + *limare* to file.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delimate*, to file or shave from off a thing. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Delimit (dɛl'imit), *v.* [a. F. *dēlimit-er* (1773 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēlimitāre* to mark out as a boundary, f. DE- I. 3 + *limitāre* to bound, *limes*, *limit-em* boundary, limit.] *trans.* To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary.

1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Delimitate (dɛl'imitət), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlimitāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimited on an appended map. 1891 *Times* 18 May, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burma and Siam.

Delimitation (dɛl'imitətʃən), [a. F. *dēlimitation* (1773 in Hatzf.), n. of action from *delimitare* to DELIMIT.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; esp. of the frontier of a territory.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xvi. 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iv. (1866) 110 They (territorial names) came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Mar., The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar.

Delimitative (dɛl'imitətɪv), *a.* [f. *dēlimitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlimitāre* to DELIMIT + -IVE.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

Delimitize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deline**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *delyne*. [ad. L. *dēlineā-re*: see DELINEATE. Cf. *ALINE v.*, and mod. F. *déliner* (Littré).] *trans.* To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = DELINEATE *v.* 1, 2.

1580 IVE *Fortif.* 36 Proceede as in the delyning of a bulwarke. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding.

Delineable (dɛl'ineəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēlineā-re* to DELINEATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Luxuria*, etc. Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

† **Delineament** (dɛl'ineimənt), *Obs.* [f. L. *dēlineā-re*: see -MENT; cf. *lineament*.] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delineation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchedness. 1612 SEDEN *Drayton's Poly-ob.* xi. Notes 181 For similitude of delineaments and composure. 1653 H. MOSE *Antid. Ath.* n. v. (1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

Delineate, *ppl. a. arch. or poetic.* [ad. L. *dēlineāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlineāre*: see next.] Delineated; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1596 *Edw. III.* ii. 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage. 1607 TOPSELL *Foiv. Beasts* (1658) 247 Such an even and delineate proportion. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 11 That forme which... is delineate in the planisphere. 1773 J. ROSS *Frivridie* v. 508 (MS.) But where's the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thyrsas. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.

Delineate (dē'līn'ē-āt), *v.* Also 6 delineate, 6-7 deliniat(e). [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to outline, sketch out, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *lineāre* to draw lines, *linea* line: cf. *depict*, *describe*.]

1. *trans.* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of, as on a chart or map.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie does deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-eb.* A. B. The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountain, forest, river and valley. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. 1860 MADRY *Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. § 409 Other currents... delineated on [the] Plates. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan.

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J.).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delineate*, to draw the proportion of anything. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 God... never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patcht afterwards. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to delineate his whole proposal. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 15. 172, I have endeavored to delineate such a process. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

3. To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 130 Plants... delineated with limbs, sprigs, or branches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xi. 251 With the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* II. They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 17 If horses or lions could print, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. *fig.* To portray in words; to describe.
a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAYNE (*title*), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* *Introd.* When I delineate him without reserve. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* *Introd.* 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.
Hence *Delineating vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. ix. The Land-skip, Mixture, and Delineatings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusm.* 142 The Delineating Ink... for delineating upon stone.

Delineation (dē'līn'ē-ā-sh'n). Also 6-7 deliniation. [ad. *L. delineationem*, n. of action f. *delineāre*, to DELINEATE. So in F. (*Paré*, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. ii. 11 Whereupon follow diuers delineations and constructions. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 *Delineation, delinication, dimention*, are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 314 In the delineations of many Mrps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks... been greatly abused. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually *fig.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 Painters... when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table... a man may by that deliniation... easily perceive that the Image of a King is there painted. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 132 In the Seed is contained the Whole Delineation of the Future man. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6. I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. 1853 MARDEN *Early Purit.* 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; *concr.* a portrait, likeness, picture.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If with a bad pencil he draw ill favoured shapes, and of bad delineation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 17 If Galen would not have Plants and Hearbes painted... how would hee have endured the delineation of the parts of our body? 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 12 This delineation... taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.
1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 10 Oct. My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Bks. Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† 5. Lineal descent or derivation. *Obs. rare.*
1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Hist. Iustine* 69b From him, by order of delination and rightful succession, the kingdom descended to Arimba.

Delineative (dē'līn'ē-ā-tiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to DELINEATE + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to delineation; tending to delineate.

1892 CLERKE *Fann. Studies* *Homer* x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

Delineator (dē'līn'ē-ā-tōr). [agent-n. in *L.* form from *delineāre* to DELINEATE.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1782 A. V. KNOX *Ess.* 52 (R.) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 202 An unbiased delineator of facts. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 100 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.

1774 *Specif. W. Storer's Patent* No. 1183 An optical instrument or accurate delineator. 1844 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jmrl.* VII. 237 A profile delineator... Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

Delineatory (dē'līn'ē-ā-tōrī), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 129, I have traced from the Irish... its delineatory name.

Delineatress (dē'līn'ē-ā-trēs), *rare.* [f. *DE*-LINEATOR: see -ESS.] A female delineator.

1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brinnhilda.

† **Delineature.** *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* + *-URE*.] Delineation; description.

1611 COTGR., *Delineature*, the same [as *Delineation*]; or, a delineature. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Pr. II. 93 In the delineature of those features. 1659 A. LOVEDAY *in R. Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A vj. a. Without any other additional delineature.

† **Deliniment.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. delinimentum*, f. *delin-*, *delinire*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deliniment*, a mitigating or asswaging.

† **Delinition.** *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. *L. delinire* to besmear (ppl. stem *delit-*): see -TION.] The action of smearing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

† **Delinque.** *v. Obs. rare* -0. [ad. *L. delinquare* to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *linquere* to leave: so F. *delinquer* (15th c. in Littre).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II., To Leane, *delinque*.

† **Delinquence.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. delinquentia* (Tertullian), f. *delinquent-em*, DELINQUENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.

1682 *Address fr. Herford in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1695/1 Prayers... and... Vows of Allegiance... are the best offerings we have to atone Heaven for our Delinquence. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquencies observed and aggravated. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 390 Rights... are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquency or tendered compensation.

Delinquency (dē'līnkwēnsī). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. In case of Refractories or Delinquency, [they] may detain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be detained and imprisoned. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* (1779) II. 112 They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. 1892 SIR H. H. LOPES *in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 142/1 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (J.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man That thou shouldst my delinquencies exquire? 1651 G. W. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

Delinquent (dē'līnkwēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. delinquent-em*, pr. pple. of *delinquare*: see DELINQUE and -ENT. Caxton used a form in -aunt, *a.* F. *delinquant*, pr. pple. of *delinquer*.]

A. *adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any dutie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. a 1640 J. BALL *Armen.* to Can. i. (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawfull, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. IRVING *Tr. Trav.* I. 276 A delinquent school-boy. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 What are 'delinquent parishes'?... parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a delinquent.
1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

B. *sb.* 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 34 To punyssh the trespassers and delynquants. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 12 Did he not

straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. n. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the Delinquent deserves little Pity. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 410 This deliberation however gave the delinquents a chance of escape.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642-1660.

The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27 March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with *Cavalier*.

1643 *Ordinance of Parli.* April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities... should be converted and applied towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. c 1643 *Ballad* 'A Mad World' in *The Rump* 1. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 7 A Delinquent is he who adheres to the Kings Enemies; *Com. Sur. Litit.* 261. This shewes who are delinquents. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 169.

Delinquently, *adv. rare* -0. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Delinquish.** *v. Obs.* [f. *L. delinquare* (see DELINQUE), after *relinquish*. (OF. had a rare *delinquir* = *delinquer*: so Fr. and Sp. *delinquir*.)] *intr.* To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampton Cr.* 13 Must all be removed... because some had delinquished?

† **Delinquishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-MENT*.]

1. Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23a, Thou shalt be my vnnocence, and whole summe of delinquishment. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments.

2. = RELINQUISHMENT. (*bombastic nonce-use*.)

1603 DEXTER *Crisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Though to my disconsolation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.

† **Deliquate.** *v. Chem. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. deliquā-re* *trans.* to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f. *DE*-I. 3 + *liquare* to liquefy, melt, dissolve.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down.

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 273 It seemed... to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2. *intr.* To deliquesce.

1666 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* 1. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sen-salt to deliquate in the moist air. 1680-*Exp. Chem. Princ.* 1. 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate. 1800 *Med. Jmrl.* IV. 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating.

Hence *Deliquated ppl. a.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† **Deliquation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needfull is, and deliquation too. *Ibid.* 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place... that it flow, having a watery form. 1657 in *Phys. Diet.*

† **Delique.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. deliquitum*: see below; cf. *relique*.] = DELIQUITUM 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections... that is a swooning and delique of words.

Deliquesce (delikwēs), *v.* [ad. *L. deliquēscere* to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *liquēscere* to become liquid, melt, inceptive of *liquere* to be liquid, clear, etc.] *intr.*

1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 349 This pot-ash... deliquesces a little in moist air. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

b. *Biol.* To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed... to the air. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescent.

2. *gen.* To melt away (*lit.* and *fig.*). (Mostly *humorous* or *affected*.)

1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliqued into some half dozen expressions. 1860-*Elsie F.* 107 Undue apprehensions... of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself... into puddles of creamy fluid. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence *Deliquescing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

Deliquescence (delikwē'sēns). [*f.* DELIQUESCERE: see -ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf.)] The process of deliquescing or melting away; *esp.* the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 178 This change is termed deliquescence. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 111. 503/2 The nucleated cells .. gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) 1. 259 The English .. hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence. *fig.* 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 373 The deliquescence .. of beliefs.

b. concr. The liquid or solution resulting from this process.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, De Saute*, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead.

Deliquescency (delikwē'sēnsi). *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundancy of an alkali. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. 71. § 3. 53.

Deliquescent (delikwē'sēnt), *a.* [*mod. ad. L. deliquescent-em*, pr. ppl. of *deliquesce* to DELIQUESCERE. So in mod.F. (1783 in Hatzf.)]

1. *Chem.* That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 381 Mild fixed alkali is .. considerably deliquescent. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. *a. Biol.* Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see DELIQUESCERE 1 b.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 18 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature.

b. Bot. Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Deliquescent* .. as the head of an oak tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White Elm.

3. *humorously.* Dissolving (in perspiration). 1837 SVO. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Striding over the stiles to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter. 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian.

† **Deliquate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [*irreg. f. L. deliquare* (DELIQUATE), or *f. DELIQUIM 2*.] *intr.* = DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCERE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 323 No crystallization was formed: the dry salt .. deliquated in the air. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 397 Urea .. deliquates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid. 1854 J. SCOPPERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 14 Other salts .. become liquid, or deliquate.

† **Deliquation**, *Obs.* [*a. of action from prec.*] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 324 A salt .. which .. would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquation.

† **Deliquity**, *Obs.* [*f. L. deliquus* lacking, wanting + -ITY: cf. *obliquity*.] Delinquency, guilt. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 158 Christ .. hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

Deliquium¹ (dēlikwī'vīm). *arch.* [*L. deliquium* failure, want, *f. delinquere* (deliqu-): see DELINQUE, DELICT, and cf. DELIQUE.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also *fig.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was *deliquium animæ*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. ii. He .. carries Bisket, Aquavite, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadductimus* 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 102 He .. was seized with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 CARLYLE *Kennin* (1883) II. 10 Jeffrey .. bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits.

† 2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.* 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be a long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Caesar. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* III. 33. I have suffer'd a *Deliquium*, viz. an Eclipse.

3. Confused with DELIQUIM 2, as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually *fig.* a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 261 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. vii. viii. 213 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium; or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — *Frederick*, Gl. (1865) I. iv. v. 312 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

† **Deliquium**², *Obs.* [*L. deliquium* flowing down, dropping down, *f. deliquare*: see DELIQUATE.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt .. in a moist, cold

place. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Salt of tartar, or any fixed alkali, set in a cellar .. runs into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar *per deliquium*. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anacost.* 46 As much hot oil of tartar, *per deliquium*, as will saturate the acid.

Deliracy (dēlir'āsi). *rare.* [*f.* DELIRATE: cf. *accuracy*, *piracy*, and see -ACY.] Subjection to delirium: cf. DELIRANCY.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or apathy.

Delirament (dēlir'āment). *Now rare.* [*ad. L. delirament-um*, *f. delirare*: see DELIRE v., and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 593 He was delect be dast delirament. 1605 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* Pref. 13 These and like popish deliraments. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Melaph.* VIII. v. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and .. spirit-rapping.

† **Delirancy**, *Obs.* [*f.* DELIRANT or *L. delirant-em*, corresponding to *L. type* **delirantia*: see -ANCY.] Raving, frenzy, madness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* 208 A Manichean dotage and delirancy seizeth upon them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistic Phrenzy in him. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 This was a sort of delirancy.

Delirant (dēlir'ānt), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. delirant-em*, pr. ppl. of *delirare* (see DELIRE v.), or a corresponding *F. delirant* (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr. ppl. of *delirer*.]

† **A. adj.** Raving, mad, insane. *Obs.*

1600 LODGE in *Englands Helicon* D b, Age makes silly swaines delirant. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadductimus* I. (1736) 66 What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? *Ibid.* 71 This Man .. is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks.

B. sb. Med. = DELIRIFICIENT.

1872 TANNER's *Mem. Poison* Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics: subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc.].

† **Delirate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* ppl. stem of *L. delirare*: see DELIRE v. and -ATE 3.] *a. trans.* = DELIRATE. *b. intr.* = DELIRE 2. Hence *Delirating* ppl. *a.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 393 (L.) They say it [ivy] hath an insatiating and delirating spirit in it. 1623 COKERAM, *Delirate*, to dote.

Deliration (dēlir'āshn). [*ad. L. delirātō-em*, n. of action from *delirare*: see DELIRE v.]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness.

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptome .. of an fever. *Ibid.* 10 Frensie being a far more violent infirmity than deliration or dotage. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 123 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1858) 323 An earnestness .. which .. drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations. 1855 MISS A. MANNING *C. Chelsea Bun-house* III. 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble.

† **b.** A rendering delirious or temporarily insane. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for .. real Transactions.

2. *fig.* Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Inpost.* 27 What a Deliration is this in our gaze, learned and famous College of .. Physicians I 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 848 The many atheistic hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cognition]. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness .. the periodic 'revivals' .. the deliration of rappings.

† **Delire**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. delirare* to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; *f.* DE- I. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. *F. delirer* (in Rabelais, 16th c.) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man .. That wyl nevyr be schreyvin, but evymore doth delyre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfor to gyre? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence *Delirring* ppl. *a.*

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* to Frantick and delirring Fools. .. who .. swarve from all sense. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* iv. 25 How fresh blond dotes! O how green Youth deliries I 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Del* 196 He deliries, and is out of his Wits, that would prefer it [moonlight] before the Sun by Day.

† **Delirement**, *Obs.* [*a. obs. F. delirément*, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), *ad. L. delirament-um*.] = DELIRAMENT.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i. Thus—thou art here, and there.—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible. 1637 — *Dial. iv.* Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements let him others charme. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* I. 4 This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

Deliria, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

Deliriant (dēlir'iant), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f.* DELIRIUM: cf. next, and *anæsthesiant*, etc.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deliriant*, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

† **Deliriate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. deliri-um* DELIRIUM + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make delirious.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. iii, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Their Love mis-plac'd deliriates their Wit.

Delirificient (dēlirifis'fient), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f. L. delirium*, DELIRIUM, *delirare* to be crazy + *faciens* making.]

A. adj. Causing or producing delirium.

B. sb. An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 219 In some .. morphia acts as a delirificient.

Delirious (dēlir'ios), *a.* [*f. L. deliri-um* + -OUS.]

1. Affected with delirium, *esp.* as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane.

1706 SWIFT *Death of Partridge*, The people .. said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 He caught a fever .. of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 He had gradually become delirious, and .. could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

b. Belonging to or characteristic of delirium.

1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 188 In what he has wrote today one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 435 March 25th .. The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently .. March 26th. The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CAREWATER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xv. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy .. of the Church. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight.

b. Of things, actions, etc.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* III. 13 You .. charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. 122, How the giant element from rock to rock leaps to the furious bound. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gl. (1865) I. ii. vi. 87 The delirious screech .. of a railway train.

Deliriously, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1853 E. C. CLAYTON *Queen of Song* II. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing .. with the most hilarious gaiety.

Deliriousness, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind .. of his .. friends. 1782 HERRDEN *Comment.* xii, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 268 What such intense deliriousness?

Delirium (dēlir'izm). Pl. *deliria*, -ia. [*a. L. delirium* (Celsus), madness, derangement, deriv. of *delirare* to be deranged: see DELIRE v.]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 It is but the frantick delirium of one, whose pride hath made him *φροναράν*. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 123 The signs are a weak Pulse .. delirium. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* III. xii. 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 257 The Deliria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1756 BURKE *Swb. & B.* *Introd.* Wks. I. 203 Opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 21, In a raging fever accompanied with delirium. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium.

2. *fig.* Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* 1. 126 He had broken out into a thousand deliriums and fooleries. 1709 STERLE *Tatter* No. 125 ¶ 10 Any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 2/1 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

Delirium tremens (dēlir'izm trī'menz). [*mod. Medical Lat.* = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses.

The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1813 T. SUTTON (*title*), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc., etc. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

fig. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient, imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† **Delirious**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. delir-us* dotting, crazy (*f. DE-I. 2 + lira* ridge, furrow: cf. **DELIRE**) + **OUS**.] = **DELIRIOUS**; crazy, raving.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 33 The rampant and delirious Fancies of . . . Paracelsus. *a. 1687 Ibid.* 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirious Fanatics in their false Enthusiasm. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirious persons than anywhere else. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 25 He became delirious with Convulsions.

Hence † **Delirousness**.

1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. Schol. (1712) 174 Many other circumstances have been told me by them . . . without the least species or shadow of deliriousness.

† **Delirry**, *Obs.* Pl. -ies. [*ad. L. deliri-um* DELIRIUM: cf. *ministry*.] = **DELIRIUM**.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

Delisk, var. of **DULSE**, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of **DELIGHT**.

† **Delitability**, *Obs.* In 4 **delitabile**, dilat-, diletable. [*ME. a. OF. delitabile*, *f. delitabile*: see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.* Pe dilatable of his gyft. *Ibid.* lxviii. 36 In dilatable of luf. c 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 43 Gately joye and dilatabilitie.

† **Delitable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **delitabil**, -byl(1), dilitable, diletable, 4-6 **delyt-**, 5 **delet-**, **delite**, **deleit**, **delet**, **deliet**, *f. delit* to **DELIGHT**: cf. **DELECTABLE**, **DELECTABLE**.] Affording delight; delightful, pleasant, delectable.

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 220/26 An yle . . . bat delitable was inon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 523 Pe notis of luf er delitabyt in the melody bat sho shewys. 1362 LAMPL. P. Pl. A. 1. 32 Dreede dilitable drinke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 6 Wer many a tour and toun thou maist byholde . . . And many another delitable [w. rr. de-, diletable] sight. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Appels faire of colour and delitable to behald. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 660 A delitable flour. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1738 That gifris must be fair and delitable. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delitable.

† **Delitably**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*.] In a 'delitable' manner; delightfully, pleasantly.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 Pe name sowines in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. l. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably be forsaide pinges. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. v. 56 He wes . . . festyd off delitably. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 210 He abydeh . . . delytably with desyre.

† **Delite**, *sb. Obs.* [*A derivative, or expansion, of LITE sb., in same sense.*] Delay.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gött.) Par-to sal be na lang dilite [*Cott. lite, Trin. delay*]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6679 (Fairf.) Dey þai salle wiþ-out delite [*Cott. lite, rime quite, quite*].

† **Delite**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 5 **delyte**. [*fa. OF. delit* delicious.] Delightful.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe & G.* 3 This pascalle Lambe with-oute spott. . . þis lambe moste delyte.

Delite, the earlier form of **DELIGHT**.

Delitescence (*delite-sens*). [*f. DELITESCENT*: see **ENCE**.] (In the medical sense used in F. by Paré in 16th c.)

1. The condition of lying hid; latent state, concealment, seclusion.

1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, To soothe him into inactivity or delitescence. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. *Med.* a. 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.'

b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (= **INCUBATION**). (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1835-6 *Toxod Cycl. Anat. I.* 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers *delitescence*.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed *delitescence*.

Delitescency. [*f. as prec.*: see **ENCY**.] a. The quality of being delitescence. b. = **prec. 1**.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* Introd. (1857) p. xiii. From 1670 to this very day . . . I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. 1805 *Prof. to Brathwaite's Drunken Barnaby* (ed. 3), Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years. 1821 J. L. AARUPHUS *Lett. to Heber* 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

Delitescence (*delite-sens, dē-*), *a.* [*ad. L. delitescere*, *pr. pple. of delitescere* to hide away, *f. DE-I. 2 + latescere*, inceptive of *latere* to lie hid.] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 212 The vertue of those means . . . may be long delitescence, and lye hid. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescence cognitions.

† **Delitigate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. delitigare*: see **ATE 3**.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delitigate*, to skold or chide vehemently. Hence **Delitigation**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delitigation*, a striving, a chiding, a contending.

† **Delitous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **delytous**. [*a. OF. delitous* (Bozon), -eus, *f. delit* DELIGHT: see **OUS**.] Delightful.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 90 In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraith al thing. *Ibid.* 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play. . . As was in that place delytous.

Deliver, *a. Obs. or arch.* Also 4-7 **delyuer**(e), (4 **delyure**, 5 **deliuier**, -liuere, -lyuyr, 6 -liure). [*a. OF. delivre*, *desliure* (cf. *It. dilibero*), *vbl. adj. from deliverer* to **DELIVER**.]

† 1. Free, at liberty. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 290 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 78 He ne mihte him wawe fot ne hond: his poer him was binome; Ac delyure he hadde al his þoþ.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3596 Douȝthi man and deliuer in dedes of armes. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deluier off fute. 1387 *Taueisa Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Delyuere men strong and swyber. c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness. 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyuerst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. 1530 *Palsgr.* 309/2 Delyuer of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, *seuple*. Delyuer, redy, quicke to do any thyng, *agile, deliuer*. a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1827) 142 A number of the most deliverer soldiers. 1580 *Sioney Arcadia* (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxviii. xx. 683 b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [*arch.*] 1814 *Scott Wav.* xlii, Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver. 1887 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 He is the most deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on.]

† 3. Delivered (of a child). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1084 Alle hende þat honestly moȝt an hert geade, Aboute my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. c 1325 *Met. Hom.* 168 That this abbas suld paynes dreȝht, And be delyuer of hir chyldre. c 1400 *MAUNOEY*. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Mary was delyuer of hir childre vnder a palme tree. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Parif. Mary* 117 Floury dayes syn that thou was Delyuer of thy son.

Deliver (*dēli-vā*), *v. 1* Also 3-5 **deliure**, 3-6 **delyuer**(e), 4 **deliuier**, **delyuyr**, **dilyuer**(e), 4-5 **delyuier**(e), 4-6 **delyure**, **deliuier**(e), 6 **S. delyuer**. [*a. F. deliuer*, in *OF.* also *desliuerer*, = *Pr. de-*, *desliuerar*, *Cap. desliuar*, *Osp. deliuar*, *It. diliberare* -late pop. *L. diliberare*, in *Romanic* partly refashioned as **deslibrare* (*DE-I. 6*), used in sense of *L. liberare* to set free, liberate (see *Du Cange*).] (In *cl. Lat. diliberare* had a different sense: see **DELIBERATE**.)

I. 1. trans. To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. *Const. from, out of, † of.* † a. To release from a place. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in **b**, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyueryd be. c 1400 *MAUNOEY*. (Roxb.) xl. 45 Scho delyueryd þe lordes oute of þe toure. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* II. 798 The Lord Stanley was delivered out of ward. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 277 The way turned south east. . . and delivered us entirely from the mountains. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 134 That they could not upon an *habeas corpus* either bail or deliver a prisoner. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* II. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

b. Now *esp.* To set free from restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Nolde þe neuer enes bischen ure Louerd þat he allunge deliurede hire þerof. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 þet he us deliuri of alle celes. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, bat delyuere vs fro yuel. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Moder of God* 34 Fro temptacioun deliure me. 1549 *Bk. Con. Prayer, Litany*, From all euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaults of the deuyll; from thy wrathe, and from euertlasting damnacion: Good lordie deliuer us. 1611 *Bible* 1 Sam. xviii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion. . . he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*, 109, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) I. xii. 205 God. . . had. . . delivered me from blood-guiltiness. 1845 *M. PATTERSON* *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 *R. Ellis Catulus* lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

† c. *Spec.* To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [*So in OF.*] *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 688 3if thou hufe alle the daye, thou hees noghte delyuere. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xiv, I care not . . . what knyghte soo eny he be, for I shal sone delyuer hym. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 For to take enterprises, to answere or deliver a gentillman that desire in worship to doo armes in lieutis to the utterance, or to certain pointis. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxiii. 617 Then it was said to all the knyghtes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knyght? . . . Sir Wylliam of Fermynon . . . sayd, if it pleases him a lyttel to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuere, for I shall arme me against hym.

† 2. To free, rid, divest, clear (a) of, (b) from.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3248 Deluier þi lond. . . Of alle þine

dedeliche fon. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a feld plentifulous lat hym first delyuer it of thornes. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 32 At last god hath delivered the. . . of him. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Good Friday* (1850) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all His godly honour. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. on living Subj.* 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that [etc.].

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 193 Anoynte þe pacient & þis wole delyvere him fro iching. 1647 *DONNE Serm.* v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. 1632 *LATHGOW Trav.* VII. 323 A stone. . . which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child-birth. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If the Expressions . . . be . . . delivered from Amphibologies.

† b. *Ref.* To free oneself, get clear or rid of. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1319 Anon they deliverd heom of Mace-doyne. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208, I counseyl you that ye . . . delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 *Palsgr.* 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no means. 1793 *BEAUFORT Ess. Vision* § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

c. To deliver a gaol: to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 To deliver any gayole wthin the towne. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 16 All such iustices . . . shal have autoritee . . . to deliver the same gaoles from time to time. 1800 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† d. *transf.* To make riddance of, get rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc.); to relieve. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne ofte delyuereh a grette languor and payne. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 53 b, This water. . . delyuereh the grette of the stone. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* IV. v. (1666) 282 That so his momentany passion . . . might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away.

3. To disburden (a woman) of the foetus, to bring to childbirth; in *passive*, to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical use.)

c 1325 *Met. Hom.* 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be deliuerd of hir child. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5562 (Fairf.) Perwimmen. . . adeliuere be þaire awen slit. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. lxxi. 53 Tyme come that she shold be delyuere and bere a child. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* i. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyuere of her lytyl dogges. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Marriage* Cviii, To have thy wyfe with childe safely delyuere. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. ii. 25 She is, something before her time, delyuerd. 1685 *COOKE Marrow of Chirurg.* III. i. i. (ed. 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif. I.* Introd. 70 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. 1805 *Med. Juris* XIV. 521 By making an incision in the urethra. . . the patient might be delivered. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 448 The queen. . . was in due time safely delivered of a prince.

fig. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maiden-head well* Lost 1. Wks. 1874 IV. 108 My brain's in labour, and must be delivered Of some new mischeife. a 1640 *PEACOCK (J.)*, Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† b. *pass.* Of the offspring: To be brought forth (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxviii. 11 Those children nursed, deliver'd from thy brain. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 378 There are many Events in the Wombe of Time, which wilbe deliuered.

4. To disburden, unload. *Obs.*

1793 *SMEATON Elystone L.* § 289 The Weston was delivered of her cargo. 1805 in *A. Duncan Nelson* 231, 26th. Delivered the Spaniard, and sunk her. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the azotea, delivering their stomachs.

5. *refl.* To disburden oneself of what is in one's mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20391 (Trin.), I delyuere me of my sermoun. 1654 *Tr. Martini's Cong. China* 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 3. 19 Some Merchants . . . delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* II. vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. 1869 *GOULBURN Pers. Holiness* x. 91 Delivering Himself. . . in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly.

II. † 6. *trans.* To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; *refl.* to make haste, be quick.

c 1340 *Gaww. & Gr. Knt.* 1414 Pe mete & þe masse watz metely delyuere. c 1475 *Rauf Coitzger* 302 Deluier the . . . and mak na delay. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 510 The Romayns . . . sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuier you atones, and make a pope; Ye tary to longe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2, I delyuier, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, *Ye despatche*.

† b. ? To dispatch, make away with. *Obs. rare.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3930 þis breme best. . . Ast and tuenti men of armes onno sche delyuier. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuier ther enemyes wyth ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often *spec.* to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with *over* (*obs.* or *arch.*), *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongist child. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15870 (Fairf.) He deliuered his naister vp. c 1300 *Beket* 724 The Kynges baillyf deliui him to anhonge other to drawe. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour*

E. vij b. The moders of them shall be delivred to the dolorous deth of helle. 1513 *MORR* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. i. 29 See them delivered ouer To execution, and the hand of death. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Constagio* 321 The French came from the mountaine, and... delivered up their armes. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 90 Hee also assaults Tanner, which tho a while well kept, is in the end delivered. 1771 *Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Vaud's Shipwreck* 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 133 'Count Egmont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison.' 1845 *M. PATTON'S Ess.* (1889) I. 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios.

† *b. refl.* To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. *Obs.*

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj. I delivered myself with greette desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping; *spec.* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). *Const.* 10, or with simple dative.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 430 Alle be byssopryches, bat delivred were Of Normandy & Engeland, he 3ef al clene pere. c1300 *K. Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoun, Skarschliche and nought fousoun. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxv. 119 He deluyers his curour be letres. c1440 *Isonydon* 1282 Deluyere my mayde to me this day. 1530 *PALSGR.* 510/a, I deluyre, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. *Je livre.* 1535 *WROTSLLEY Chron.* (1879) I. 28 Who had his pardon delivred him on the Tower Hill. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a Judge, etc. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 *PRESOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 52/a No bill of costs was ever delivered. *Mod.* Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig. 1526-34 *TINDALE I Cor.* xi. 2 That ye... kepe the ordinances even as I delivered them to you. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. iv. 37 The superstitious idle-headed-Ed Recheu'd and did deliver to our Age this tale of Heme the Hunter. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. Law. To give or hand over formally (*esp.* a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see DELIVERY 4 b (b). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, If a man make a deede of feoffement unto another... and delivereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin. c1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* v. 110 Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 W^{ch} said Indent^r was sealed and delivered by all the parties therunto. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* vii. (1877) 148 The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

† *c. poetic*, with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. ii. 43 O that I... might not be delivered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 39 The sorrow that deliverers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so.

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project: a. things material.

1597 *T. J. Serm. Pantes C.* 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliver the arrowe. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes... deliver'd such a shower of Pibbles. 1633 *T. JAMES Voy.* 71 [The pump] did deliver water very sufficiently. 1704 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wednesday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance. 1850 'BAT' *Crk. Man.* 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/a The enemy... waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b. a blow, assault, attack, etc. To deliver battle: to give battle, make or begin an attack.

1842 *ALISON Hist. Europe* XI. lxxv. § 36. 349 The Emperor was... obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov. The assaults were badly delivered. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

† *c.* To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.): cf. DELIVERY 6. *Obs.*

a 1586 *STONEY (J.)*, Musidorus could not perform any action... more strongly, or deliver it that strength more nimbly. 1845 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* V. ii. 530 He [a horse] must... be taught to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom.

† *d. fig.* To give out as produce, to produce, yield. *Obs.*

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 51 The mynes... do deliver gold, silver, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. 5.)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 56 To a question by him propounded, this answer was delivered. 1589 *PUTTENHAM*

Eng. Poessie II. xlii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowel is alwayes more easily delivered then the consonant. 1615 *CROOKER Body of Man.* v. xxii. (1616) 341 Galen delivereth the precepts of health. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 435 He is... bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 *Jennius Lett.* liv. 286, I am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 *Med. Trml.* XII. 384 Dr. John Reid... intends to deliver... a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1882 *Times* 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.].

b. absol. or intr. To 'deliver oneself', dis-course; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Græca* v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affairs: afterwards the discourse turned on war. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 97 Poor jury-men... understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

† *c. absol. or intr.* To utter notes in singing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 510/a, I deluyre quickly, as one dothe in syngynge... I never herde boye in my lyfe deluyre more quickly.

† 11. *trans.* To declare, communicate, state, relate, narrate, tell, make known; to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitals* H vj. Go to the Lord Maior, and deliver unto him the disobedience of the said Constable. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Constagio* 219 The Duke... himselfe unto the king, delivered what hee had seene. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. ii. 4, I... heard the old Shepheard deliver the manner how he found it. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 114/t The time of his birth is no where expressly delivered. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 80, I will here deliver one or two Optical Experiments. 1768 *STEBBE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 1 (*Fille de Chabre*) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* I. 5 Particulars so plainly delivered... in the Acts of the Apostles. 1800 *VINCE Hydrostat.* (1806) 5 Like his general principles of motion before delivered.

† *b. with obj. clause. Obs.*

1586 *A. DAV Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 44 It was delivered hee hung himselfe for griefe. 1658 *BROWNE Hydriot.* i. That they held that Practice in Gallia, Caesar expressly delivereth. 1658 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscrit deliver not

to with obj. and complement. *Obs.*

1636 *MASSINGER Gt. Dh. Florence* I. ii. She is deliver'd... For a masterpiece in nature. 1649 *MILTON Rikon.* II History delivers him a deep dissembler. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 64 The Author... delivers the Proportion... to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

V. 12. *Pottery and Founding.* To set free from the mould; to *refl.* and *intr.* To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily.

1782 *WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1832 *PORTER Porcelain & Gl.* 50 The ware... dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1880 *C. T. NEWTON Ess. Art & Archaeol.* vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied... to make the mould deliver.

† *Deliver, v. 2. Obs.* [A variant of DELIVER v., with Romanic change of L. *b* to *v*, as in *prec.*] = DELIVER, to deliverate, determine.

1382 *WYCLIF a Sam.* xxiv. 13 Non thanne deliver, and see, what word I shal answere to hym. c1440 *CAGREAVE Life St. Kath.* I. 966 Deliver his mater, so god your soulys saue. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 520 Oft in his mynd revoluand to and fro, Syne at the last delivierit hee ryght sone, To tak his tyme sen it was oportune.

Hence † *Delivered ppl. a.*, determined, resolved.

1536 *BELLENDIN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 259 With deliverit mynd to assaillie thame in the brek of the day. 1552 *AAR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd.

Deliverable (d'livərəb'l), *a.* [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ABLE: cf. OF. *deliverable, deliverable* (15-17th c. in *Godef.*)] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. *payable*. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch. 1877 *Act* 40-1 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 Where the document... makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 270/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

Deliverance (d'livərəns). [*a.* OF. *deliverance, dest-* (12th c. in *Littre*) = Pr. *delivransa, dest-*, f. *deliverer, deliverar* to DELIVER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free († *of*, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129/118 A-serued heo hath to alle be contrie deliverance of langoure. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 121 William Marschalle... gaf for his deliverance be castle of Schirborne. 1340 *HAMFOL Pr. Cons.* 3585 For fair deliverance fra payn. 13... *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 226/200 Of alle þees Merceyous chaunces Vr lord hap sent vs deliverance. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe abouen that... serue the for deliverance of smoke. c1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 4074 Sbo... lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his deliverance. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 275/a That be shold praye to god for the deliverance of his seknesse. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 408 On the behalfe of king Richard for his deliverance out of prison. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxv. 221 Our deliverance from the bondage of sin. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1858) 130 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Saltee. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment... had hopes of deliverance been higher.

† *b.* 'Delivery' of a gaol: see DELIVER v. 1 2 c.

c1400 *Gamelyn* 745 Pat þou graunte him me Til be nexte sitting of deliuerance. 1464 *Notttingham Rec.* II. 377 Paid to the Justices of Delivrance for the Gaole Delivrance. 1487 *Act 3 Hen.* VII. c. 3 The next generall gaoles delivrance of eny suche gaole.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

1565 *SIR T. SMITH Commonw. Eng.* xxv. 99 No man that is once indicted can be delivered without arraignment. *Ibid.* (Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced), A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliverance: If no man do then come, he is delivered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: *nam vinculus liberationem expectat: si nemo eum tum incusaverit, in libertatem pristinam asseritur.*] *Ibid.* 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can give evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliverance [Budden: *nam de captivitate liberatione agitur*]. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 21, *Col. Harrison.* 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.' *Ibid.* 35 For now the Prisoner [Col. Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Deliverance. 1781 *Trial Ld. Geo. Gordon* 7 *Clerk.* 'How will you be tried?' *Gordon.* 'By God and my country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.'

(It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

† 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. *Obs.*

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 72 This womane yode wit chyld full lange... myght cho haue na deliuerance. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4080 Mi wif... Deied at be deliuerance of mi dery sone. c1450 *Martin* 13 Two women for to helpe hir at hir deliuerance when tyme is. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churcheing of Women.* To gette you safe deliuerance. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyce'd deliuerance more. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 120 Within four dayes after her deliuerance, they tooke the childe away from her. *fig.* 1660 *WILLSFORD Stales Comm.* 190 Sulphurous Meteors fird in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliuerance with amazement to mortals.

† 3. The action of giving up or yielding; surrender. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliuerance. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 38 Awyn... is accordit with all the men that aen therinne save vij, for to have deliuerance of the Castell at a certayn day. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he wolde take them without deliuerance. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 227 To make deliuerance of the towne of Barwike.

† 4. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. *Obs.*

c1340 *Curior M.* 5045 (Fair), He made deliuerance þer of corne. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 404 Eer than the receyver make Execucioun or Delivrance of the thing or deede bi him 3ounn. 1528 *TYAALL in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 After the deliverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe.

b. Law. Writ of second deliverance: a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

a 1565 *RASTELL tr. Fitzherbert's Nat. Breuvin* (1652) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of Second Deliverance. 1618 *PULTON Stat.* (1632) 47 marg. A Writ of Second deliverance. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distrained, after the Plaintiff is non-suit in Replevin. 1845 *STREPHEN Law's Eng.* (1874) III. v. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. I. c. 21)... allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

† 5. Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh... by way of Proove and Search, which way to deliver itself. And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Delivrance easiest.

† 6. The action or manner of uttering words in speaking; utterance, enunciation, delivery. *Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 222 Singyng plaine song, and counterfeiting those that doe speake distinctly, helpe muche to have a good deliverance. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 97 At each words deliverance. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

† 7. The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = DELIVERY 8. *Obs.*

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 To make a trewe deliuerance of swiche goodyes as they receyve. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 Add to Venus he made delivrance of his complaint. 1586 *A. DAV Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this? *Ibid.* II. 44 Doth not the very deliverance of your own fact condemn you? 1621 *T. ADAMS White Devils* (1635) III. If there wanted no-thing in the deliverance.

b. An utterance; esp. of a formal character.

1599 *MILL Liberty* II. (1865) 29 Things which are not provided for... in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1899 *M. ARNOLD Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 241 Macabyl's writing... often... is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. *Sc. Law.* Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding.

In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions. In the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1856 (19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 79 § 4) 'delivrance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree'. Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 90 Of bat [the] Stabylsyd, and ma ordynance...and sollistig for wrang deliuerance At Counsaile, Session, and at Parliament. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 562 In this matter... Rycht sone I wald heir your deliuerance. c 1565 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the deliuerance of the arbitratours chosen by them both. a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Shiamachia Wks.* (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave...to remember your lordships of your deliuerance, June the first, 1642. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, *Fiat ut petitur, to the — Day of — next to come.* 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 25 The said sheriff shall...that affix a deliuerance thereon finding and declaring...that this Act has not been adopted. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 § 75 The judgment or deliuerance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

1660 *Trial Regie.* 11 Oct. 32 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror]: You shall well and truly try and true deliuerance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God! 1892 S. F. HARRIS *Princ. Crim. Law* (ed. 6) xiv. 412. The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence' J.

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c above, and TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Jury*.)

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 184 Milton v. Southey & Landor, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call *deliuerance*. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliuerance of so impartial a man. 1871 SARAH TYTLER *Sisters & Wives* 154 Dr. Harris's deliuerance was...that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

† d. Used (in Sc.) to render L. *senatus consultum*. 1533 BELLENOE *Liuy* (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliuerance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

† 9. = DELIVERNESS; DELIVERY 6. Obs. 14. CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 378 (Harl. 7334) þe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengþe, deliuerance [six texts deliuerness], beaute [etc.]. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaiþ, lycht of deliuerance.

Deliverancy, rare -1. [See prec. and -ANCY.] = DELIVERANCE 7 b.

1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliuerancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

† **Deliveration**. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. *deliuration* (in earlier and more popular form *deliuration*, -oison, -ison), ad. late pop. L. *deliberationem* (Du Cange), n. of action from *deliberare* to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after deliueration Of his great woe.

Delivered (dɛlɪˈvaɪd), ppl. a.¹ [f. DELIVER v.1 + -ED 1.] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyueryd, liberatus, erutus. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe. And none else but the deliuered Emperesse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warren* 123 Prince of the deliuered City. 1833 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/4 The additional cost...for delivered bread.

† **Delivered**, ppl. a.²: see DELIVER v.2

Deliverer (dɛlɪˈvərər). [f. DELIVER v.1 + -ER.] The person to whom something is delivered.

1887 V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 37 The putting of a deliuee in possession. 1894 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliuee.

Deliverer, obs. form of DELIVER.

Deliverer (dɛlɪˈvərər). Also 4-6 dely-, 4-ore, 6-our; see also DELIVEROR. [a. OF. *deliuerere* (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case *deliueror*, -our, -eur: -late pop. L. *deliberator*, -orem, agent-n. from *deliberare*, F. *deliuerer* to DELIVER: see -ER 1.] One who delivers.

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxix. 7 My helpere & my deliuerere ert þou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlvij. 2 My refut, and my deliuerere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyuerer, liberator. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughtest to...bee thankfull to thy deliuerer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 149 Thy great deliuerer, who shall bruite The Serpents head. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxv. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. 1855 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; esp. one who delivers letters or goods.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 The seller, exchaunger or deliuerer. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 8 By indenture to be made betwene the deliuerour...and the receiuer. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 104 The Stranger...would be a deliuerer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is...a deliverer of letters to the House of

Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

3. One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc. (rare.)

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself was...the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

Deliveress (dɛlɪˈvərɛs), rare. [Short for *deliueress*, f. DELIVERER + -ESS, in F. *deliueresse*: see -ESS.] A female deliverer.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 1. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc...as the deliveress of the town. 1839 *Q. Rev.* June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Aeneas.

† **Deliverhede**. Obs. [f. DELIVER a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 They shal haue delyuerhede of body and lightnesse.

Delivering (dɛlɪˈvərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DELIVER v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIVER, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

c 1320 *Scyns Sag.* 1536 (W.) The maister...hadde mani a blessing, For his discipule deliuering. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 580 Of his delyueryng gled and blithe. 1571 *Golding Cabot on Ps.* lxxv. 6 By thy wonderfull deliueringes, thy power may be shewed abroad. 1642 JEA. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 36 (R.) Excommunications...were deliverings over to Satan. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering. attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

Delivering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That delivers: see the verb.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/4 There was no evidence that the delivering company...were not willing to supply the coal at 8s. a ton.

† **Deliverly**, adv. Obs. or arch. For forms see DELIVER a. [f. DELIVER a. + -LY 2.]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 209 Deliueryly he dressed vp, er þe day sprenge. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1088 He...sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliuerliche and rathe. c 1440 *Partonope* 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyuerly. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Polly Rija*, The nembler and more deliuerly to goe about theyr charge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* x. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee...flies as deliuerly when great with young as when she is barren.

2. Deftly, cleverly.

1530 PALSGR. 550, I fynger, I handell an instrument of musyke delyuerly. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. v. Carry it sweetly and deliuerly. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliuerly.

† As *adly*. (erroneous archaism).

1820 *Scott Monast.* xvii. A deliuerly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

Deliverment, rare. [f. DELIVER v.1 + -MENT. (Cf. OF. *deliuerement* in Godef.)] = DELIVERANCE 7 b; open statement, pronouncement.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 640/4 Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that...Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

† **Deliverness**. Obs. [f. DELIVER a. + -NESS.] Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5900 Delyuerness and bewte of body. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7199 Grette thinges ben not ay accomplished by strengthe, ne by delyuermess of body. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. t. xi.* 30 To voyde the strokis by delyuermess of body. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 69 b, Fewe men surmounted hym in strengthe and deliuermess. a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 700 Certainly this...deserueth to be called properly by the Latin name, *Expedition*, for the deliuermess thereof.

Deliveror (dɛlɪˈvərər). [f. DELIVER v.1: see -OR.] A technical variant of DELIVERER, used as correlative to *deliuee*: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc.

1887 [see DELIVERER.]

Delivery (dɛlɪˈvəri). Forms: 5 *deliuee*, 5-6 *delyuery* (e, 6-ere, 6-7 *deliuerie*, 6--ery. [a. Anglo-Fr. *deliuerie*, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of *deliuer* to DELIVER: cf. *liuery*, and see -Y.]

† 1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance. Obs.

1494 FAYRAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxiii. 266 The quene made assyduat labour for the delyuerye of the kynge her husbande. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 103 Thankes gentyng to almyghty god for his delyuery and preseruacion from so many imminent perels. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 A servant of his by force attempting his Lords delivery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1505 Thy hopes are not ill founded, nor seem vain, Of his delivery. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER v.2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. DELIVER v.3.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 For this poore creature...is as much tormented in her deliuerie, as a shrew. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman...that draweth neere the time of her deliuerie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are

twins...their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. 1676 LADY CRAWFORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 446/1 Midwife...a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

attrib. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 562 That form of paralysis...in newly-born children...which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b. As the action of the accoucheur or midwife.

1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* III. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: 'Pr'ythee Be quick in the delivery.' 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified...in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* II. iv. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

c. fig.

a 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* II. ii, My head labours with the pangs of delivery. 1823 *Scott Peveril* xlvii, Out started the dwarf...and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddlecase, tumbled on the floor.

3. The act of giving up possession of; surrender.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliuerie of him [her child]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 181 The deliuerie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 158 The arrest of Trimback, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; esp. the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edm.* IV (1830) 140 For the deliuerie of the said stuff and bedding. 1556 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 113 Having received any priue letters...you shal...let the deliuerie of them at your arriuing in Russia. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 124 He might forge other Letters...else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref. I.* I. (R.), The investitures of bishops and abbots...had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. 1790 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* II. It [a letter] will be here by the two o'clock delivery. 1851 Hr. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. 1879 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Post Haste* vii. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram.

fig. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge.

attrib. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port...was at Madagascar. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages:—Delivery men: Driving, 1s. per day and 7d. per ton.

b. Law. (a) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; esp. the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 264 Goods are gotten...by deliuerie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 87 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliuerie, and seisure. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement...such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. 1887 V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery *brevis manus*, or short-hand is the first. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/4 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which...do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feoffment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Deed*, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylvania Digest* 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough. 1787 *Specif. Bryant's Patent* No. 1631 Useful, by its much greater delivery of water. 1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 109 The peril...from the delivery of the spear. 1837 W. MARTIN *Bk. of Sports* 96 If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (Cricket), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

b. Founding. See quot. (Cf. DELIVER v.1 12.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Delivery* (Founding), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called *draw-taper*.

† 6. Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. Obs.

a 1586 SNEYE (J.), Musidorus could not...deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 Men...for their several callings questionless of very good delivery. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messengers delivery and looks. a 1639 WOTTON (J.), The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 319, There is a great deal in a delivery, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. 1818 TOOKER *Delivermess*, agility...What we now term delivery. fig. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

11. 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest delivery of nature.

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc.).

1581 *PETITE GAZETTE* Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 58 All their force and virtue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of furraine languages [was] so wonderfull. 1665 LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 M^CARTHUR *Omn Times* II. xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1667 *PURVIS Diary* 19 May, Meriton.. hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* an. 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1853 HOLYOAKE *Rudim. Public Speaking* 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

† 8. The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 10, I make a broken deliverie of the business. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv, which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull verities. 1653 II. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 145, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

Dell ¹ (del). [*ME. delle*, corresp. to MDu. and MLG. *delle*, mod.Du. *dell*, MHG. and mod.G. *delle* :—WGER. **dalljā* or **dalljōn* fem., deriv. of **dalo-*, OLG. *dal*, DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. *idallja*, and OE. *ryfdel*, descent. (*Dell* bears nearly the same etymological relation to *dale*, that *den* does to *dean*.)]

† 1. A deep hole, a pit. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov. II. ix*, Curtius.. enforced his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 51 Thike same.. Ewe.. Fell headlong into a dell (*dele*, a hole in the ground). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 889/1 He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. A dell, *Jossa*.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage.

c. 1220 *Bastilary* 5 Bi wilc weie so he [ðe leun] wile to dele nider wenden. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i. On a day thay hom dyrt into the depe dellus. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 17 The deip durandile draif in mony deip dell. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii, Yon same dell, O'ertopp'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Disputing.. on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fear in Solitude*, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell! 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. iii. 86 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side.

transf. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Ominina* I. 54 Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells.

Dell ² (del). *Rogues' Cant. arch.* A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 *HARMAN Cautent* 15 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet known.. by the vpright man. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 624/1 Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 112/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Dory, (though the names be bad). 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Dells*, trolls, dirty Drabs. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* in v. 'Sharp as needles', said a dark-eyed dell.

Dell (o), *obs.* form of DEAL.

|| **Della Crusca** (del'la kru'ska). [*It. Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729–38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence **Della-Cruscan** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; *sb.* a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence **Della-Cruscanism**.

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of *Della Crusca*, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

1796 GIFFORD *Martin* Intro. 8–9 While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, Della Crusca [i. e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love.. and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca.] 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleromania* 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy Della-Cruscan style. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 67 In such transpiration Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are

to be the true *Della Cruscan*. 1881 *Athenum* 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable Della Cruscanism which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

Delly (del'i), *a. rare*. [*f. DELL sb. 1 + -y.*] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. CALVERT *Univ. Restoration*, Delly woods remote.

Delocalize (dē'lō-kāl'iz), *v.* [*f. DE- II. 1 + LOCALIZE v.*] *trans.* To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1855 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 505 The *Morning Register* I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Gt. Public Character*, We can have no St. Simons or Pepsys till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. B. D. MORIER *Ref. Land Tenure* (Parl. Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers.. without delocalizing the Land Register.

Hence **Delocalized ppl. a.**, **Delocalization**.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

|| **Deloo** (dē'lō). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, *Cephalophus grimmia*, found in northern Africa, akin to the tuykerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. PETHERICK *Egypt, etc.* 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo. 1874 G. SCHWEINFURTH *Heart of Africa* I. 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands.

|| **Deloyalty**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. F. deloyauté* formerly *desloyauté*; see DE- I. 6.] = DISLOYALTY.

1571 *Admon. Regent* 112 in *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 123 Son hes.. Lyfes losit for thair deloyaltie.

Delp, var. of DELF.

Delphian (dē'fī-ān). [*f. Delphi place name + -AN.*] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and *transf.* oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vine alone to deliuer their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 48 This treasure.. was a part of the Delphian riches. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 113 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god.

So **De'phio**, † **De'phical** *a.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsicate, Delphicke). c. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 60 This Delphic fury—this preternatural possession. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. c. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphical answers.

Delphin (dē'fīn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 *delfyn*, 5 *-fyne*, 5–6 *delphyn*, 6–7 *-phine*, 6– *delphin*. [*a. L. delphin, delphinus*, *a. Gr. δελφίν*; cf. also *It. delfino*, *Sp. delfin*, *Pg. delfim*, *Pr. dalfin*, *dalphin*, *Of. dalphin*, *dauphin*, mod.F. *dauphin*, whence *DOLPHIN*, *DAUPHIN*.]

† **A. sb. 1.** = DOLPHIN *Obs.*

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 6576 A water.. Tiger.. Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 *Tarvisa Hiden* (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth oft ytake delfyns, & se-calues. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brunswyne or delfyne. *delphinus*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 131 Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the delfyn. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Seas. Ecl.* vii. xiii. 47 The lively Delphins dance, and bristly Seales give ear.

† b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin.

Obs. rare—1.

1638 *Janus Painting of Ancients* 162 Some artificiall drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called delfhines.

2. *Chem.* Short for *delphinin* (see -IN): A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *dolphin-fat* and *phocenin*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. use of *L. delphini* in phrase *ad usum Delphini* 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330. ¶ 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classic Authors in *usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. HARRWOOD *Gr. & Rom. Classics* (1778) 222 *Delphin Classics*, quarto. 1802 DISJON *Intro. Classics* 10 note, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions. 1818 *Adol. in Valpy's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 1877 *Globe Encycl.* II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics.. contain the Delphin notes and Interpretatio.

2. *Chem.* A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHININE. *Delphina*, *Delphinat*, *Chem.*: see DELPHININE, DELPHINIC.

† **Delphinat, *obs.* variant of DAUPHINATE.**

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conn. Trent* (1676) 474 Some new stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinat.

Delphine, *a.* and *sb.* [See DELPHIN.]

1. A variant of DELPHIN *a.* (Webster, 1828).

2. *Zool.* = DELPHININE *a.* (Webster, 1828).

3. *Chem.* = DELPHININE, *sb.*

Delphine-*estrian*, *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. delphinus* dolphin, after *equestrian*.] A rider on a dolphin.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphines-trian.

Delphinic (dē'fī-nik), *a.* [*f. L. delphinus* dolphin; see DELPHIN 2.] In *delphinic* acid, an acid discovered by Chevreul in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a **De'iphinate**.

Delphinine (dē'fī-nēn), *sb. Chem.* [*f. Bot. L. Delphinium* the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphesagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also **Delphina**, and formerly **De'iphia**, **Delphina**, **De'iphine**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The chemical principle called Delphine. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the *stavesacre*. 1840 HANAY *Elem. Chem.* II. 304 Of Delphia. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 310 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 HABLEY *Mat. Med.* 766 The active properties are due to delphina or delphinine.

De'iphinine, *a.* Of the nature of a dolphin: in *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Delphinine* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises.

† **De'iphinite**, *Obs. Min.* [*f. L. Delphinatus*, Dauphiné (*f. delphinus*, Dauphin), where found.] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote. 1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 426 This is the .. delphinite of Saussure.

Delphinity. A humorous nonce-wd. after *humanity*: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

1860 LEVER *Dyn's Ride* x, History has never told that the dolphins.. charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins.. they were.. fish.. taken 'ex medio aervo' of delphinity.

|| **Delphinium** (dē'fī-ni-ŭm). *Bot.* [*Bot. Lat. Delphinium*, *a. Gr. δελφίνιον* larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of *δελφίν* dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. *Kanunulaceae*, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals.. as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1802 *The Garden* 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums.. in front of Clematises and Roses.

De'iphinoid, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [*ad. Gr. δελφινούειδης* like a dolphin, *f. δελφίν* dolphin.]

A. adj. Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the *Delphinioidea*, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals.

In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A member of the *Delphinioidea*.

Delphinoidine (dē'fī-nōi-dēn). *Chem.* [*f. as DELPHININE + -OID.*] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Delphinus** (dē'fī-nŭs). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in *Zool.*, the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in *Astron.*, one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a. 1671 WILLUGHBY *Ichnograph.* (1686) Tab. A, j, Delphinus. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 566/2 The Delphin.. have also a narrow rostrum.

De'iphisine, *Chem.* [*f. delphine*, DELPHININE, by insertion of *-is* repr. *Gr. ἰσ-ος* equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called *Delphisia*.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Delta (dē'ltā). [*Gr. δέλτα* (ad. Phœnician *𐤀𐤋* *daleth*), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D.

c. 1400 MAUNDRELL (1839) iii. 20 3if see wil write of here A, B, C, thei clepen hem.. α Alpha.. δ Delta.. ω Omega. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 96 Many have called Egypt by the name of the Greeks letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char.* Nature 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. *Hist.* (*The Delta*.) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 The goulfe of Arabia.. from whence they determined to brynge a navigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 67 As in Egypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1636 SIR H. BLONDE *Voy. Levant* (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1772 LEBLANC *Sethos* II. ix. 354 The most convenient port of the

Delta. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. *Geog.* The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesolia, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is..thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi. The two rivers..enclose a large delta of land. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. ALEVIN *Hist. Hen.* VII. 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintain'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *delta-formation*, *land*; *delta-metal*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its three constituents.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 225 The Carse..considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land. 1838 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulderix.* 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 647 Stratification of delta deposits. 1883 *Engineer* 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick (has) succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 *Times* 14 June 8 'Delta metal'..is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron..A steam launch..has..been built entirely of this metal [by Mr. A. Dick].

Deltafication. [f. DELTA + FICATION.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Deltaic (deltā'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δέλτα + -IO: cf. *algebraic*.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta; of the nature of a delta.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1878 C. J. ANDERSON in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Canvery. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE in *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

† **Deltan**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DELTA + -AN: cf. *Roman*.] Of the Delta of Egypt.

1600 TOURNIEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* lxx. Wks. 1878 II. 211 Throughout the Deltan soil.

Deltation (deltā'fan). [mod. f. DELTA.] Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1886 tr. *Pellesschi's Argentine Rep.* 185 Effects produced by the delatation or deposition..of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

Deltic (delt'ik), *a. rare*. [f. DELTA + -IC: cf. *Indic*.] = DELTAIC.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 171 *Deltic*, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

|| **Deltidium** (delti'diŋm). *Conch.* [mod. L. dim. of Gr. δέλτα DELTA, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. κνιδιον little dog, from κνυ-)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

Deltoidhedron (deltōid'hrōn). *Crystall.* [f. δέλτα- taken as combining form of next + -HEDRON.] 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms.* *Deltoidhedron*, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Deltoid (delt'oid), *a. (sb.)* [mod. a. Gr. δέλτα- delta-shaped, triangular: see -OID. So F. *deltoid* (in *Paré*, 16th c.); mod. L. *deltoides* (Linnaeus), and *deltoides*.]

1. Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape; triangular; *esp.* in *Bot.*, of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of *Mesembryanthemum deltoideum*; also in *comb.*, as *deltoid-ovate*, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so *deltoid-hastate*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Deltoide Leaf. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s. v., A leaf of the common Black Poplar..is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnaeus's specific characters. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 122 Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 *Cicendia*.. calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. *Deltoid muscle* (Anat.): the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. *Deltoid ligament*: see *quot.* 1835. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 152 The internal tibio-tarsal ligament, is also called the internal lateral, and by Weibrecht, the deltoid ligament. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

c. *Entom.* *Deltoid moth*: a moth which in repose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; also *absol.*

1859 H. T. STAINTON *Manual Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 125 *Deltoides*, these insects form a sort of connecting

group between the Noctua and the true Pyralidae.. Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, Δ, whence the name. 1865 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* Pref. 3 It was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumes.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 364 The French superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. *sb.* 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form *deltoides*, *deltoides*.

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Deltoides*, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek Δ.] 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. iii. (1891) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

attrib. 1881 MIVART *Cat. gr.* External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See *quot.*)

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms.* *Deltoid*, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c.

Deltoidal (deltoidāl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] *a.* Pertaining to the delta of a river. *b.* = DELTOID *a.* 1. c. Of the shape of a DELTOID (*sb.* 2).

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches. 1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Intro. 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

Deltoides, combining form of mod. L. *deltoides* adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as *deltoides-lunate*.

1850 DANA *Geol. App.* i. 707 Aperture deltoides-lunate, a little dilated either side.

|| **Delubrum** (dēlū'brŋm). [L., f. *dēlu-ēre* to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -BRUM.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary.

2. *Ecc. Arch.* *a.* A church furnished with a font. *b.* A font.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans..at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in: *Delubra* they called them. 1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† **Deluce**, *delys.* *Obs.* A shortening of *flower deluce*, a former anglicized form of F. *fleur de lis* (OF. *lys*), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also *deluce flower*.

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xliii. 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Ow sprang Of Riht gret pris. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 Kyngpome and Lillies.. and the deluce flowre. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-hb.* III. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

Delucidate, *-itate*, *obs.* ff. *DILUCIDATE*.

Deludable (dēlū'dābl), *a.* [f. DELUDE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. ii. He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludable.

Delude (dēlūd), *v.* [ad. L. *dēlūd-ēre* to play false, mock, deceive, f. DE- I. 4 + *ludere* to play. (Cf. rare *obs.* F. *deluder*, 1402 in Godef.)]

† 1. *trans.* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, *esp.* in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. cccxlii. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 170 A man that..hadde deluded with delays the..commissioners. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sows in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Harvest. 1630 DEKKER and Pl. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138 Yet sure I th end he'll delude all my hopes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 30 For by the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promiss'd Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive of by fraud or deceit; to defraud of.

1493 *Petrionilla* 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. c 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 904 Whose ransom..I am deluded by this escape. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 Yong men..cautiously..deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Diolo* v. Wks. (Rtdg.) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

† 2. To deride, mock, laugh at. *Obs. rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Thus beaten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas. 1586 [cf. *Deluder*].

3. To befool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false impressions or notions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Creseide* (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe emprinted in the fantasie That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 FAITH *Mirror* (1829) 272 God..cannot be deluded, although the

world may be blinded. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant impostors as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 BAIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion.

b. with extension (*on, to, into*).

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* IV. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets..into a mistaken belief of such things.

† 4. To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to clude, evade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Diners..haue..practised to defraude and delude the sayd..statutes. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despitful Foole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. 1, There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 7, of June she againe deluded us, after two houres chase. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xli. (1735) 66 The entailing of Estates, was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1680 DAVDEN *Ovid's Ep.* vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st..Yet it deludes thy search.

† 5. To beguile (time). *Obs.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B ij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

Deluded (dēlū'dēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Transfig. Our Lord* in *Farr S. P. James* I (1848) 145 To weane deluded mindes From fond delight. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence *Delu'dedly* *adv.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

Deluder (dēlū'dēr). [f. DELUDE v. + -ER.] One who deludes.

(In *quot.* 1586, one who mocks or derides.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1629 PRYNE (title), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Look at Clock, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

Deluding (dēlū'dīn), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELUDE: cheating.

1645 MILTON *Teatrch.* (1851) 184 No Covenant..intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. a 1650 BP. PRIEAUDUX *Euch.* 228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie.

Deluding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That deludes.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 31 Thou false deluding slauie, That feed'st me with the verie name of meate. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* xxviii, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as a real condition. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 120 Ey'd thro' hope's deluding glass.

Hence *Delu'dingly* *adv.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluge (dē'lūdz), *sb.* Also 4-5 (7) *diluge*, 6 *diludge*, (7) *dyluge*. [a. F. *déluge* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*), early ad. L. *diluvium* (see *DILUVIUM*), modified after the example of words of popular formation (*Hatzf.*). OF. forms nearer to the L. were *deluve*, *delouue*, *diluve*: cf. F. *diluvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. An earlier ME. form was *DILUVY*. In the 15th c. it rimed with *hug*.]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Ne no deluge ne dop so cruel harmes. c 1393 — *Scogan* 14 Thou cawest this diluge [v. r. *deluue*] of pestilence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 There happen, together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine..caused such a sudden Deluge..that a Carravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) I. 139 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 121 A Harbour..where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens..by the Suddenness of the Thaw. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge.

2. *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called the *general* or *universal deluge*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 765 God dreynthe al the world at the diluge [v. r. *diluve*]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, The deluge or gadering of waters in the dayes of Noe. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe* 134 Jaffa, a port which was builded before the diludge. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. 8 In the general deluge all mankind suffered for their sinnes a plague of waters. 1795 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 289 From the days of the general deluge. 1880 OUMA *Moths* I. 46 It must have been worn at the deluge.

3. *fig.* and *transf.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waxes with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Drowned in the deluge of erreure. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* x. 446 The general deluge

of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1760-73 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 252 The whole city and . . . country were often, as it were, buried under a deluge of ashes. 1875 BLACK ADV. *Phaeton* xxv. 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had abated.

†4. The inundation (of). Also fig. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 65 In the general deluge of the country by rains they only remained alive. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the reigns of King Henry the eight.

Deluge (de'ludz), *v.* [f. the sb.: cf. *to flood*.] 1. *trans.* To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also *absol.* (Often used hyperbolically.)

1649 MONTROSE *Epil. Chas. I. in Bp. Guthrie's Mem.* (1702) 255, I'de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xxi. 383 At every step, before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood. 1737 DR. FOK *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 104 Sufficient to deluge the World, and drown Mankind. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 82 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest. 1790 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary Aug.*, He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venue* iii. 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood.

2. *fig. and transf.*

1654 E. COCK *Logick* (1657) A vij h, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Anles. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 137 At length Corruption, like a gen'ral flood . . . Shall deluge all. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* i. l. 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks. 1850 W. IVEING *Goldsmith* xxi. 227 The kingdom was deluged with pamphlets.

Hence **Deluged ppl. a.**; **Deluger**, one who deluges (*nonce-ud.*); **De-luging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1713 BLACKMORE (J.). The delug'd earth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Blackmore* Ser. i. (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers. 1834 *Georgian Era* Iv. 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 183 These darkening, glimmering, green delugings.

† **Delumbate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. ppl. stem of *L. delumbare* to lame in the loin, f. *DE* I. 6 + *lumbus* loin, flank.] *trans.* To lame, maim, emasculate.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 316 His cutting of Fathers when bee cites them for his advantage; delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious. 1633 COCKERAM, *Delumbate*, to beate, weaken, to breake. 1654 BR. MOUNTAGU *Garg. Pref.* 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome . . . we neither gel nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you.

|| **Delundung** (de'lundŋ). Also **delundeng**. [Native Javanese name.] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 **Delundung**. A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted. Allied to the Genets.

† **Delusible, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *L. delū-*, ppl. stem of *delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -BLE.] Capable of being deluded; deludable.

1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. viii. (1845) 93 After they have been deceived by the more delusive faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason.

Delusion (dē'lūzən). Also 5 **delusion** [ad. *L. delūsiō-em*, n. of action from *delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -ION. (Cf. rare obs. *F. delusion*, 16th c. in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition of being deluded.

†1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations; the fact of being so cheated or mocked. *Obs.*

1494 FARRAH *Chron.* vii. 438 When kyng Charlys was assertynyd of this delusion, he was greuouslye dyscontentyd agaynye the Gascoynes. 1548 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 We have patiently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his repaire to vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Delusion*, a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* i. (R.). But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones. 1526-34 TINDALE *a Thiers* ii. 11 God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes. 1599 MORE *Dynalge* i. Wks. 177/2 Things . . . done by the deull for our delusion. 1671 MILTON P. R. i. 443 God hath justly giv'n the nations up To thy delusions. 1768 FOOTE *Liar* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 319, P. IV. By all that's sacred, Sir— O. W. I am now deaf to your delusions. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* i. June, This concealment . . . this delusion practised upon public opinion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, esp. as a form of mental derangement.

1552 HULOET, *Delusion* wrought by enchantment, *praestigium*. 1588 FRAUNCK *Lauers Log.* i. li. 5 For that thereby men . . . fell headlong into divers delusions and erroneous conceits. 1638 JUNTUS *Painting of Anc.* 117 It shall resemble a jinglers delusion. 1730 GAY *Poems* (1743) II. 163 Some dark delusion swims before thy sight. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xvi. 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

†4. Elusion, evasion. (Cf. *DELUDE* v. 4.) *Obs.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 10 That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seeke evasion.

Delusional (dē'lūzənāl), *a.* [-AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion.

1871 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* (1878) II. 29 Delusional Insanity. 1884 *American IX.* 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac'. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 7/1 She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts.

Delusionist (dē'lūzənist). [-IST.] *a.* One who is addicted to deluding. *b.* One given up to delusions.

1841 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc.]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

Delusive (dē'lūzīv), *a.* [f. *delū-*, ppl. stem of *L. delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -IVE.]

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1605 Jk. JOHNSON *Volpone* i. i, A fox stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 110 to it [Arabia] was hatcht the delusive Alcaron. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Relig.* i. i. 26 Imagination . . . that forward delusive Faculty. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xx, Appearances are delusive. 1855 PARSCOTT *Philip II.* I. iv. 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venue* iii. 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to my impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 156 The breed of Centaures . . . the fruits of a delusive marriage. 1833 LOMOR *Coplas de Manrique* xiii, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

Delusively (dē'lūzīvli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a delusive manner.

1646 GAULE *Cases Conc.* 46 God utterly deserting, the Devil delusively invading. 1648 A. BURRELL *Cord. Calanture* 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigots to be built. 1818 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 17 Nov., How sweet to me were those words, which I thought—alas, how delusively!—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly.

Delusiveness (dē'lūzīvnēs), [-NESS.] Delusive or deceptive quality.

a 1652 J. SMYTH *Ser. Disc.* vi. 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1811 LAMA *Trag. Shaks.*, This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness.

† **Delusorion, a. Obs. rare.** [f. med. or mod. *L. delūsiōri-us* DELUSORY + -OUS.] = next.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xliii, Delusorion imaginations of brotherly love's inheritance in hearts wherein [etc.].

Delusory (dē'lūzōri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. *L. delūsiōri-us*, f. ppl. stem *delūsi-* (see DELUSIVE): cf. obs. *F. delusoire* (15th c.).] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 41 Practises devised only . . . as delusorie experiments, and wille sleights to make fooles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 85 His errand was in shew glorious, but in truth both delusory and unprofitable. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. iii. 10 Arc all Pretences to a Prescience. . . delusory and impossible? 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asaph* Ded. (1786) 4 Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1814 MAN. D'ARLAY *Wanderer* III. 430, I had some hope. . . but I had already given it up as delusory.

† **Delute, v. Obs. rare—o.** [ad. *L. delūtāre*, f. *DE* I. 3 + *lutāre* to daub with *lutum* moist clay.]

1633 COCKERAM, *Delute*, to cover with clay.

Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy: see DI.

† **Delvage** (del'vədz), *Obs.* [f. *DELVE* v. + -AGE.] Delving; the digging, ploughing, or turning up of the soil in process of tillage.

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and purifying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 333/2 Delvage. . . is . . . Vertillage.

Delve (delv), *sb.* [Partly a variant of *DELF* sb. (cf. *staff, stove*), partly n. of action from *DELVE* v.]

1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = *DELF* sb. 1. (The pl. *delves* is found with either sing.)

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. Arg't, Guyon findes Mammon in a delve Sunning his treasure hore. *Ibid.* iv. i. 20 It is a darksome delve farre vnder ground. 1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indol.* ii. 682 There left thro' delves and deserts dire to yell. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* iv. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1830 SHREVEY *Allyn to Mercury* xix, And fine dry logs and roots innumerable He gathered in a delve upon the ground.

2. A hollow or depression in a surface; a wrinkle.

1811 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1892, 3/4 If it be the same bottle I found under his bed, there is a 'delve' in it into which I can put my thumb. 1869 *Daily News* 8 July, The pursed up mouths, the artificial lines and delves, the half-closed eyes of those [marksman] to be seen sighting, and 'cocking', and aiming for the Queen's to-day.

3. An act of delving; the plunging (of a spade) into the ground.

1869 *Daily News* 1 Mar., He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs.—o*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delve*, as a *Delve* of Coals, i.e.

a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1711 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Delve (delv), *v.* Forms: 1 *delf-an*, 2 *-deluen*, (3 *delfen*, *Orm. delfenn*), 3-7 *delue*, 4 *deluyn*, 5 *delvyn*, 4 *delvo*, (5-6 *Sc. delf, dolfe*). *Pa. I.* and *pa. pple.* 4 *-delved*: earlier forms see below. [A Common WGer. vb. originally strong: OE. *delfan*; *delf*, *dulfon*; *dolven*; corresp. to OFris. *delva*, OS. (bi-) *delban*, MDu. and Du. *delven*, LG. *dölben*, OHG. (bi-) *telban*, MHG. *telhen*:—OTeut. ablant series *delf*, *dalt*, *dult*: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levellings of the singular and plural forms, *dalf*, *dulven*, in the *pa. t.*, and replacement of the plural form by that of the *pa. pple.* *dolven*; they are rare in the 16th c.; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c., and are now alone in use. The verb has itself been largely displaced by *DIG*, but is still in common use dialectally.]

A. Forms of past tense and *pa. pple.*

1. *Past tense.* Strong; *a. sing.* 1 *delf*, 2-5 *dalf*, 4-5 *dalf*, *dalve*; 4 *delf*, *delue*; 6 (9 *arch.*) *dolve*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 30 Ic delf biſne pytt. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2718 Stille he dalf him [in] de sond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21530 (Cott.) Lang he delf [v. rr. *delue*, *dolve*] but noght he fand. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 48/3 He dalf a pit beynde the cyte. 1489 — *Faytes of A. I.* xvii. 50 He . . . dalve the erth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first dolve the mould.

b. *pl. a.* 1 *dulfen*; 2-3 *dulfen*, 3 *duluen*; 3-4 *dolfen*, 3-5 *dolve* (n, *dolve* n).

a 1000 *Martyrol.* 138 Pa dulfon hi in þære ylcen stowe. c 1205 LAV. 21998 Alſene hinc dulfen [c 1275 *dolve*]. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 292 Heo dulfen mien vet. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3189 Dor he dolfen . . . and hauen up-brogt de bones. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/23 Huy dolfen and beoten faſte. a 1400 *Prymer* (1801) 107 They dolfen myn handes and my feet. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 57/1 Theycypiens wente and dolfen pittes for water. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

B. 4 *dalf*, *dalve*, *dalf*, 5 *dalf*; 4 *delf*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7786 (Gott.) Pai dalf [v. rr. *dalve*] in a wode ſide. *Ibid.* 21146 (Cott.) Pe cristen men þar delf [v. rr. *dalve*, *delf*, *dolve*, *Trin.* buried] him þan. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* xxv. 153 They dalf the erthe.

Weak *sing.* and *pl.* 4-5 *delued* (*pl.* -eden), 4 -id, *delfd*, 5 *deluyde*, 4- *delved*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16877 (Cott.) Pai delued him . . . in a yerd be þe tun. *Ibid.* 18562 (Gott.) Pai him hanged. . . And deluid him. *Ibid.* 19256 (Cott.) Pai . . . þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1383 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 30, I deluyde this pit. 1388 — *Pa. lvi.* 7 Thei delueden [1382 *dolve*] a diebe before my face. 1605 ROWLANDS *He'll's Broke Loose* 15 For when old Adam delu'd, and Euah span, Where was my silken velvet Gentleman?

2. *Pa. pple.* Strong. 1-4 *dolfen*, 2-6 *dolfen*, 3-4 *duluen*, *dolve*, 3-6 *dolve*, 4 *dollin*, -yn, *delluin*, 4-6 *dolfen*, (-yn), *dolve*, (5 *dolyn*, -wyn); 6 *delfe*. Weak. 6-7 *delued*, (6 *Sc. deluet*), 6- *delved*.

c 1000 AGS. P's. xciii. 12 Deop adolfen, deorc and ðystre. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1805 Starf ysac. . . was dolfen on þat stede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5258 (Cott.) I be noght dulfen in his land. *Ibid.* 5494 (Gott.) Dede and dolue [c. *dolfen*, *F. dolve*, *T. dolfen*] þar war pai. c 1340 *Ibid.* 30 (Fairf.) In ebron dalue hir sir abraham, þer formast was dolfyn side adam. c 1355 *Leg. Road* (1871) 113 Quen he riȝt dede had deluif[n] care. a 1400 *Prymer* (1801) 77 He hath opened the lake and dolve hym. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. ii. (1554) 103 a. She was ydole lowe. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3004 Dolwyn dede. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xi. 159 To seeke Death where it seemeth to be dolfen most depe. 1a 1600 *Melville* 733 in *Percy Folio* I. 445 Her one sister kyght was delfe. 1582 [see B. 1, quot. 1398]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1831) 7 In sum places of Inghland . . . is deluet upon sa small quantite of Leid. 1756 [see B. 7].

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To dig; to turn up with the spade; esp. to dig (ground) in preparation for a crop. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*, where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden. In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *to delve* is *spec.* to dig two spades deep.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe eorþan & finde þær ðonne goldhord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. i. (Tollm. MS.) Þe more londe is dolfen [1282 *delved*] and erid and overturnid, þe virtu þat is þerin is þe more medlid with all þe parties þerof. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 74 Thi lande unclene alle dolfen uppote mot be. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlii, Vntylth this grounde be well ransaken & depe dolfyn. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 52 To delve the ground for mines of glistering gold. 1577-95 *Deser. Isles Scotl.* in *Skepe Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 431 They use on pleuchis, but delvis thair corn land with spaidis. a 1610 BARNINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 269 We ouer and ouer . . . plow our land, and delue our gardens. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be *delved* or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 K. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen uifted every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece.

Fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. l. 28 What's his name, and Birth? . . . I cannot delve him to the roote: His Father Was call'd Scitillans.

b. *transf.* of burrowing animals.

184 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. v. Of a hylle which beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle which delved hit. 1592 SHAKS. *Per. & Ad.* 687 Sometime he runs.. where earth-delving conies keep. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 49 The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 16 Sead ontynde & dalf. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* vi. 11 Waterpyttas þa þe ge ne dulfon. c 1205 LAV. 16733 þe king lette deluen anne ditch [c 1275 dealue one ditch]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Cott.) First he did his graf to deluen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. ix. 68 Sum.. Befor the portis delvis trynschis deip. 1549-62 STERNH. & H. S. vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 477 Underneath the tree.. They delved the narrow house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delving the ditch a livellhood to earn. 1872 AUSTIN DOBSON *Bookworm*, *Vignettes* (1873) 209 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. Time.. delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 81 The moles have delved their chambers. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xi. 169 Mrs. Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

†3. To put or hide in the ground by digging; esp. to bury (a corpse). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6484 þatt hit þatt smeredd iss þærwiþ Biforr þatt mann itt dellfeþ. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Joseph dalt wiþ his fader meche tresour in þe erpe. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4888 Bepitted, scourgid, and corovned, dede, dolven, and ascendid. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 36 My fader had founden kyng emeryks tresour doluen in a pytte. 1589 GOULDING *De Mornay* xi. 159 Consider how often me to seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe, and yet finde it not. *transf.* 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig up or out of (the ground); to exhume. *arch. or dial.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Þær deofas hit delfað & forstælf. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 51 He þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe weyrtys of gold, couered vndir erpe. c 1386 — *Sgr.'s T.* 630 Now can nougt Canace bot herhes delve Out of the grounde. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 118 Delvyn' vp owte of the erthe, offodid. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 255 Do delve it up, and burne it here. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fathris reliques. 1777 *Barmby Inclos.* Act 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 35 In the valleys where they delve it, how the gold is good indeed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains.

†5. To pierce or penetrate as by digging. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Heo duluen mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nout þet heo þurleden mine vet & mine honden, auh duluen. Vor efter þisse letre.. þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo duluen his flesch. c 1340 *Ayeneb.* 263 Yef þe uader of þe house wyste huyche time þe þyef weren comynde, uor-zoþe he wolde waky and nolde naft polye þet me deloue his hous. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxi(i). 17 Thei deloue [v. r. delueuden] myn hondis and my feet. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 327 In *Babes Bk.* 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrlie With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. *dial.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *East Yorks. Gloss.*, *Delve*, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Delve*, to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Delve*, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. *arch. or poet.*, and *dial.* (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 3 Ne ma3 ic delfan, me sceamað þæt ic wealdige. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue.. hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c 1340 HAMPTON in *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 79 When Adam dalfte and Eue spane.. Where was þan þe pride of man? c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. viii. (1869) 140 Folk howeden and doluen aboute þe cherche. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 1 8 4 To digge and to delve.. for erth, stones and turfes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 41 [He] saw ane ald man.. Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 113 Men have.. delved into the bowels of the earth. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* viii. When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1727-38 GAY *Fables* I. xlviii. 31 With delving snout he turns the soil. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* xiii. 30 Crows and black-birds.. jays and ravens.. Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin.

c. To delve about: to excavate round. (With *indirect passive*.)

1515 *Scot. Field* 19 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II., Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute.

8. *fig.* To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II cexliv, Gloucester.. Delves for himself, pretending publick right. 1650 FEATLEY *Prof.* in *S. Newman's Concord.* 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosses? 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Poetry* iv. iv. Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. *dial.* or *slang.*

1869 MISS L. M. ALCOTT *Lit. Women* i. ii. 171 Delve like

slaves. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words-bk.*, *Delve*, to slave, to drudge. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Delve* it (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and sewing fast.

†10. To dip with violence, plunge down into water. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 367 He was bound.. on a Bam-bon.. which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it.

11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 LYTTON *Arthur* vi. lxxxii. The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1855 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* III. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 115 The path was rugged.. sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence *Delved ppl. a.*, *Delving vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 250 In dykyng or in delynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 356 Let us.. fall to delving. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair* Inf. v. Hid from the world in a low-delved tomb. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the *Magna Charta* of Delving Adam. 1883 J. SHIELDS in *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. iv. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 24 acres. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 2491 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

Delver (delvəɪ). [*f.* prec. + -ER.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. 8 6 3if se delvere ða eorþan none dulse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 102 Dykers, and Delvers þat don heore dedes ille. 1413 LYG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a delver than a goldsmith. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 15 Nay but heare you Goodman delver. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in cloyed buskin. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* go. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

fig. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold.* F. v. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

Dely-, *obs.* form of words in **DELI-**.

Delyte, *obs.* f. **DELETE**, **DELIGHT**; var. **DELITE** a.

Dem, v. ¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*OE.* *dennman* in *fordennan*; see *DAM sb.* ¹ *trans.* or *absol.* To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc.

[c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm., Trin. MS.) lvii. 4 (Bosw.) Swa swa nædran dæsse, and forðemende earan heora.] c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 384 Vche a dale so depe þat demmed at þe brynke. 1753 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 9 Riuerys.. bystrand on skelleis our thirdemmytlynis. *Mod. Sc. (Roxburghshire)* Trying to dem the stream.

Hence **Demming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Cott.) [Noe] baid seven dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1934 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn.. went hem by the reuer to gamyn.. And demmynges [Cott. lakes] vij made of clay.

Dem, v. ²; formerly **denn**. Minced form of **DAMN**; so **demd** for **darned**.

†1. To damn, condemn. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 144 (MS. C.) Þise possessioneres preche and dempe freres. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. viii. (1662) 132 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So **dem-me**, **demmy** = **DAMME**, **damm me!**; **dem**, for **demd** adv. = **DAMNED** 4 b.)

1695 CONGREVE *Love* for L. II. ii. Oh, demn you, toad! 1720 *Humorist* 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to *By Jove, fore God, Geds curse* it, and *Dennme*. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXX. 374 Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military dem-me. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Two demd fine women: real Countesses. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii. What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was. *Ibid.* liii. Miss Bell's a little countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy.

Dem, *obs.* form of **DEEM** v.

Demagnetize (dimæ'gnéitz), v. [*DE* - II. 1.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 145 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs.

fig. 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr.* Life 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

†2. To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence; to demesmerize. *Obs.*

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim.* *Magnetism* x06 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence **Demagnetizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Demagnetization**, the action or process of demagnetizing.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 WEBSTER, *Demagnetization*. 1874 F. L. POPE *Electr.* Let. ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization.

Demagogic (demægg'gik, -gədzik), a. Also -gogic. [*mod. ad. Gr.* *δημαγωγικός*, f. *δημαγωγός*, DEMAGOGUE. So *mod. F.* *démagogique* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 That Spirit which is far superior to the democratic or demagogic, as the heavens are to the earth. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 126 Thersites.. is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

Demagogical, a. [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 128 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampire'. 1867 J. GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

Demagogism, -gogism (demægg'giz'm). [*f.* DEMAGOGUE + -ISM.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 His dissolute and detestable demagogism. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

Demagogue (demægg'g), sb. [*mod. ad. Gr.* *δημαγωγός* = a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. *δημος* people, populace, the commons + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader.

In French, *demagogue* was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. *Demagogue* was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 6. 153 In a Democracy, look how many Demagogues (that is) how many powerful Orators there are with the people. 1683 DRVDEN *Life Plutarch* 99 Their warriors, and senators, and demagogues. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue) in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 520 He [Pym] proved himself.. the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrontment of this Goblin word [demagogue]; for the King by his leave cannot coin English as he could money, to be current.. those Demagogues.. saving his Greek, were good patriots. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii. I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonably clamorous of demagogues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogic journalists. 1878 LECKY *Eng.* in 18th C. (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 *Brit. Mercantile Gas.* 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue-fired imagination of the masses.

Demagogue, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* prec.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

Demagoguery (demægg'gri, -gəgəri). Chiefly U.S. [*f.* DEMAGOGUE sb. + -RY, -ERY.] Demagogic practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 N. Y. *Nation* 4 Oct. 272/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to 'demagoguery'. 1888 BELLAMY *Looking Backward* 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

Demagoguish, -gish, a. *rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -ISH.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence **Demagoguishness**.

1860 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* XIV. 228 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagoguishness.

Demagoguize, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* DEMAGOGUE + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 696/1.

Demagogy (demægg'gi, -gədzli). [*mod. ad. Gr.* *δημαγωγία* leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f. *δημαγωγός* DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1655 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetoric, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 38a This insane demagogy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated by the oligarchical Kimon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.

2. The rule of demagogues.

1860 HUXLEY in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 284 Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

3. A body of demagogues.

1898 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXXVI. 156 The defeat.. of the greenback demagogy. 1883 *Century Mag.* 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

† **Demaim**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* *DE* - I. 1, 3 + *MAIM* v.] *trans.* To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

Demain, *obs.* form of **DEMEAN** v. ¹

Demain(e), an early form of **DOMAIN**, **DEMESENE**.

Demand (dɪˈmɑːnd), *sb.*¹ Also 3-6 **demaunde**, 4-5 **demande**. [a. F. *demande* (12th c. in Littré), f. *demandeur* to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also *transf.*, the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 130/823 Alle bat heorden þeos demaunde in grete wonder stoden þere. 1390-1 in *Coldingham Corr.* (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hym rich resonable demaundes as we thought. 1393 *Gower Conf.* l. 259 But he..Withstood the wrong of that demaunde. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* v. xiii. A fayrer demaunde or request than thyn is I shalle now make. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS* *Unon* lvi. 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demaunde. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich. II.* iii. 123 All the number of his faire demaunds Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 *WHITLOCKE* *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) l. 41 A desire, that Whitlocke would putt down his demaunds in writing. 1769 *ROBERTSON* *Chas. V.* v. 377 Henry's extravagant demaunds had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 *FROUDE* *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 81 The king's demand seemed just and moderate to all present.

b. *fig.*
1729 *BUTLER* *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1816 *L. HUNT* *Rimini* iii. 83 He made..A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 *F. TEMPLE* *Relig. & Sc.* viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* iii. i. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 111. 17 What would'st thou of vs Trojan? I make demand? 1642-3 *EARL OF NEWCASTLE* *Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand. 1781 *COWPER* *Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1874 *GARDNER* *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign.. was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

b. On (†at) demand: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 *Loud. Gas.* No. 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 158l. 7s. 3d. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5099/4 They may have their Mony.. at Demand. 1880 *J. W. SMITH* *Manual Com. Law* iii. vi. (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1892 *J. ADAM* *Commercial Cor.* 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. *Law.* The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; *esp.* a claim made by legal process to real property.

[a 1481 *LITTLETON* *Tenures* 39 Si homme releassa a un auter toutz maners demandes.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intrate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes and demaundes. 1628 *CORNE* *On Litt.* 291 b, There be two kinde of demands or claimes, viz. a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 *POSTE* *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers.

1711 *STERLE* *Spect.* No. 262 P. 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month. 1780 *IMPERIAL* *Hist. War Amer.* 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe. 1882 *Times* 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

b. *Pol. Econ.* The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effective demand* (cf. *EFFECTUAL* 1 c). Correlative to *supply*.

1776 *ADAM SMITH* *W. N.* i. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand. 1776-1868 [see *EFFECTUAL* 1 c]. 1848 *MILL* *Pol. Econ.* iii. iii. § 2 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased. 1878 *JEVONS* *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 99 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a less demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

c. *In demand:* sought after, in request.

1825 *M'Culloch* *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before. 1828 *WEBSTER* *s.v.*, We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request. 1868 *ROGERS* *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement; need actively expressing itself.

c 1790 *WILLOCK* *Voy.* 259 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 *Sir B. BRODIE* *Psychol. Inq.* l. 1. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

6. A request; a question. *arch.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's T.* 374 Men myghten asken why she was nat slayn.. I answer to that demaunde agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Cave. c 1477 *CAXTON* *Jason* 61 b, I wolde fayn axe yow a demaunde if it were your playisr. 1553 *T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 1 Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 *CANNE* *Necess.*

Separ. (1849) 15 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* xiv. 'I ask pardon, sir, is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. *Ibid.* xxii. 'Pray your honour.. can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' 1821 *SHELLEY* *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask.

7. *attrib.*, as *demand note*, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

1866 *CAMP* *Banking* v. 129 On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1892 *J. ADAM* *Commercial Cor.* 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per cent.

† **Demand**, *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. **desmande* (not in Godef.), f. OF. *desmander*, mod. F. dial. *demandier* to countermand, f. *des*, *de* (Dis-) + *mander* = *L. mandare*, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 191, I that dar make no demaunde To quhat I wot I lykith loue commande. *Ibid.* 3052, I sal at hir commande do as I may, withouten more demand. 1533 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 In the passage with drawin sword in hand, Still thair be stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

Demand (dɪˈmɑːnd), *v.* Also 5-7 **demaund** (o). [a. F. *demandeur* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *demandar*, It. *dimandare*): *L. demandare* to give in charge, entrust, commit (f. *DE* I. 3 + *mandare* to commission, order), in mod. L. = *poscere* to demand, request (Du Cange).

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of *entrusting* or *committing* to any one a duty to be performed, of *charging* a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of *requiring* its performance of him, or *authoritatively requesting* him to do it. Hence the notion of *asking* in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (repr. the *L.* dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to demand a thing simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for: *a thing.

1. *trans.* To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

[1292 *BRITTON* vi. iv. § 16 Si..le pleintif se profe et demaunde jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recouera seisine de sa demaunde, et le teneant remeindra en la merci.] 1489 *CAXTON* *Faytes of A.* III. xiv. 109 Hys heyre myght haue an action for to demaunde the hoi payment of hys wages. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande. 1594 *R. CROMFORD* *L'Authentic des Courts* 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should.. demaund delivery of the prisoner. 1628 *COKE* *On Litt.* 127 a, He shall defend both the wrong and the force, & demand the judgement if he shall be answered. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed..four shillings and foure pence. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* in *Phoenix* (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 463 The peace officer..demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 *MIVART* in *Eclectic Mag.* Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* II. i. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 161 P. 9 The constable..demanded to search the garrets. 1834 *L. RITCHIE* *Wand. by Seine* 40 The diocese of Paris..had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones..should be returned to their care.

2. *spec. in Law.* To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. *DEMAND* *sb.* 3 and *DEMANDANT* 1.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 That the demandant in every such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* ix. 18 b, If the demandant or plaintiffe hanging his writt wylle entre in to the thyng demaunded his wryt shal abate. 1628 *COKE* *On Litt.* 127 b, Demandant, *pleur*, is hee which is actor in a real action because he demaundeth lands, etc. 1783 *BACON* *Comm.* (ed. 9) II. App. xviii, Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demaundeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messages.

3. To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention. † But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (*esp.* in transl. from French, etc.). Const. of or from a person.

1484 *CAXTON* *Curial* 15, But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by texample of me. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* 236 When Piers Cleret had paid the pencion to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquittance, for his discharge. 1600 *E. BLOUNT* tr. *Conestaggio* 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King. 1632 *J. HAYWARD* tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 108 He was to intreate his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 *HOARES* *Leviath.* III. li. 255 They demaunded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1812 *MAR. EDGEMORTH* *Vicarian* xi, The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 *BOWEN*

Virg. Æneid II. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

b. with object expressed by *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1534 *L.D. BERNERS* tr. *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compe of the people. 1600 *E. BLOUNT* tr. *Conestaggio* 242 They demaunded secretly..to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service. 1754 *HUME* *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 304 Anselm..demanded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him. 1769 *GOLDSM.* *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Two ruffians..demanded to speak with the king. 1798 *Invasion* II. 232 He..demanded to speak with Sherland.

c. *absol.*

1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxii, Whan I had so obeyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet wyl sayd: You haue demaunded well and worthily. 1597 *SHAKS.* *Lover's Compl.* 149 Yet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 21 Those girls of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny if they demand.

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) to (a person). [—Fr. *demandeur* *à*.] *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON* *G. de la Tour* Dv j, Of whiche god shalle aske and demaunde to them accomr the day of his grete Judgement. c 1500 *Melusine* 134 The kinge receuyed hym moche benyngly and demaunde to hym som tydynes.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1650 *FULLER* *Pisgah* II. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice. 1848 *C. BRONTE* *J. Eyre* xxiv, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demanded St. John.

6. *fig.* Said of things: a. To call for of right or justice; to require.

[1292 *BRITTON* I. ix. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit; dont acun demaund jugement de mort, et acun amission de membre [etc.]] 1703 *Pope* *Thebais* 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 *COWPER* *Lett.* 3 Oct. 1, Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 *J. GILBERT* *Chr. Ateneum* vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 *FREE-MAN* *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed.

b. To call for or require as necessary; to have need of.

1748 *F. SMITH* *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* I. 145 Keep the Water..from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it. 1855 *BAIN* *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres. 1878 *MORLEY* *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 Government..more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

** a person for or to do a thing.

† 7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. for (a thing); to require (a person) to do a thing. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW* *Trav.* 2. 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold. 1652 *J. WADSWORTH* tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 222 He demaunded the Catalanes to receive, and acknowledg him their King. 1746-7 *SWIFT* *Gulliver* I. iii. 49 After they were read, I was demaunded to swear to the performance of them. 1795 *Cicely* I. 37 He demaunded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

** *intrans.*

† 8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to call urgently for. *Obs.*

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS* *Huon* ix. 208 Huon approchyd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the parnone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Learn* III. ii. 65 Which euen but now, demaunding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 *R. COBINGTON* tr. *Justine* 200 To free himself of it, he demaunded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told: *a thing.

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

[1292 *BRITTON* I. v. § 9 Qe il verite dirrout de ceo qe ham les demaundera de par nous.] 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Then the priest shall demaunde the name of the child. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Lucr.* Arg't, They..finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demaunded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 *E. BLOUNT* tr. *Conestaggio* 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realm. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her bosome. 1818 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Islam* III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1859 *TENNISON* *End* 193 And Guinevere..desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.

1494 *FARVAY* *Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Ye fader..I demaunded of Ragan, the seconde daughter, how ye loued hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaunding & enquiring, where is he y^e is borne the kyng of y^e lewes. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 226 She demaunded how her Uncle the French king did. 1645 *Sir E. Hony* *Curry-combe* 80 You should rather demand from him What likeness there is between 34 and 42. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* xiv, The old gentleman..most respectfully demaunded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 *M. PATRISON* *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 All the members demaunded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

† 10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 16 Which demaundeth a questyon. 1707 *NORTHROOK* *Dicing* (1843) 62 Saye on.. what you haue to demaunde, and I will answer you. 1602 *FULBECKE* *1st Pt. Parall.* 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demaund another. 1605 *BACON* *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.

* a person (as to a thing).

† 11. To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (of, how, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* (R.). And me demanded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was. c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 18 She..demanded him how he felte him self and how he ferde. a 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 85 I demand thee not thereof. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. vi. 92 When we haue supp'd Wee'll mannerly demand thee of thy Story. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* I. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?

b. without extension.
1490 *CANTON How to Die* 11 Yf there be none to demande hym, he oughte to demande hymselfe. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.
c. in passive.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 Demanded by Pharaon of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 277 They were demanded why they departed. 1635 *SIBBES Soul's Confl.* Pref. (1638) 9 Philip..being a long time prisoner..was demanded what upheld him all that time. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* Parl. I. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors..been demanded these few questions. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

*** *intrans.* 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry.
a. of, † at the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1362 *WYCLIF Bible, Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 The saueour..askynge of questionis of the lawe, more techeth, whil he prudently demandeth [1388 while he askith wisely questionis]. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 14 The souldyours lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayynge; and what shall we do? 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 205 The king..helde her still by the right hande, demaunding right gently of her estate and businesse. 1588 *KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at me what sal I answer? 1611 *BIBLE Job* xlii. 4 Heare..I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou dost demand.

Hence *Demand'd ppl. a.*
1552 in *HULOET*. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1815 *MARY PILKINGTON Celebrity* III. 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

Demandable (dĕmā'ndāb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be demanded or claimed.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 62 We did no lesse..in the behalfe of our countrie, then of dutie was demandable. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demandable. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) III. 416, £2000..demandable at two days' warning. 1720 *Lond. Gas. No.* 5894/3 The..Interest..shall be demandable by the Bearers. 1818 *CAUSK Digest* (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable. 1884 *SIR R. BAGGALLAY in Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 472 A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

Demandant (dĕmā'ndānt), [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) *demandant* (15th c.), sb. use of pr. ppl. of *demandeur* to DEMAND.] One who demands.

1. *Law.* a. *spec.* The plaintiff in a real action; b. *gen.* a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

[1344 *Act 28 Edw. III.* c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandantz ne deivent estre restitutes—transit, wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 The Demandants should not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their action. 1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 The demandant or playntiff in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction..and the Demandants replied. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b. Demandant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called playntiffe in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or playntiffs to the land. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 295 A sovereign government..may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demander.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliver himselfe of the importunitee of the demandant, then vpon deuotion or intente to make his will. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same. 1780 *BURKE Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice. 1888 *Co-operative News* 26 May '86 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interogates.
1656 *J. BOURNE Def. Scriptures* 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1826 *ISRAELI Viv. Grey* VI. vi. It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 *SVO. DOBELL Balder* Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

† **Demandate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. demandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND v. and -ATE.] *trans.* To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence *Demandated ppl. a.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiv. 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* II. i. 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority.

Demandative, a. *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. demandāre* to DEMAND + -ATIVE.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

1820-27 *BENTHAM Judicial Proc.* xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 Statements, demandative or defensive.

† **Demandee**, *demandé*, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] One of whom a question is demanded.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 205 Allowing a competent space of time between the demand and the answer: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demandee time to think of an answer.

Demander (dĕmā'ndā), [f. DEMAND v. + -ER. Cf. *F. demandeur* (13th c.).] One who demands.

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull..and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demander was the mother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Unto none of the foresayde demanders wold he neuer geue her in marriage. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prof.* I. iv. § 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of payment. 1754 *JOHNSON Life of Cave*, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right.

† 2. One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* xviii. 146 The demander of the question. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Camfo di Fior* 157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here..O what a troublesome demander. 1624 *LOCKE Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 304 The Majority..shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1620 *CAREW (J.)*, And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity..may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1885 *J. BONAR Mathus* II. i. 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

† **Dema'nderess**, *Obs.* [a. *F. demanderesse*, fem. of *demandeur*: see prec.] A female demandant.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Demanderesse*, a demaundersse, a woman that is a Plaintiff or Petitioner. 1828 *WEBSTER, Demaunders.*

Demanding (dĕmā'nding), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb DEMAND.

1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Demaunding of counsaile, consultation. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C, Moderate demaundings and accustomed requestes. 1642 *Protests of Lords* I. 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

Dema'nding, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That demands. Hence *Dema'ndingly adv.*, in a demanding manner, as a demandant.

1873 *L. WALLACE Fair God* v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demanding?

Demane, *obs. Sc. f. DEMENT v.* 1, to treat, etc.

Demarcate (dĕmā'kāt), v. [Back-formation on DEMARCATION; see -ATE³: cf. *Sp. and Pg. demarcar*.] *trans.* To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or distinguish from; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. a. *lit.* in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits..appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here. 1882 *St. James's Gas. Apr.* The region thus demarcated is..the only part of Wales described..in Domesday. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 11/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. *fig.* in reference to other than spatial limits.

1858 *LEWES Sea-Side Stud.* 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 *Alteumum* 20 Jan. 79 Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence *Demarcated, Demarcating ppl. adjs.*

1840 *GLADSTONE Ch. Princ.* 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. xxi. § 169 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

Demarcation (dĕmā'kāt'jən). Also *demarcatō*, n. of action from *demarcar* to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. *de* = DE I. 3 + *marcar* to MARK. So *F. démarcation* (1752 in *Hatzf.*), from Spanish. First used of the *linha de demarcação* (Pg. *linha de demarcação*) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr. *line of demarcation*.

a. *lit.* (a) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies.

The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (174 to an equatorial degree) west of these Isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete *Viajes* II. 121.)

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Line of Demarcation*, or Alexandrian Line. 1760-78 *tr. Finis & Ulton's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a

course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 *SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev.* II. 6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(b) of other lines dividing regions.

1801 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* xi. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 *W. IARVING Knickerb.* (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed..between Phœnicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch.

b. *fig.*

1776 *BENTHAM Fragm. Govt.* iv. § 36 Wks. I. 290 These bounds the supreme body..has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is..not easily definable. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxvii. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 196/2 A strange demarcation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

Demarch (dĕmā'k), [ad. *L. demarchus*, a. Gr. *δημαρχος* governor of the people, president of a deme, f. *δημος* district, deme, common people + *ἀρχός* leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedæmonia, the Ephors: at Athens, the Demarches. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the demarch. 1884 *J. T. BENT in Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

¶ **Démarche** (dĕmā'rʃ). (In mod. Dicts. demarch.) [a. *F. démarche* (15-16th c. in *Hatzf.*), vbl. sb. f. *démarcher* (12th c.) to march, f. *dé* = L. *DE* I. 3 + *marcher* to MARCH. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action.

1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* p. v. As much deceived as those are that..expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 *TEMPLE Let. Ld. Treas.* Wks. 1731 II. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen..I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France. 1721 *Collect. Lett. in Lond. Jnl.* x. (T.), Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches. 1885 *L. MALET Col. Elderby's Wife* III. viii. 139 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her demarche had been a wise or a foolish one.

Demarchy (dĕmā'rkī). [ad. *L. demarchia*, a. Gr. *δημαρχία* the office of a DEMARCH: see -Y.] The office of a demarch; a popular government. The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

1642 *BRIDGE Wounded Cured* c 1.9 Such..were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedæmonia..or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroys Monarchie.

† **Demar'k, demar'que**, v.¹ *Obs.* [a. *F. démarquer* to deprive of its mark or marks, f. *dé*, *des* (DE I. 6) + *marquer* to mark. Cf. DISMARK.] *trans.* To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might demar'que and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation (as rebellion).

Demark (dĕmā'rk), v.² [Deduced from DEMARCATION after *mark* vb.: cf. *Sp. and Pg. demarcar* and DEMARCARTE.] = DEMARCARTE.

1834 *H. O'BRIEN Round Towers Ireland* 242 Nor are their [myriads of ages'] limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented..legislators, Moses himself. 1883 *F. HALL in (N. Y.) Nation* XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits..such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country.

Demar'tialize, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE II. 1 + MARTIAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of warlike character or organization.

1882 *W. E. BAXTER Winter in India* xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and dematerialized.

Dematerialize (dĕmā'tīr'riālīz), v. [f. DE II. 1 + MATERIAL a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b. *intr.* To become dematerialized. Hence *Dematerialized ppl. a.*, -izing *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, *Dematerialization*.

1884 *H. SPENCER in 19th Cent.* Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct. The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* X II. 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

Demath, dial. var. of DAY-MATH.

1559 *Lanc. Wills* III. 125 One demathe of heyr. 1820 *WILBRAHAM Gloss. Dial. Chesh.*, *Demath*, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre. the Demath bears [the proportion] of 32 to 303 to the statute acre. 1887 *DARLINGTON South*

Chesh. Gloss. s. v., We speak of a 'five-demath' or a 'seven-demath'.

Demaund(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

Demay, obs. var. of DISMAY v.

† **Demayn**, short for PAIN-DEMAINE (*panis dominicus*), bread of the finest quality: see DEMEINE. **Demayn** e, obs. f. DEMEINE v.¹, DEMESNE.

Domd, -on, obs. f. *demmed*, from DEEM v.

† **Deme**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *déma*, 1-2 *déma*, 2-3 *deme*. [OE. *déma*, *déma* = OHG. *tuomo*, Gothic type *dōmja*:-OTeut. *dōmjon*-, f. *dōm*- judgement, doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [I.] 6 Forðon god doema is. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 þe helend is alles monnes dema. c 1205 *LAV.* 9634 Þerof he was deme & duc foule yere. c 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker deme!

Deme (dīm), sb.² [ad. Gr. *δήμος* district, township.]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece: A commune.

[1628 Hoanas *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of those that are called *Demoi*.] 1833 *Trialwall in Philol. Mus.* II. 290 The procession . . . is supposed to take place in the deme of Diceopolis. 1838 — *Greece* II. 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called *demes*, each containing a town or village, as its chief place. 1874 *MAHAFY Soc. Life Greece* xii. 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnian deme. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 542 (*Greece & her Claims*) Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2. *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent colonies of cells.)

1883 P. GORDON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/s The term colony, corn, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order. *Ibid.* 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a monad-deme integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, these forming *triad-demes*, etc.

Deme, obs. form of DEEM v., DIME.

† **Demean**, sb. *Obs.* Also 5 *demene*, 6 *demayne*. [f. DEMEAN v.¹]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene she is. 1534 *MORR on the Passion Wks.* 192/a For which demene, besyde y^e sentence of deith conditionally pronounced . . . god . . . declared after certeyne other punishments. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 40 Another Damsell . . . That was right fayre and modest of demayne. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater* III. iv. You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for yore fair demean. 1694 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 2 She was a Virgin of severe demean. c 1756 G. WEST *On Travelling* (R.). These she . . . would shew, With grave demean and solemn vanity.

2. Treatment (of others).

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. vi. 18 All the vile demean and usage bad, With which he had those two so ill bestad.

Demean (dīmēn), v.¹ Forms: 4-5 *demeyn*(e), *demein*(e), 4-6 *demene*, (5 *demene*, *dymene*), 4-6 (chiefly *Sc.*) *demane*, 4-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) *demayn*(e), *demaine*(e), 5 *demesne*, 5-7 *demeane*, 6 *demean*. [a. OF. *demenier* (in Ch. de Roland 11th c.), also *deminier*, -*maner*, -*moner* (pres. t. *il demaine*, *demaine*) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc., *se demener* to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr. *demenar*, It. *dimenare*, a Romanic deriv. of DE- pref. + *menare*, F. *mener* to lead, conduct, etc.:—L. *ministrare*, orig. (= *ministrari*) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference, ships, men, etc. The *demaine*, *demane* forms, found chiefly in *Sc.*, are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form *demeine*, *demaine*. *Demesne* is taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

† 1. *trans.* To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc.); to manage, deal with, employ. *Obs.*

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 167 Thaz hy(t) be thori senne demeyned. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Scheo . . . well coude demeyne richesse. c 1440 *LYDG. Secres* 4 Alle his Emprynes demeynd wern and lad lly thavys. . . Of Aristotiles witt and providence. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. vi. 312 Cristis . . . absteynyng fro temporal vnmovable possessions lettith not preestis for to men take . . . and weel demene into gode visis. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* iv. 19 For to demeanche this to effecte. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxxxv. 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse. 1539 *MORR Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/2 Euen for his riches alone, though he demened it neuer so wel. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Lavu* (1636) 21 These vses being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 *MILTON Arrop.* (Arb.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

† b. To lead (one's life, days).

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* IV. ii. (1483) 59 How they demenen the dayes of their lyues.

† c. To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth, etc.). *Obs.* (= ME. *lead* in same sense.)

[Cf. Cotgr. *demener le duel de*, to lament, or mourne fur; *demener joye*, to rejoyce, make merrie, be glad.]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentillesse, Can

yvel demene his distresse. c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iv. 21 Suffering theym to demayne theire rewtith and complayntes. 1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* III. 31 There was great myrt demeaned at Rome after these newes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned joie ynough. 1607 *HEV-wood Woman Killed* v. iv. With what strange vertue he demeanes his greefe.

† d. To produce, or keep up (a sound). *Obs.* [So in OF.]

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 407/s The leuys of the trees demened a swete sounde whiche came by a wynde agreable.

† 2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1300 *A. Alis*. 663 The fyve him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bridle [=bridle]. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 456 What knyght . . . coude best his crafte For to demene wel his shafte. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fenn* 959 Lo, le it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gouernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

† 3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct, rule, govern, control. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 366 The kyng . . . Was enterit in the land of spayne, All hailit the cuntre till [de]manche. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kyng . . . Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hym selfene. c 1440 *Genydes* 4622 I am your child, demene me as ye list. c 1470 *HAWARD Chron.* cxi. li. [He gave] Jerusalem to Henry. . . With all Surry [= Syria], to have and to demaine. 1513 *MORR in Grafton Chron.* II. 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demean and gouerne the king at their pleasure.

† 4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way. b. *esp.* (chiefly in *Sc.* writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1582 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Merchantz demyns . . . [shall] be well and honestly intreated and demeaned. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 681 Cause have I none . . . To quite them ill, that me demaend so well. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3684/s The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary . . . Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argyle to be Execute to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason. 1685 *Argyll's Declar.* in *Crookshank Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1751) II. 316 (Jam.) Demeaning and executing them . . . as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 609 Full dyspittfully Thair fais demanit thaim rycht strately. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 238/2 In the forma of fyft of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L. *feriatu* and *perducatur*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* IX. viii. 52 Sall I the se demaunt on sik wys? 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. vii. 39 That mighty man did her demene With all the evill termes, and cruell meane, That he could make. c 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1846-6) III. 69 Putt a barrel of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

† 5. To deal, distribute, hand over. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demenynd and yoven . . . to pore peple. c 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demean unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

6. *refl.* [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oneself (in a specified way). The only existing sense: cf. DEMEANOUR.

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 3651 So Beues demeneide him þat dai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 557 Bot I leift nocht þane myne syned, Bot me demayntyn at I dyd are. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* I. xv. (1859) 12, I have none experience of wysedom, how my selue to demene. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 731 Demene you lich a maid With shamefast drede. 1530 *PALSGR.* 511/s, I demene, or behave my selfe. . . Je me porte . . . Je me demayne. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 349 Your subiects have lovynge demained themselves unto you. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* IV. iii. 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad, Else would he neuer so demean himselfe. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. i. 43 So well he demained himselfe in this businesse. 1680 *NORRIS Hierocles* 31 We should . . . demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1712 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. i. iii. 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1821 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXV. 305 No man who engaged in the rebellion demained himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trals.* I. 109 The Prince Borghese certainly demains himself like a kind and liberal gentleman.

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Radclon's Answ. Osor.* 350 b margin, How will demaneth itselfe passively and actively. 1644 *MILTON Arrop.* (Arb.) 35 To have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeaneth themselves as in many. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 287 In as well of its relations it [hydrogeol] demans itself so much like a metal, that [etc.].

† c. with an object equivalent to the *refl.* pronoun. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 81 Hou scho demanyt hir flesche, Til [=while] saule & body to-gydir vye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3923 Troilus . . . demenynt well his maners & be mesure wrought. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* I. ii. How doth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decorum which [etc.].

† d. *absol.* (Cf. BEHAVE 3.) *Obs.*

1703 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 206 How to demean towards them, least there should be any alterations in their tempers. 1703 *Rules of Civility* ix. How we are to demean at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.

† 7. *pass.* To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself: = *prec.* sense. *Obs.* Cf. DEMEANED.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 229, I wald ga se . . . how my men demanit are. c 1450 *Merlin* 79 We pray you to yeve us counseile . . . how we myght beste be demened in this matere. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of . . . glory.

¶ 8. *app.* To bear or have in mind; to remember. *Obs.* (? Associated or confused with MEAN v.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1163 [A marshal] When-soever youre sovereyn a feast make shall, demene what estates shalle site in the hall. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 625 But it is to demean and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 336 In *Babees Bk.* (1868) 87 Then gye good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demean.

Demean (dīmēn), v.² [f. DE- I. 1 + MEAN a., prob. after *debase*: cf. also BEMEAN v.³]

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of DEMEAN v.¹ in certain constructions, such as that of quot. 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot. under the sense 'debase'.) It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c. quot. (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful. Quot. 1751 in sense 5 shows how in certain contexts *demean* may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzward Hall in (*New York Nation*, May 7, 1891.)

1. *trans.* To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1603 R. ASBOT *Kingdom of Christ* 5 (L.) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned jenseath all kingly state. 1715 *JANE BARKEE Exilius* I. 59 By it [jealousy] we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 120 The Author [is] demean'd, if not actively and passively ridicul'd. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. iii. 36 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty. 1866 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 106 There is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill.

2. *esp. refl.* To lower or humble oneself.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides. It will cut off all debates about ceremonies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here. 1780 *Lett. fr. Miss's Trul.* (1722) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension. c 1751 *DODRIDGE Fam. Expos.* § 169 (T.) It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet]; nor can I bear to see thee demean thyself thus. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xviii. 140 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle. 1828 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* VI. (1856) 40 It was, of course, Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. 1876 *BLACK MADCAP V.* xxix. 260 Could a girl so far demean herself as to ask for love?

b. *Const.* to or to do (what is beneath one).

1764 *FOOTR Mayor of G.* II. ii. Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee! 1767 S. PATEBSON *Another Trav.* I. 427 This lesser philosophy engagingly demans itself to all characters and situations. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 551 They would not demean themselves to submit to this sort of paltry tutelage.

† **Demean**, a. *Obs.* [app. an extended form of *mean* adj.; perh. from confusion of *mesne*, *demesne*.] Of middle position, middle-class, middling.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 38a Y am her bote a demeyne knyt of þe realm of fraunce [orig. *draft* Y am her a meyne kny3t].

Demean, **Demeane**, earlier forms of DEMESNE.

† **Demeanance**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *demeaunce*. [f. DEMEAN v. + -ANCE. Prob. formed in Anglo-Fr.] Demeanour, behaviour.

1486 *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 48 A graduate of the Universite of Cambridge, with record under the seal of the same Universite testifying his demeanance there. c 1520 *SKELTON Bailettes Wks.* I. 25 Demure demeanaunce, womanly of porte. 1532 W. WALTER *Guiscard & S.* (1597) B ij, Your vertuous talke and carefulle demeanance. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Sol.* I. II. lxxxvii, Fair replying with demeanance mild.

† **Demeanant**, a. *Obs.* In 5 *demeaunt*.

[ad. OF. *demenant*, pres. pp. of *demenier*: see DEMEAN v.¹ and -ANT I. Cf. F. *demener marchandise*, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 None other cizen withyn the seid cite demeanaunt. *Ibid.* 393 No cizen resident withyn the cite and demeanaunt.

Demeaned (dīmēnd), ppl. a. [f. DEMEAN v.¹ + -ED.] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN v.¹ 7.

14.. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 1051 For so demeyned she was in honeste, That navised noping hir astere. c 1450 *Merlin* 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demened. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 Wilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* III. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned!

Demeaning (dīmēnin), vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.* + -ING I.]

† 1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc. 1429 in *Rymer Federa* (1750) X. 426 In Demesnyng of the which Tretie. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 The reule, demesnyng, and governance . . . of the Kinges persone. c 1440 *Genyrydes* 2052 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 177 They see clerely, after the demenyng of goddes sufferance, al thyghes that were to come.

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour. *Obs.* exc. in *demeaning of oneself*, comporting oneself.

14.. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 750 Hie sad demening, of wil not variable. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 For cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* To Rdr., The particular affairs of men . . . and their demeaning of themselves when [etc.]. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 66 Other misgovernances, and unruly demeanings.

Demean'ing, ppl. a. [f. Demean v.² + -ING 2.]

That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc. 1880 *Dorothy* 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to him! 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones...beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

Demeanour (dēmī'nər). Forms: 5-7 *demeanure*, 6-er, (-ewr, 7-eure), 6-9 -our, -or, (6-oure); also 6 *demen-, demeinour, demain-, demaner*, 6-7 *demanour*, (6 *demesner, demesasure*, 7 *demesnour*). [A derivative of Demean v.¹, app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation: the corresponding OF. words are *demenement, demené, demene*. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally -ure, OF. -eüre = -L. -ātura, as in *armour*, or the Fr. -er of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in *demurrer, disclaimer, dinner, supper, user*, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr. words like *honour, favour*, etc., and -or (favoured in U.S.) a further alteration of this after *honor, favor*. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with *a* and *pl.* 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 The kynge disceynge this demeanure of Andragius. 1535 *Fisher's Wks.* (1876) 429 His shameful demainer. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Mayntenance, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1550 *Crowley Way to Wealth* 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behaviour towards thy neighbour, what shalt thou be founde...in thy demaners to God ward? 1634-5 *Brereton Trav.* (1844) 157 The Junior Lodge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 *Bramhall Just Vind.* iv. 59 Unless they would give caution by oath for their good demeanour. 1677 E. Smith in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsbury's demanours. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* i. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanour on earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. *Obs. rare.* 1681 *Trial S. College* 20 You cannot think we can give a privilege to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 *Fisher's Fun. Sermon*. Cress Richmond Wks. (1876) 292 In favour, in wordes, in gesture, in every demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women...and counterfeiting some like demanor to the apparell wherein they were disguised. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Pliant demeanour pacifies great offences. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 59 With Goddesh-like demanour forth she went. c. 1820 S. Rogers *Italy*, Gd. St. Bernard 9 Two dogs of grave demanour welcomed me. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* i. 1. ii. 71 The Turks...are...remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demanour.

† 3. Treatment of any one. *Obs.* 1548 *Hall Chron.* 200 b, They were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. Good men lamented this ungodly demanour.

† 4. Management, direction. *Obs.* 16... *Milton* (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust...to the demanour of every grown man.

Demeasne, obs. form of DEMESNE.

Demegoric (dēmī'gorik), a. [ad. Gr. δημηγορικ-ός, f. δημηγόρος popular orator, f. δήμος common people + ἀγορεύειν to harangue.] Of or pertaining to public speaking.

189a J. B. Bury in *Fortin. Rev.* 651 The controversy...is, like most other controversies of the day...carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

Demeigne, demeine, obs. ff. DEMESNE.

† **Demeine**. *Obs.* Also demayn, -demaïne. [Short for PAIN-DEMAINE, AF. pain demaine, L. panis dominicus, i.e. 'Lord's bread': see DEMESNE.] Bread of the finest quality.

1288 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxxvii, Three soppes of demayn...For to cumford his brayne. 1859 *Riley Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. p. lxvii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as Demeine or lords' bread.

Demein(e), obs. form of Demean v.¹

Demelaunce, obs. form of DEMI-LANCE.

† **Démêlé** (dēmē'le). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest, debate; cf. *démêler* to disentangle, disengage, f. *des-, de-* (DE-I. 6) + *mesler, mêler* to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate, contention, quarrel.

1661 *Evelyn Land. Swed. Amb. Diary* (1892) II. 437 During this demêlé...a bold and dextrous fellow...cut the ham-strings of 2 of them. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xxii, At the risk of a demêlé with a cook. 1834 *Greville Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) III. xxiii. 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh demêlé with Russia.

† **Deme'ile**, v. *Obs.* [A derivative of MELL v., or OF. *mesler, meller* to mix; OF. *desmeller, -meller* was to disperse, f. *des-, de-* = L. *dis-* + *mesler, mêler* to mix.] *trans.* To mix, mingle. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, A vestement...with myn armes and my wyffes demellede to gedder.

† **Demember**, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *démembrer* (OF. *desm-*), or med.L. *dēmembreare*, var. of *dismembreare* to DISMEMBER, f. L. *de-, dis-* (see DE-I. 6) + *membrum* limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225 Quhere any man happinis to be slane or demembris within the Realme. c. 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 47 Be ressonn of the pane of deith, or demembris.

Hence **Demem'brer**; **Demem'bring** *vbl. sb.*

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembris. 1566 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* c. 50. 91 b heading, Anent slauchter or demem'bring.

Demembration (dēmembre'fən). [ad. med. L. *dēmembra-tion-em*, n. of action f. *dēmembreare* to DISMEMBER: see prec. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (Godef.)] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*.)

1597 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* § 28 heading, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive; and of Demembration. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj. Treat.* 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slaughter. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1857 *Jeffreys Roxburghshire II.* iv. 269 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Turnbills. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Demembration*...is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

fig. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

† **Demembre**, *Her.* [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1797-51 in *Chambers Cyc.*

Demenaunt, obs. form of DEMAINEANT.

† **Demency**. *Obs.* Also -cie, -sy. [ad. L. *dementia* madness, f. *dēmens, -ment-em* out of one's mind, f. DE-I. 6 + *mens* mind. Cf. F. *démence* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. Madness; infatuation.

152a *Skelton Why not to Court* 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demency. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Theis.* (1629) 225 Saint Paul...imputes to them no lesse than frantick demency.

2. Med. = DEMENTIA. [tr. F. *démence* (Pinel).]

1858 *Copland Dict. Med.* II. 441 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1st Mania...2^d Melancholia...3^d Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **Demend**. *Obs.* [OE. *dēmend*, f. pr. pple. of *dēman* to DEEM.] A judge.

Beowulf 364 Metod hie ne cūþon, dæda demend. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 For þat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wraððe.

Demene, obs. form of DEMAINE v., DEMESNE.

Dement (dēmēt), a. and sb. [a. F. *dément* adj. and sb., ad. L. *dēmens, dēmēt-em* out of one's mind, f. DE-I. 6 + *mens, mentem* mind.]

A. adj. Out of one's mind, insane, demented. *Obs. or arch.*

1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* III. 290 With mind dement vneis scho nicht sustene The words. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

B. sb. A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

1888 H. A. [Smith] *Darwin* 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 *Mercier Sanity & Ins.* xv. 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

Dement (dēmēt), v.¹ [ad. L. *dēmētare* to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. *dēmēter*, Godef.), f. *dēmens, dēmētem*, DEMENT a.] *trans.* To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.

1545 *Jove Exp. Dan. v.* (R.) He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent persuasions. 1550 *Bale Apol.* 80 Minysters of Sathan, whych thus seke to demente the symple hartes of the people. a. 1662 *Baillie Lett.* II. 255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree. 1703 D. Williamson *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy they demented. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence **Dementing** *ppl. a.*

1877 *Miss Yonge Cameos Ser.* III. xxxi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

Dement, v.² *rare* -1. [a. F. *déméntir*, in OF. *desmentir*, f. *des-, de-* (DE-I. 6) + *mentir* = L. *mentiri* to lie.] *trans.* To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.

1824 H. S. Wilson *Stud. Hist.* 330 With firmness, she demented and disproved the lie.

† **Dementate**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmētāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.

1640 *Intentions of Armie Scott.* 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 1 Raving and dementate Persons.

Dementate (dēmētāt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] = DEMENT v.¹ ? *Obs.*

1521 *Burton Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 44/1 *Daphnis insana*, which had a secret quality to dementate. 1664 H. More *Nyst. Inig.* 566 To...inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruin. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat. v.* 107, I speak not here of men demented with wine. 1829 *Southey Sir T. More* (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World...dementates.

Hence **Dementated** *ppl. a.* = DEMENTATE a., DEMENTED; **Dementating** *ppl. a.*

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd...by their being drunk. 1726 *De For Hist. Devil* i. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 419 Some...seem to have been perfectly dementated.

Dementation (dēmētā'fən). [ad. med. L. *dēmētation-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

1617 *Donne Sermon*. cxxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly...they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 *Baxter Cath. Commun.* (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul I.* 610 note, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is...judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 *Gladstone in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† **Dementative**, a. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmētare* + -IVE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

Demented (dēmētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEMENT v. + -ED 1; corresp. to L. *dēmētātus* DEMENTATE.] Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

1644 J. Maxwell *Sacr. Regnum Maj.* 105 Who can be so demented, as...to runne the hazard of total ruine. 1706 *De For Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 243 All their demented lunatic tricks. 1838 *Scott F. M. Perth* xii, Is the man demented? 1885 J. Pavn *Talk of Town* II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

b. Affected with dementia.

1858 *Copland Dict. Med.* II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away...by illusions and hallucinations...the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything. 1878 J. R. Reynolds *Syst. Med.* II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished. 1883 *Quain Dict. Med. s.v. Dementia*, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

Hence **Dementedly** *adv.*, **Dementedness**.

1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 365/4 Those behind...hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness.

Dementholize, -ed: see DE-II. 1.

† **Dementia** (dēmēn'fiā). [L. n. of state from *dēmens, dēmēt-em*; see DEMENT a. First used to render the term *démence* of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. *Med.* A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 D. Davis tr. *Pinel's Treat. Insanity* 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism. 1840 *Tweedie Syst. Pract. Med.* II. 107 A state...which French writers after Pinel have denominated *démence*. English writers have translated this term into *dementia*. 1851 *Hooper Vade Mecum* (1858) 131 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy. 1874 *Maudsley Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

2. *gen.* Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 130 Emissaries...succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† **Dementie**, sb. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dementie* (1587 in Godef.) = mod.F. *démenti* giving of the lie, f. *déménir* = DEMENT v.²] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, *démenti* (démānt').) Hence † **Dementie v. trans.**, to give the lie to, belie; = DEMENT v.²

1594 *Saviolo Practice* II. V. ja, To come to the end of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie. *Ibid.* V. ja, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequently muste become Challenger. 1698 *Vanbrugh Prov. Wife* i. ii, The very looking-glass gives her the *démenti*. 1707 L. Raby in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 42 As for his Person, he did not deméntir [sic] v Description I had of him. 1771 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 8 May, I will run no risk of having a *démenti*. 1883 *Times* Dec. (Stanf.) That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *démenti*.]

Dementify, v. *rare.* [f. L. *dēmēt-em* DEMENT a. + -FY.] = DEMENT v.¹

1856 *Olmosted Slave States* 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

Demension, -tion, obs. forms of DIMENSION.

Demeore, ME. form of DEMUR *vb.* and *sb.*

Demephitize, v. *rare* -o. [f. DE-II. 1 + MEPIHT-IO + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence **Demephitization** (*Med. Repository*, cited *ibid.*).

Demer, obs. form of DEEMER, judge.

1510 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. E vj, A presumptuous...demer of other men.

Demere, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† **Demerge** (dēm'sɪdʒ), v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmergere* to plunge down into, submerge, f. DE-I. 1 + *mergere* to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. *de-*

mergier (14-15th c.)] *trans.* To plunge, immerse.

c.1610 *DONNE Wks.* 1839 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1669 *Boyle Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged.

Demerit (démérít, sb. [a. F. *démérite*, or ad. L. *dēmeritum*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmerēri* to merit, deserve, f. DE- I. 3 + *merēri* to deserve, *meritum* desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (DE- I. 6), hence med.L. *dēmeritum* fault, It. *demerito*, F. *démérite* (14th c. in Littré) 'desert, merit, deserting; also (the contrarie) a disservice, demerite, misdeed... (in which sense it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

†1. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in pl. Obs.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Your owne Wordes... that ye were not worthy... able for to governe for your owne Demerites. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in *Carter King's Coll. Chapel i.* 13 His most fearful and last done when every man shall... be examined and demed after his demerites. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos*, xxiv. 91 A mercifull god and piteous wille retribue hym lustely alle after his demerite. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 151 b. For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester. 1548 *Udall Erasmi Paraphr.* Luke 3 a. Your demerites are so ferre above all prayes of man. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* I. i. 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcus, shall Of his demerits rob Cominius. 1632 J. HAYWARD *ib.* *Biondi's Erotica* Ep. Ded. A iij b. Considering your known noble demerits, and princely courtesie. 1731 *GAY in Swift's Lett. Wks.* 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

†b. That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act. Obs.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* Pref. What thanks then... for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1655 M. CARTER *Non Rediv.* (1660) 8 The first achiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to *merit*. In later use, sometimes, deficiency or want of merit.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 77 iij. To assemble these fooles in one bande, and their demerites worthy to note. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xiv. 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Metelager & Atal.* 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1844) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know my own demerit. 1813 *DIXON W. Penn* xxvii. (1872) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit.

†b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in pl.) Obs.

1485 *Act in Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests... culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their bodies. 1494 *FABIAN VII.* 507 Some there were that for their demerities were aduiged to perpetual pryson. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit eftirfuar for his cruel demeritis. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lvi. There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherite.

c. *transf.* As a quality of things: Fault, defect. 1834 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 62 The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty. 1855 *SINGLTON Virgil* I. Pref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

†3. That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing); desert; punishment deserved. Obs.

1621 *CADRE Serm.* 12 But Ahab... had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found.

Demerit (démérít, v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēmerit*, ppl. stem of *dēmerēri* to deserve (see prec.); partly after F. *démériter* (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.]

†1. *trans.* To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good or evil; sometimes *spec.* the latter, and opposed to *merit*). Obs.

1538 J. HUSEE *Let. Vict.* Lisle 12 Jan. in *Lisle Papers* V. 19 The catiff... shall suffer such pains as he hath demerited. 1548 *Udall Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 5 If I have demerited any love or thanks. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Any matter or meane demeriting the fauour of God. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 570 Those that compose... Antidotes... think they demerit much praise. 1711 *Br. Wilson in Kible Life* ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence... as the nature of your crime hath demerit.

†b. To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.). Obs.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 25 They brought with them... to demerite the fauour of owne men great plentie of vytyties. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1653 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 96 Noblemen... sometimes to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight.

†c. To earn favour of (a person). Obs.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut VOL. III.

and lancee his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God: as workes of righteousness. a. 1656 *HALLS Gold. Rem.* (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meane Rank.

†2. To deprive of merit, to take away the merit of, disparage. Obs.

1576 *WOOLTON Chr. Manual* C iv. (L.), Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* I. i. My lofty widow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd 'T' accept my person, will be hence demerited.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be without. Obs. or arch.

1654 *COKINNE Dianca* III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doria demerited thy affections? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V. xxvii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour. 1865 *TRICH Synon. N. T.* § 47 (1876) 163 It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†4. *intr.* To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. Obs.

1664 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 122 The soules in Purgatory may merit and demerit; nor are sure yet of their saluation. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. ii. I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1687) I. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. a. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I. 96 For he was... the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

†b. *trans.* To earn or incur in the way of demerit. 1635 *SHELFORD Learned Disc.* 140 (T.) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented.

Demeritorious (démérítōriōs), a. [f. DEMERIT after *meritorious*: cf. F. *déméritoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy; opp. to *meritorious*.

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 92 Good works are meritorious to such as be victores and liue in this world; and likewise euill workes demeritorious. a. 1670 *HACKET Cent. Serm.* (1675) 290 The ill use of it. In those that perish is demeritorious. 1871 *ANASTASIA Wheel of Fortune* 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Science Ethics* 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is demeritorious.

†2. Failing to deserve, undeserving. Obs. rare.

a. 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xli. Some kind of endeavours are... as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence **Demeritoriously** *adv.*, according to ill-desert.

a. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Rom.* viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons... is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

†**Demerlayk.** Obs. Forms: 3 dweomerlak, -lac, 4 demorlayk, 4-5 demerlayk(e. [f. ME. *dweomer*]-OE. *dwimer* in *gedwimer*, -er, illusion, phantasm, *gedwimer* juggler, sorcerer + ME. *layk*, LAIK play, a. ON. *leikr* (=OE. *lāc*). Cf. DWEO-MERCRÆFT.] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery. c. 1205 *LAV. 270* pa sende Asscanius... After heom gend þat lond, þe cupen dweomerlakes song. *Ibid.* 11230 Tūhten to dæge mid drenchen oðer mid dweomerlache oðer mid steles bite. c. 1325 *E. Ælfr. P. B.* 1578 Deuinores of demorlaykes þat dremes cowle rede. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 414 All þis demerlayke he did bot be deuylls craftis.

†**Demerse** (dēmā's), v. Obs. [f. L. *dēmērs*, ppl. stem of *dēmērgēre*: see DEMERGE.] *trans.* To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. to B. Tytleman 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 *BOYLE Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 22 The Receiver was demersed under the water all this time. 1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behme's Theos. Philos.* 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God.

†**Demerse**, a. Bot. Obs. [ad. L. *dēmērsus*, pa. pple. of *dēmērgēre*.] = next.

1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* *Demersum folium*, a demerse leaf, frequent in aquatic plants.

Demersed (dēmā'st), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Plunged down, immersed. In Bot. (repr. L. *dēmērsus*): Growing beneath the water, submerged. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Demersed*, buried beneath water.

Demersion (dēmā'sjōn). Obs. or rare. [ad. L. *dēmersion-em*, n. of action from *dēmērgēre*: see DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.)] Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* II. v. (1739) 360 This Sinking and Demersion of buildings. 1797 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Demersion*, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Lignor. 1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Græca* I. x. 93 *Katoian* -vōn, demersion, or drowning in the sea. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* II. 507 He was... muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demersion.

Demersmerize, v. [f. DE- II. 1. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence **Demersmerizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Demersmerization**.

1855 *SPEDLEY Occult Sciences* 232 note, The eyelids... required to be set at liberty by the demersmerizing process. 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* II. 158 The demersmerizing reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 508/5 He will find it very difficult to demersmerize his subjects.

Demesne (dēmā'n, dēmā'n). Forms: 4-7 demeyn, -e, 4-8 demayn, -o, 5 demene, -eigne, 5-6 demelne, 6- demain(e, 6-8 demean(e, 7-8 demeeane, demesn, 7- demesne. [a. Anglo-F. *demeyne*, -eigne, -eigne, -ene, later *demesne* = OF. *demeine*, -aine, -oine, originally a subst. use of the adj. *demeniz*, *demeigne*, *demeine*, -aine, -oine, etc., belonging to a lord, seignurial, domantal, of the nature of private property, own, proper:—L. *domini-cus*, -um of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord; see in Du Cange *domini-cus* 'proprius', *dominicum* 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. *Demesne* is thus a differentiated spelling of the word DOMAIN, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was *dominium*, in med.L. it was often represented by *dominium*, or by *domanium*, a latinized form of the vernacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling *demesne* of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original s before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological t to indicate a long vowel), as in *mesne* = OF. *meien*, *nieen*, *meen*, mod. F. *moyen*; partly perhaps influenced by association with *mesne* itself, in 'mesne lord', or with *mesnie* = *mansiónata* bouse, household establishment. *Demesne* land was app. viewed by some as *terra mansiónatica*, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with *mensa*. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dēmā'n; but dēmā'n is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form *domain*.]

1. Possession.

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is *possession*, not *ownership* (= Roman *dominium*), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* became in mediæval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (Sir F. Pollock.)]

1. *Law.* Possession (of real estate) as one's own. Chiefly in the phrase to hold in *demesne* (*tenere in dominio*), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in pl. by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' (*tenere in seruitio*); if a held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

1292 *BRITTON* III. xv. § 1 Car en demeyne porroit estre tenuz terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est tenement qe chescun tient seueralment en fee. Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ce qe est tenu en seigneurie ou en service, ou en commun ouveks autres. *transf.* For in demeyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee. The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Romeyns... That was it [Britain] of Casbalan in to ber demeyns. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. iii. 290 Tho whiche thei holden in her owne demeyns. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we... hold them in demayn. 1570-6 *LAMBARD Peramb. Kent* (1826) 466 The Manor of Hethe... which the King now hath in demean. 1613 *DAVIES Why Ireland.* etc. (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England... he... gave not away whole shires and counties in demesne to any of his servitors. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. xiv. § 32 Had not some Laws of Provision now been made, England had long since been turned part of St Peters Patrimony in demean. 1675 *LYVESTER in Ormerod Cheshire* (1880) I. 11 The names of such towns... as Earl Hugh held in demaine at that time. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 8 A tierrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. In his demesne as of fee (in *dominio suo ut de feodo*): in possession as an estate of inheritance.

Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is *ut de feodo*, or *ut de feodo et jure*. (Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. of Deeds*, 1885, 571-2.) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, *Interp.* s.v. *Demaine*.

1292 *BRITTON* I. xxi. § 4 Terres... qe il ne avoient en lour demeyne cum de fee. *transf.* Which they held in their demesne as of fee. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 5 As gode... as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Preamble, [They] enteryd into the sayd Maors... & thereof were seased in ther demean as of Fee in Coparcenary. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Suche one was seised in his demesne as of fee. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 17 a, In his demesne as of fee, in *dominio suo ut in feodo*. 1642 *PERRINS Prof. Bk.* ix. § 612. 265 Ifce... died seised of the Land in his demesne as of fee.

c. In ancient demesne: see 4.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* Possession; dominion, power. c. 1300 *K. Als.* 7561 That soffred theodoyk Hirkon To have yn demayn oðir woman. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 675 Alsandre... That all the world weilded in his demeyne [i.e. demeyne, demeygne]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3310 To bidden me my thought refreyn, Which Love bath caught in his

demeysne. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeyn. 1508 *Will of Payne* (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffred me to haue in my demeyn in this worlde. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1801) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demayn, For service true. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* 1. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne.

II. A possession; an estate possessed.

3. An estate held in demesne: land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. a. In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i.e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. b. In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in Engl.* 223-4.) Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc.

[c. 1250 *BRACON IV. ix. § 5* Est autem Dominium, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & propriam, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice. Item dicitur Dominium Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestive & intemptive sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare. 1292 *BARTON I. xix. § 1* Queus demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counte. *transl.* What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands.] 1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xiv. 1* (Tollem. MS.), 'Prædium' is a felde oper demayn, bat an husbonde ordeyne for him selfe, and chesep tofore all oper. 1523 *FITZGERA. Surv.* 2 It is to be inquired how many felde are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in euery felde. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 32* The tenants... upon the demesnes of the said late manasteri. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 21 § 1* Noblemen... have imarked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demesnes. 1613 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof severall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor: the land considered apart from the service, is termed demesnes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenant at will. Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b, c. 1538 *LELAND Itin. I. 71* Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of exceeding pleasant Ground. 1623 *COCKERAM, Demaynes*, the Lords Manor house. 1670 *COTTON Esperton I. iii. 128* This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it. 1732 *SWIFT Proposal for Act of Parl. Wks.* 1841 II. 123 Applying 100 acres of... land that lies nearest his palace as a demesne for the convenience of his family. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. iv. A grassy demesne, which was called the Lower Park. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* VIII, Except on the demesne immediately around the house, the timber had been mismanaged. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* VII. 194 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the demesne in its vicinity.

d. *Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne*: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. *Demesne of the State, State demesne*: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4]. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abr. & Lim. Mon. x.* The Kyng off Fraunce myght not sumtyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordshippes, and oper patrimonie peculier, so much as myght the Kyng off England. a 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commo. Eng.* (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demesnes. 1580 *NORTH Fitzwiche* (1676) 684 Part also they [i.e. Romans] reserved to their State as a demesne. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah II. 57* Converting them into demesns of his Crown. 1668 *SYDNEY Disc. Govt.* III. § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demesnes of the Crown... cannot be alienated. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scott. I. iii. 226* These were part of the royal demesnes. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra I. 40* The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as a demesne of the State. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. II. § 6. 89* The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. *Ancient demesne*: a demesne possessed from ancient times; *spec.* the ancient demesne of the crown, i.e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in 1 Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in *tenants in or by ancient demesne*, to *plead ancient demesne*.

1292 *BARTON III. ii. § 12* Auncienes demeynes sont terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Couronne, en les queles demeynes demurent aunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feoff, et ceux sont nos fraunes tenants. *transl.* Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter, and these are free tenants. 1522 *Act 12 Hen. VIII. Stat. Ireland* (1621) 73 Any person... seized of lands... in fee simple, fee tail, or for terme of life, copyholde, and ancient demane. 1577 *HANMER Acc. Ecol. Hist.* (1619) 177 The sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were quite done away. 1651 *G. W. tr. Corvells Inst.* 94 The service of ancient Demesni is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesne is all that which was

immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 40 ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conquerour were held. 1820 in *Riddell's Surv. Devon App.* 17 Places... privileged, and free from Tax and Toll... some by ancient Demesne. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts. fig. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhel.* 18 b, Custome encrease thynge to be justly observed whiche nature hath appoynted.

5. By extension: a. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 A lond in be myddel hitwene be demeynes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 53 The Low-countries, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France. 1670 *COTTON Esperton I. 1. 3* Jane Albrete Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion... desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion. 1871 *BAOWING Balaustr.* 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually *pl.* estates, lands.

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 123 Borough townes with the Demaines of the same. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. III. v. 182* A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demaines. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines. 1607 *G. WILKINS Mis. Enforced Marriage* in *Hazl. Dodley IX. 473* Our demesnes lay near together. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase I. 104* By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby II. ii.* The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. fig. A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. II. i. 20* By her Fine foote, Straight leg, and Quieting thigh, And the Demesnes, that there Adiacent lie. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps. lxxxiii. 12* Annot. 416 These pastures and fat demesns of God. a 1821 *KEATS Sonna, Chapman's Homer*, One wide expanse... That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne [prime serene]. 1851 *NICHOL Archil. Heav.* 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so unclear.

† 7. *pl.* Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] Obs.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolver I. liii. 84* In this fall of their melted demesnes, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen come short of their wonted reuelling. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture I. i.* You know How narrow our demesns are. 1650 *W. BROUGH SACR. Princ.* (1659) 323 Can he want demesns that is such a Prince?

III. attrib. or as adj.

[The original OF. adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. 1292 *BARTON III. xx. § 3* Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—*transl.* Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g. *son assault demesne*, '[it was] his [the plaintiff's] own assault', the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for battery.

1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* II. 3 H. b/1 s.v. *Pleading*. In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas]: Not guilty, *Son assault demesne*, and the Statute of Limitations.]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3): demesnial.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII. IV. 634* We brynt theiis townes... with many oder by stendings, and demayn places. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past. I. i. 14* Excepting only the king's own demesne park. 1837 *T. STAPLETON Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xviii. Allowed to assart the demesne woods. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Extensive demesne farms are occupied... by the larger proprietors.

b. *esp.* in demesne lands, lands of a demesne.

14. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Hurb.* (1800) 44 Corne is sowne upon your demayn londis. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 19 § 2* Any the Demeane Landes commonly used or occupied with any such Mansion or Dwelling House. 1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 49 King William... caused a Survey-Booke to be made of all the Demeane Lands in England. 1710 *PRIOREUX Orig. Tithes* IV. 193 The Grant of Tithes was not only for the King's demain lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 *ARNOLD Later Hist. Rome* II. x. 275 The State never lost its right of re-entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants... ceased to occupy them. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

Demesnial (dĕmĕn'niāl, -mĕniāl), a. [f. DEMESNE, after *manorial*, etc.: see -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a demesne; domanial.

1857 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. II. 442* Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities... of the Carolingian Sovereigns.

† **Demesse**, v. Obs. rare. [f. *demess-*, ppl. stem of *demetere* to mow down, reap.] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp.* 315 Found in many fields when the segatives are demessed.

Demester, obs. f. DEMISTER, DEMPSTER.

Demetalize, **demetricize**: see DE-II. 1.

Demeter, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. DEMURE, etc.

Demeyn(e, obs. f. DEMEAN v. 1, DEMESNE.

Demi (dĕmi), sb., a., prefix. Also 5-6 dimi. [F. *demi*:-L. *dimidium* half: see DIMIDIATE.] The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in

the 15th c. attrib. in *Heraldry*, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v.) But *demi*- is now almost always hyphenated to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to adjs., and sometimes to verbs.)

A. As separate word. (Formerly also demy.)

I. *adj.* (or *adv.*) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now rare.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. 1]. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F. lii.* Cannons, double and demie. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Priuate Masse. 1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast. *Ibid.* 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. II. 377* From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June a/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand... In single demi wests there is an average turnover.

† II. as sb. A half. Chiefly ellipt. Obs. See also DEMY.

1501 *Will of Stoyll* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell called a Demye weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend* 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 *Bill of Fare in Pennant London* (1813) 562, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B. *Demi-* in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following:

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e.g. *demi-angel*, -figure, -forester, -horse, -lion, -man, -monk, -moor, -ram, -virgin, -wyvern; *demi-belt*, -phoen, -ship, etc.; *demi-vol*, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1826 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. B. v. a*, Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1882 *Academy Mon.* 513, 161 [Consecration] crosses... consisting of demi-angels holding shields. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 434 Two 'demi-belts pale-wise. *Ibid.* x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three 'demi-figures. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 68 A pair of... flower vases, with 'demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth... a 'Demy Lyon Rampant. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. xvii. § 2. 269* A 'demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 344 With an iron hook or 'demi-phoen ingrail'd within. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies II.* (1662) 209 A 'Demi-marine mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 *W. BOYS Hist. Sandwich* 797 The old seal of mayoralty [of Dover]... with four 'demi-ships conjoined with four demitions. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. xxi. § 11. 368* 'demi virgin, couped below the shoulders. 1857 *H. ARNSWORTH M. Clitheroe II. 277* A 'demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In *Costume*, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as † *demi-cap*, † *collar*, † *coronal*, † *gown*, -robe, † *shirt*, -train; † *demi-crown*, a coronet. See also DEMI-CEINT, -GIRDLE. 1568 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. (1619) 627/1 To see a foolish Courtier wear a 'demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. IV. 1* [Order of Coronation] Marquesse Dorset... on his head, a 'Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 99 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a 'demy collar. 1641 *Hist. Rich. III* 219 Having on his head a 'demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124, Vj 'demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 7 Every of their footmen in demigowns, bare-headed. 1807 in *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Oct (1886) 30/1 A 'demy robe of white Albany gauze. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 Under this garment they wear a smocke... in length agreeing to our 'demi-shirts. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée XVII.* 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with 'demi-train. 1891 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordained by French couturiers to be worn in the street.

3. In *Arms and Armour*, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as *demi-brassard*, -gardebras, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; *demi-chamfron*, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; *demi-cuirass* (see quot.); *demi-jambe*, a piece covering the front of the leg; *demi-mentonniere*, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; *demi-pauldron*, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; *demi-pike* = HALF-PIKE; *demi-placard*, -placate, = *demi-cuirass*; *demi-suit*, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; *demi-vambrace*, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-LANCE, -PIQUE.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces... which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as

the hips; this may be called a "demi-cuirass." 1883 J. HARTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 849/1 "The armor .. is a "demi-suit worn in the days of Henry VIII.

4. In *Artillery*, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as *demi-bombard*: see also DEMI-CANNON, -CULVERIN, -HAKE.

5. In *Fortification*, as *demi-caponier*, -*distance*, -*parallel*: see *quots.* Also DEMI-BASTION, -GORGE, -LUNE, -REVETMENT.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Demi-caponniere, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis." 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Demi-distance of Polygons .. is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank." 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 233 "When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called "demi-parallel." 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-parallel*, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

6. In *Military tactics*, the *Mange*, etc., as *†demi-hearse*, -*pesade*, -*pommada*; *demi-brigade*, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (*Litré*); see also DEMI-BATEAU, -SAP, -VOLTE.

1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 7/1 The sons of the Mamelukes .. he brought into the "demi-brigades to supply the place of the French drummers." 1635 BARRIFFER *Mil. Discip.* lxxvii. (1643) 210 The next firing in *Front* which I present unto you, is the "Demi-hearse." 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* ii. xvii. 154 The Greeks .. practised their horses in leaping, in the career .. and even in the "demi-pesade." 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxix, Springing into the air, he turned him about like a wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and "demi-pommadas."

7. In *Weights, Measures, Coins*, etc., as *†demi-barrel*, *†galonier*, *†groat*, -*mark*, -*second*, *†sex-tier*, *†sovereign*; *demi-ame*, half an AAM; *demi-farthing*, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1404 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 23* No such Merchant .. should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel. "Demy-Barrel, or Firkin." c. 1740 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 44 Ev'n for a "demi-groat, this open'd soul .. Revivates quick." 1863 A. J. HOWWOOD *Year-books* 30-1 *Edw. I.* Pref. 26 note, Mr. Booth's quare .. as to the reason for the tender of the "demy-mark in a writ of right." 1816 KIRAV & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 248 Mr. Delisle observed a fly .. which ran nearly three inches in a "demi-second, and in that space made 540 steps." 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 142 Under the old-fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us .. under the name of sovereigns and "demi-sovereigns."

8. With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc., usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as *†demi-buckram*, -*lustre*, *†worsted*. Also DEMI-CASTOR.

c. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 Clothe him self with nothing else, but a "demi buckram cassock." 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 "Demi-lustres and Irish wools being relatively higher in price." 1536 A. BASSET in Mrs. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* II. 295 Send me some "demi worsted for a robe and a collar."

9. *Music*. *†demi-cadence*, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; *†demi-crotchet*, a quaver; *†demi-ditone*, a minor third (see *DITONE*); *†demi-quaver*, a semi-quaver. (All *obs.* and *rare*.) See also DEMISEMQUAVER, -SEMITONE, -TONE.

1858 BUSBY *Mus. Mannal.* "Demi-Cadence, an expression used in contradistinction to *Full-Cadence* .. so a demi-cadence is always on some other than the key-note." 1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 28 If you will you may put on "Demi Crochets, or Quavers." 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Demi-ditone .. the same with Tierce Minor." 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Demi-ditone*, in music, is used by some for a third minor. 1669 COCKAINE *Death T. Pilkington* Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and "Demi-quavers" went. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Demi-quaver*, a Musical Note; see *Semi-quaver*.

10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi; as *demi-canal*, -*column*, -*cylinder* (hence *demi-cylindrical* adj.), *demi-dome*, *†hill*, -*metope*, -*orbit*, -*pillar*, -*plate*, -*tube*; *†demi-globe*, -*sphere* = hemisphere; *demi-octagonal*, -*octangular*, of the shape of half of an octagon. See also DEMI-CIROLE.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 The place .. taken by the "demi-canal." 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 38 An entire pillar of the church has suggested the "demi-column." 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) III. xl. 621 The altar .. was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a "demi-cylinder." 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is .. of the continuous barrel or "demi-cylindrical form." 1868 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 410 Beneath an apex or "demi-dome, stands the relic-shrine." 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. App. 327 The flat side of this "demi-globe." 1665 J. WEAN *Stone-Henge* (1725) 131 A mighty Heap in Form of a "Demi-hill." 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 362 The ruins of the chapter-house, with four "demi-octagonal buttresses in front." 1875 CROLL *Climat. & T.* App. 537 The "demi-orbit, or .. the 180° comprehended between the two equinoxes." 1776 *Land. & Westm. Guide* 13 Four Gothic "Demi Pillars" painted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A "demiplate" .. is never the second plate (of the ambulatory). 1846 KIRAV & SP. *Entomol.* (1848) III. xxxv. 571 A deep channel or "demitube."

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-

and-half; hence sometimes with the sense 'of equivocal quality or character'; as *demi-atheist*, -*Atlas*, -*beast*, -*beau*, -*bisque* (BISK sb.), -*brute*, -*castrata*, -*canon*, -*crack* (CRACK sb. 11-15), -*Christian*, -*critic*, -*dandiprat*, -*deity*, -*devil*, -*doctor*, -*gentleman*, -*king*, -*lawyer*, -*millionaire*, -*Mohammedan*, -*Moor*, -*owl*, -*pagan*, -*Pelagian* (so *Pelagianism*), -*priest*, -*prophetess*, -*savage*, -*urchin*, -*votary*, -*wolf*; *†demi-damsel*, -*lady*, -*lass* (rendering Sp. *semidoncella*); *†demi-male*, a eunuch. See also DEMI-GOD, -ISLAND, -ISLE, -MONTIE.

1856 BOKES *Calaynos* i. i, Why talk you thus, you "demi-atheist?" 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 23 The "demy Atlas of this Earth." 1849 W. DONALDSON *Theatre Græce* 352 The composition of demigods with "demi-beasts" formed a diverting contrast. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sub-beau*, or "Demi-beau," would be fine. 1799 W. TROCKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 606 Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and "demi-brute." 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) L. 384 This semi-pause may be called a "demi-caesura." 1712 COOK *Voy. to S. Sea* 396 "To the Cathedral belong ten Canons .. six "Demi-Canons, and six half Demi-Canons [etc.]" 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i, Herein thou shewest thyself a perfect "demi-Christian too." 1674 S. VINCENT *Ing. Gallant's Acad.* To Rdr. Avijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned "Demi-Criticks." 1725 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* I. 167 We .. Demi-critics of the City of London, in Coffee-houses assembled. 1690 SHELTON *Quir.* iv. xvi. II. 202 To this Hole came the two "demi-Damsels." 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. iii, Adieu, "demi-dandiprat, adieu!" 1640 T. RAWLINS *Rebellion in Harl. Dodsley* XIV. 74 A religious sacrifice of praise Unto thy "demi-deity." 1820 *Lyons Mar. Pal.* ii. i. 390 The demy-deity Alcides. 1604 SHAKS. *Of. v.* ii. 301 Demand that "demy-Dittell, Why he hath thus ensnared my Soule and Body." 1823 W. IVINGS in *Litt. & Lett.* (1846) IV. 399 What demy-devils we are to mar such scenes of quiet and loveliness with our passions! 1737 BRACKEN *Ferryer Impr.* (1757) II. 90 "Demi-Doctors, who do more mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do good." 1611 SPEER *Illust. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 14 But a "Demi-King, deprived of all Sovereignty over one half of his Kingdom." 1742 JARVIS *Quir.* i. iv. xvi. (D.), At this hole then this pair of "demi-ladies" planted their Motteux and Orfel, 1757, "demy-ladies" planted themselves. 1825 T. JAYNESEN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 45 Chicaneries .. and delays of lawyers and "demi-lawyers." 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commo.* (1603) 235 Being a "demi Mahumetan." 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 204 He was always called Aga, as are generally those "Demi-Males; even Eunuch is an Aga." 1614 SYLVESTER *De Barts.* *Part. Vertues Royal.* 108 Those daring "Demi-Moors." 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i, As I am a "demi-pagan, I sold the victuals." 1626 *Tr. Parallel* Aijj, What kindred .. hath Arminius .. with the "Demi-pelagians?" *Ibid.* Dij, "Demi-pelagianism is Pelagianism." 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Dates* 18 So inspired by god Phrebus, that she was accepted and taken for a "demi Prophetesse." 1800 HELENA WELLS *C. Neville* III. 318 The little "demi-savage" gained so many friends. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 173 Other like Beasts yet had the feet of Fowles, That "Demy-Vrchins" wear, and Demy-Owles. 1663 COWLEY *Complaint* vii, My gross Mistake, My self a "demy-Votary to make." 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 94 As .. Mungrels, Spaniels, Curres .. and "Demy-Wolves" are clapt All by the Name of Dogges.

12. With nouns of action, condition, state; as *demi-assignation*, -*atheism*, -*bob*, -*flexion*, -*incognito*, -*nudity*, -*premisses*, -*pronation*, -*relief*, -*result*, -*sacrilige*, -*translucence*; *demi-metamorphosis* (*Entom.*), partial metamorphosis, hemi-metabolism; *demi-toilet*, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

1667 G. DICKY *Elvira* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 61 Such words imply Little less than a "demi-assignation." 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 155 Sunk into a sort of "Demy-atheism." 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Auto-da-fé*, Returning his bow with a slight "demi-bob." 1608 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 81 "Demi-flexion" becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length. 1836-9 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion. 1821 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in "demi-incognito." 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. L. 227 Loosely attired in the "demi-nudity of the Grecian costume." 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx, (1611) 409 They judge conclusions by "demi-premisses and half principles." 1836-9 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of "demi-pronation." 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Demi-relief," half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1613 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 29 Popish "Demi-sacrilige" had made seizure of tithes. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 17 May in *Lockhart*, I contrived to make a "demi toilette" at Holland House. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxii, The sisters were in demi-toilet, which seemed artless, though in fact it was profoundly devised. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* v. 47 Dawn was just beginning to .. give a "demi-translucence to its opaque shadows."

13. With adjectives: as *demi-heavenly*, -*high*, -*human*, -*Norman*, -*official*, -*pagan*, -*peccinate*, -*savage*, -*simple*, -*unenfranchised*; *demi-equitant* (*Bot.*) = OBVOLUTE. (With most of these semi- is now the usual prefix.)

1616 SYLVESTER *De Barts.* *Tobacco Battered* 536 "Demi-heavenly, and most free by Birth." 1871 *Figure Training* 120 We may go far before we meet with anything superior to the plain "demi-high button-boot" now so much worn. 1822 O'CONNOR *Chron.* *Eri* i. p. lxvii, These wretched mortals .. considered but "demi-human, the link between man and monkey." 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Our dear England Is "demi-Norman." 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 275 These .. are surely inferior to the "demi-official letters of the second volume." 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 201 The publications in the demi-official newspaper of this country. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) i. l. 104 The warfare of savage or "demi-savage nations." 1591 F. SPARRY *tr. Cattani's Geomancie* 168 The one is simple, the other

"demy simple." 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and "demi-unenfranchised constituencies."

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as *†demi-corpsed*, *†deify*, *†digested*, *†natured*, *†turned*. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 286 He [the rider] becomes "demicorpsed with the noble animal." 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 266 They "demi-deify and fume him so." 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1699) 229 In thy meor "demi-digested" demications against them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 88 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he beene encorps'd and "demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast." 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been "demi-turned, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipodic?"

Demi-Atlas: see DEMI-11.

|| *Demi-bain* (de'mibain). [Fr.; = half bath.] = DEMI-BATH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† *Demi-bar*. *Obs.* [BAR sb. 1. 21.] Name for a kind of false dice.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 337 Those are called high Fullons .. low Fullons .. Those Demi-bars .. bar Sizaces.

Demi-bastion (de'mi,bæ'stion). *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank. Hence *Demi-bastioned a.*, having demi-bastions.

1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the Demi-Bastion. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 Against the demi-bastion on the south-eastern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. 1822 SOUTHEY *Hist. Fennin.* War III. 235 Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demi-bastion. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 22 Of Demi-bastioned Forts.

|| *Demi-bateau* (de'mi,bato). [Fr.; = half-boat: see BATEAU.] A half-bateau used in constructing pontoons.

1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire bateau.

Demi-bath (de'mibaf). [transl. Fr. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins. 1847 in CRAIG.

Demi-bombard, -*brassard*, -*brigade*: see DEMI-4, 3, 6.

Demic (de'mik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. δῆμος district, country, people + -ic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people.

1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here.

Demi-cadence: see DEMI-9.

† *Demi-cannon*. *Obs.* Also -*canon*. [a. F. *demi-canon* (16th c. in *Litré*): see DEMI-4.] A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 6½ inches bore: see CANNON sb. 1. 2.

1556 [see DEMI-a.]

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1188/2 They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) l. 281 The names of our greatest ordinance .. Demi Canon six thousand pounds, and six inches and an halfe within the mouth. Cannon, seauen thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6040 In the Year 1672. July 9, there was cast a Demy-canon; weighing 34 hundreds of weight. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. ii, Her eyes. Are demy-cannons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 341 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one minion.

b. *attrib.*, as in *demi-cannon cut, drake*. (See CUT sb. 2 30 a, *DRAKE*.)

1634-5 BRECKEN *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance .. four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demi-cannon drakes. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) l. The Walls .. are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts.

Demi-caponier: see DEMI-5.

† *Demi-castor*. *Obs.* Also -*caster*. [a. F. *demi-castor* 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th c.): see DEMI-8, CASTOR 1.] a. An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur: usually *attrib.*, as in *demi-castor hat*. b. A hat made of this.

1637 *Lanc. Wills* II. 142 To W^m Nickson one demicaster hatt. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xi, In that more subtil air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beers for Perl, and Demicasters for Bevers. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 236 Beaver, Demicaster, and Felt Hats, made in .. Paris.

Fig. c. 1658 CLEVELAND *Sir I. Præbiter* 58 Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie Those Demicasters of Divinity.

Demication: see DEMI-1.

† *Demicoint*. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *demycent*, -*sent*, *dymycent*, -*sent*, *dymiaent*, *dymysen*, -*son*. [a. F. *demi-ceint*, *demi-ceinet*, 'a halfe-girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or silver, and hinder of silke, &c.' (Cotgr.); f. *demi* half + OF. *ceint*:-L. *cinctum* girdle.] A girdle having ornamental work only in the front.

1823 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 216 A dymysen with a red crosse harnessd with silver wrought with golde. 1503 *Will of Tymperley* (Somerset Ho.), A dymysent gyrdell of silver & gilt. *Ibid.*, A dymysent withoute any corse of silver & gilt. c. 1524 *Churches. Acc. St. Maryhill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128 A dymysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1830) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 397 My dymysen gyrdylle and my coralle beides.

Demi-chamfron: see DEMI-3.

Demi-circle (de'mi:sikl'). [DEMI-10.]

1. A semicircle. Now rare.

1654 EVVLYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities... a balance on a demi-circle. 1664 GERBIER *Princ.* 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle... must be made. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* iii. 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-Circle. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* § 30, xxi. § 11. 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds.

2. **Surveying.** An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-circle*... a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Hence **Demi-circular** *a.*, semicircular.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerino* l. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch.

Demi-coral: see DEMI-2.

† **Demi-cross:** *Obs.* [DEMI-1, 10.]

1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.

1788 *Pict. Tour thro' Part of Europe* 19 There are also some Demi-crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Demi-cross*, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea... The Demi-cross is of this figure: L.

Demi-crochet, -cuiress: see DEMI-9, 3.

Demi-culverin (de'mi:kul'verin). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. F. *demi-coulevrine*: see DEMI-4 and CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) l. 281 Demie Culverijn weigheth three thousand pounds. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. They had planted mee three demi-culverins, just in the mouth of the breach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 104 One... was exceeding great... about sixteen fote long, made of brass, a demy culverin. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 372 The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders... are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demi-culverins. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Demi-culverin.* It is a very good field piece. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

attrib. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries... six iron demiculverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall.

Demi-damsel, -deify, -devil: see DEMI-11, 14.

Demi-date: see DIMI-.

Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras: see DEMI-5, 9, 7, 3.

Demi-equant: see DEMI-13.

† **Demi-galliot, -galleyot.** [DEMI *a.*: cf. F. *demi-galère*, It. *mezza galea* (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1634 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiros, anciently Thasia.

† **Demi-gauntlet.** *Surg.* *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS *Demi-gauntlet*, a sort of Bandage used in the setting of disjoyned Fingers. 1823 in CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*

† **Demi-girdle.** *Obs.* = DEMICEINT, *q.v.*

1501 [see DEMI A. II.]. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 A dymye gyrdell. 1535 *Ibid.* 170 A demye gyrdell.

Demigod (de'migod). [DEMI-11: rendering L. *semideus*.] In ancient mythology, etc.: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 FALSGR. 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 They did sacrifice... unto the demy-gods, Androcrates... and Polydus. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. F.* iii. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim... A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, frequent and full. 1712 POPE *Ver-tumnus* 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods that haunt our mountains. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. of Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi-gods of cotton.

Demigoddess. *rare.* [DEMI-11 + goddess: rendering L. *semidea*.] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 108 The most antique demigoddesses that ever were. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Hcn. & Isab.* I. 74 Her whole appearance... reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv. Or am I to think that the musical maids are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence **Demigoddess-ship.**

1858 in Grosart's *Spenser* (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde... an affection of the demigoddess-ship... is... charged.

Demi-gorge (de'mi:gorz). *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist's *Trails* (1893) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each

side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their demi-gorges.

† **Demigraine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *demigraine* pomegranate: cf. F. *grenade* pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *302 To be an cote to the Fwile, vi quarters Deme-grane and vi quarters Frenche jallow.

† **Demigrane.** *Obs.* [a. F. *demigraine* (Cotgr.), var. of *migraine*, med.L. *demigrania*, for L. *hemicrania*, a. Gr. *ἡμικράνιον* pain on one side of the head.] = HEMICRANIA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 301 And for demigrania þou schalt lete blood in þe templeis of his heed... I hadde a þong man... þat hadde demigrayn of hoot cause.

† **Demigrate, v.** *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demigrare* to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + *migrare* to MIGRATE.] *intr.* To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigrate*, to change houses. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 288 Hath it demigrated to another place?

Hence † **Demigration.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigration*, a changing of places, or houses. 1628 Bp. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 22 Are wee so foolish that... wee will needs bring upon our selues... the curse of Cain... that is, of demigration? 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v. The reason... of this sudden demigration.

Demi-groat: see DEMI-7.

† **Demi-ha-ke, -haque.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 demy-hag. [DEMI-4.] A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called *half-haque, half-hagg*.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 No person... shall shote in anie crossebowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake. [1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, culverenis.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 477 If any person have... used or kept... any hagbut or demyhake. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 52 In addition to the hand-guns, I meet with other instruments of like kind... namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 373 The demihague was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

Demi-hearse: see DEMI-6.

Demi-hunter. *Watchmaking.* [DEMI-11.] 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock.* 80 [A] Demi Hunter... [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it.

† **Demi-island.** *Obs.* Also -iland. [DEMI-11.] A peninsula.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby xxxii.* xxi. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [peninsula]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. vi. § 8. 245 He was kept under sure guard in a demie-land. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence † **Demi-islander**, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 We can hardly repair unto you demi-islenders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

† **Demi-isle.** *Obs.* = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 189 From S. Michaels mont southward... there is thrust forth a biland or demy-Isle. 1776 MICKLE *Tr. Camoen's Lusid* 283 Southward sea-girt she forms a demie-isle.

Demi-jambe: see DEMI-3.

Demijohn (de'mi:dʒɒn). Forms: 8 demijan, 9 demijean, demijohn, demijohn. [In F. *dame-jeanne* (1694 Th. Corneille *dame-jeane*, 1701 Furetière *Dame Jeanne*, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. *dama-jana* (as It. *Dama Juana*); mod.Pr., in different dialects, *dama-jana, damajano, damojano, dame-jano, dabajano, debajano*; Cat. *damajana*; It. *damiagiana*; mod. Arabic *دامجانة, دمجانة damajānah, dāmājānah*, etc. in 19th c. lexicons.

The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier *demijan, demijean*, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town *Damghān* or *Damaghān*, دماغان, a commercial emporium S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (*dāmijānah, dāmājānah, damajānah, dāmānjānah*) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of It. *damiagiana*. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provencal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type **dimidiāna* from *dimidiūm* half (Alart in *Rev. Lang. Rom.* Jan. 1877), or the phrase *dē mediāna* of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja meigira' = L. *ampullis de mediā mensurā*). But these suggestions fail to explain the initial da- prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littré) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply *Dame Jeanne* 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. *Bellarmino, greybeard*, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere.]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15)

gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14 x 16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Dame-jeanne*, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships. 1803 CAPT. FELLOWS in *Naval Chron.* X. 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean... containing five gallons. [Not in Todd 1818, nor in *Pantologia* 1819.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Demijohn*, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 *Leisure Hour* No. 406. 626 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed brick-earth. 1880 *Times* 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 *Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co.*, We have at present 50 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

Comb. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 134 Cisterns... some of them demijohn-shaped.

Demi-lance (de'mi:lans). Forms: 5 demyoe lance, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilance, dimilance, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demilance, 6-9 demilance. [a. F. *demie lance* (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI-3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 487 Charlemagn... helde a demye lance in hys hande. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Who in the hys stroke the lord Gilbert Hum-sard such a blow with his demilance, that he feld both him and his horse to the ground. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ii. 43 Fiftie tall men... demilances in their hands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* vii. 1010 Light demilances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxx. 301 He struck him such a blow with his demilance as to unhorse him.

attrib. 1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina Alessandra* 358 His Holiness likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, *obs.* by 1600, exc. as *historical*; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 CAXTON in M. BURROWS *Worthies All Soules v.* (1874) 65 To send up one demy-lance well furnished. 1560 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 56 V^m fute men and xvij^j lycht horsemen and dimilances. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 48 Nine-teen Knights, six hundred demilances. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* iii. ii. Be not angry, demilance. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 on foot. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* ix. 82 Kirkcaldy with his troop of demilances accompanied this column of the army.

Hence **Demi-lanceer** = DEMI-LANCE 2.

1552 HULOET, Dimilancer or bearer of a dimilance, lancearius. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers' Accid.* 40 The second Troope of Horse were called *Launciers* or *Demilancers*. 1767 ENTICK *London* l. 452 A large body of demilancers in bright armour.

Demi-lass: see DEMI-11.

Demi-litarize, v. [f. DE- II. 1 + MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To take away the military organization from. (In quot. referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **Demi-litarization**.

1883 A. J. PATTERSON in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But... the Hungarians... delayed the process of demilitarization.

Demilune (de'milūn), *sb.* (a.) [a. F. *demilune*, in 16-17th c. *demie lune* half moon: cf. DEMI-10.]

† 1. *gen.* A 'half-moon', a crescent. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) l. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. a 1734 — *Exam.* iii. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. **Fortif.** An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Demi-Lune, Half-Moon*, in fortification, an outwork... consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 *Daily News* 26 Sept. Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. **Physiol.** *Demilunes (crescents) of Giannuzzi* or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demilune of Giannuzzi*, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells.

B. adj. Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* 19 Mar. 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present... in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamorphosis, -metope: see DEMI-8, 3, 12, 10.

Demi-man: see DEMI *a.*

† **Demi-monde** (de'mi:mōnd, de'mi:mənd). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. DEMI-REF.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* L. I. 579 His [Dumas'] *Demi-Monde* is the link between good and bad society, the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which...are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 *Mrs. C. PARR* *Zero* xiv, The *demi-monde* overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1893 *N. Y. Nation* 27 Apr. 320 His province is the *demi-monde*, the Bohème of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists.

b. attrib. or as adj. 1864 *SALA Quite Alone* l. i. 20 'Is she demi-monde?'... 'Nobody knows'.

Demi-naturo: see DEMI-14.

Deminish, etc.: see DIMINISH, etc.

† **Demi-ostade, -ostage.** Obs. Also 6 Sc. **damyostage.** [a. OF. *ostade*, *ostade*, *ostade*, *ostade*, f. *ost*, -e half + *ostade*, *ostade*, *ostade*, 'the staffe worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).] A stuff: apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey.

1537 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 290 Iwa steikis of double Demyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral]. 1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.), A hogtong of demyostage begarrit with velout. [1593 tr. Guicciardini's *Descr. Low Countries* 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It. *ostade*, *messe ostade*] or Russels. 1764 *Anderson Orig. Commerce* (1778) II. 112 To England, Antwerp sent... linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy ostades (quere if not worsteds), tapestry. 1888 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Demyostage*, a description of Tammy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]

Demi-parallel: see DEMI-5.

† **Demi-parcel.** Obs. [DEMI-7.] The half. a 1594 *GREENE Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.

Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesado, -pike: see DEMI-3, 13, 6.

Demi-pique (demi'pik), a. (sb.) Also 7-pick. [DEMI-10.]

A. adj. Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

B. as sb. A demi-pique saddle.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick Crimson Velvet Saddle. 1761 *EARL PEMBROKE Milit. Equit.* (1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much at his ease [on the bare back] as on any demy-pique saddle. 1771 *SNOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3 Send Williams thither, with my saddle-horse and the demi pique. 1819 *Scott Legend Montrose* ii, His rider occupied his demy-pique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat. 1833 *M. Scott Tom Cringle* xvii, (1850) 450 Two stout ponies... ready saddled with old fashioned demy-piques and large holsters at each of the saddle bows.

Demi-piqued (-pikt), a. Also 8-peak'd. [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec. A.

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 *EARL PEMBROKE Milit. Equit.* (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demy-piqued saddles.

Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -premisses: see DEMI-3, 6, 12.

† **Demi-puppet.** Obs. [DEMI-10.] A half-sized or dwarf puppet.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 36 You demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shakes doe the greene sowre Ringlets make.

Demi-quaver, -relief: see DEMI-9, 12.

Demi-rep (demi'rep). Also -rip. [f. DEMI-11 + 'rep. for reputation,' mentioned by Swift *Pollie Conversation*, Introd. p. li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use. Cf. also *reputable*, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent,' and *disreputable*.] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv, ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue... in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 4, An order of females lately sprung up... usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. a 1764 *LLOYD Poems, A Tale, Venus*. The greatest demirep above. 1831 *LYTTON Godolph.* 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1885 *Athenæum* 32 Nov. 631 His heroine appears... more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

attrib. 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demi-rip language. 1841 *Edin. Rev.* LXXIII. 382 Women of the demirep genus. transf. 1863 *A. GUICHIST Life W. Blake* I. 99 The now dingy demi-rip street.

Hence **Demirepdom**, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Life in London* I. vi. 158, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B. and demirepdom.

Demi-revetment. Fortif. [a. F. *demi-revetment*: see DEMI-5.] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-revetted** ppl. a. (see quot.).

1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 206 At Mespila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Demi-revetment*.

Demisable (d'fmoiz'ab'l), a. [f. DEMISE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being demised.

1657 *Sia II. GRIMSTONE* in *Croke Reports* I. 499 The land... was... copyhold land, and demisable in fee. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorially. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 4) IV. 205 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

† **Demi'sal.** Obs. [f. DEMISE v.] What is demised: = DEMISE 1 b.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pace, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. *Ibid.* No. 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

† **Demi-sang.** Law. [Fr.] Half-blood.

1575-1708 *Termes de la Ley* (as Anglo-French) Halfe blooded. Demy sancke ou sangue. 1797-1800 *TOMLINS Lawus Dict. Demy-sanguine*, half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother.

1833 *CARRIE Techn. Dict.*

Demi-sap. Fortif. [DEMI-5.] A SAP, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

Demise (d'fmoiz'), sb. [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: *démise* or *desmise* is not recorded in OF., but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pp. of *desmettre*, *démeltre*, to send away, dismiss, refl. to resign, abdicate: cf. F. *mise*, *remise*. In English, the prefix being identical with L. *de-*, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as DE- I. 1, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. Law. Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease.

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, releases... made... by her or to her. 1587 *LADY STAFFORD in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hindrance growe to them by this demize. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prins* (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† b. The estate demised. Obs. rare.

a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* I. 725 (R.), I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annex to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign: usually in phr. *demise of the crown*.

[1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 7 Preamble, Which Actions... by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1660 *BOND Scut. Reg.* 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 299 That King James... had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 *SWIFT Present State of Affairs*, The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 249 When Edward the Fourth... was driven from his throne for a few months... this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 *SIR J. F. W. HERSCHL Essays* 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise... went with the name. 1799 *Med. Jur.* I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

fig. 1839 *Times* 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet. 1860 *T. L. PEACOCK Wks.* (1875) III. 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

Demise (d'fmoiz'), v. [f. DEMISE sb.]

1. Law. (trans.) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 64 By our chartre beryng the date of theses presentes have demised, assigned, delivoured... to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld... the forsed maner. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yere and undir. 1587 *LADY STAFFORD in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods... to be demized to a young man. 1661 *J. STEPHENS Proclamations* 38 Afterwards Q. Eliz... did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 7 For demising away the Improprations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 445 This word demise operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); esp. said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 *COTTON Esperton* I. i. 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demised to him the Title of the Crown. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that... the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor. 1892 *C. B. SMITH Hist. Eng. Parli.* II. ix. ii. 20 He therefore recommended the Convention to decide that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. *intr.* To pass by bequest or inheritance.

1823 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—

whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

† 2. *gen.* To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. Obs.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any child of mine? a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* IV. xiv. (R.), Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him.

† 3. To let go; to dismiss. Obs.

a 1541 *WYATT Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1542 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* 191 a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. c 1610-15 *Lives Women Saints* 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demised that it oppressed.

4. *intr.* To resign the crown; to die, decess. rare.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. F. Ind.* I. n. 103 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him. 1783 *COWPER Lett.* 31 May, The Kings... must go on demising to the end of the chapter.

Hence **Demi-aod** ppl. a., **Demi-aing** vbl. sb.

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 The orderinge, bestowinge, sellinge, dymysing... of the late parishe churches. 1587 *R. HOVENDEN in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 211 The demising of Alsolne Colledge Woodes. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 33 It is plainly implied in the Demised and Confirmed things and customs. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* § 1. 380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

Demi-season, a. [ad. F. *demi-saison* (also in Eng. use), as in *robe de demi-saison*, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.] Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

[1769 in *Jesse G. Selwyn & Contemps.* II. (1882) 380 (Stanf.), I... wish to know... if it is to be a demi saison or a winter velvet. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 2 (ibid.), 'The demi-saison costume.' 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 The demi-season cape that is most largely worn. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 7/3 Bonnets... are still demi-season in style.

Demi-semi (demi'semi), a. [f. DEMI-13 + SEMI-half: prob. taken from *demisemiquaver*: see next.] *lit.* Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptuous diminutive.

1805 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* III. 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age. 1842 *MIAL in Nonconf.* II. 409 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were, of no use.

Demisemiquaver (demi'semi'kwɔɪvɔɪs).

Music. [DEMI-9.] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also attrib., as in *demisemiquaver rest*.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Demi-semi-quaver*, the least Note in Musick. 1822 *T. L. PEACOCK Maid Marian* (1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers. 1848 *RIMBAULT First Bk. Piano* 55 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

Demi-semitone. *Music.* rare. [DEMI-9.]

Half a semitone; a quarter-tone.

1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* ii. 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukahiva... distinctly intone demisemitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

Demi-sheath (demi'siʃp). *Entom.* [f. DEMI-3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the ovipositors or stings of insects, are composed.

Demi-sphere, a. hemisphere: see DEMI-10.

Demiss (d'fmi's), a. [ad. L. *demissus* let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pp. of *dēmittere* to DEMIT. Cf. It. *demisso* 'demisse, base, submissé, faint' Florio, F. *démis* out of joint, OF. *demis*, also 'submitted, humble, submissive' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense, Abject, base. Obs. or arch.

1574 *J. JONES Bathes of Bath* n. 102, So demisse of nature. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* i. lii. (1591) 30 Among the seuerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1596 *SPENSER Ilyne Heavenly Love* 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abiect thral. 1612 *R. SHEDDEN Sermon. St. Martin's* 9 Spoken vnder correction of faith, and with demisse reverence. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Ad Sec. xv. § 6 Sullen gestures or demisse behaviour. [1888 cf. DEMISSNESS.]

† 2. *lit.* Hanging down. Obs.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 237.

† 3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. Obs.

1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1634 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* i. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† 4. Of sound: Subdued, low. Obs. rare.

1646 *GAUL Cases Cons.* 129 A demisse hollow muttering. 5. *Bot.* Depressed, flattened.

Demission (d'fmi'ʃən). [ad. L. *demissionem*, n. of action from *dēmittere*: see DEMISS, DEMIT.]

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. Now rare. a 1698 *MADR Dis. Matt.* xi. 29 Wks. (1672) i. 158 Adored with the lowest demission of mind. 1691-8 *NOBIS Pract. Disc.* 171 This Demission of the Soul. 1893 *American* VI. 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† 2. Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality. Obs.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Demission*, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1678 *NOBIS Coll. Misc.* (1690) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 *WOODCOCK Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Temptations to demission.

+ 3. *lit.* Lowering, putting or bending down.
1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73, 2/1 A... Demission of his Leg.
1741 'BETTERTON' *Eng. Stage* v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

Demission. [a. F. *démision*, in OF. *démision*, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, demission, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. *desmettre*, answering to late L. **dissimissio*, for *dissimissio*, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DEMISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. *de-*, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE- 1).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (*esp.* a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 391/1 Concerning the queen's demission of her crown, and resignation thereof made to his sonne king James the sixth. *Ibid.* III. 504/2, 1 shall never repugne to this resignation, demission or yielding vp. 16. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. 1736 *CARTE Ormonde* II. 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. vi. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

+ b. *fig.* Relinquishment of life; death. *Obs.*
1735 *THOMSON Liberty* III. 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.

+ 2. *lit.* Letting down. *Obs.*
1664 F. HICKS in Jasper Mayne tr. *Lucan* II. 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3. Sending away, demission. *rare.*

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1824 *LADY GRANVILLE Letters* (1894) I. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was.. sudden and unexpected.

+ 4. ? Order for release. *Obs.*

1554 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The demissions of y^e corte for y^e men that were putt in there.

Demissionary, a. *1 rare* - °. [See DEMISSION 1 and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

Demissionary, a. *2 rare* - °. [See DEMISSION 2 and -ARY. Cf. F. *démissonnaire*.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Demissionize, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its character as a mission.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming de-missionized.

+ **Demissive**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *demissus*, ppl. stem of *dēmittere* (DEMIT v. 1) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence **Demissively** *adv.*

1622 *Relat. Mogul's Kingd.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 259 But Sir Thomas Roe.. would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively. 1630 *LORO Banians* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. 1763 *SHENSTONE Essays, A Vision*, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

+ **Demissly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DEMISS a. + -LY 2.] Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.

1598 *FLORIO, Renaissance*, demissile, remislie, basely, cowardly. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 390 To thinke so demissely and unworthily of it selfe. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 139 He most demissely beseecheth.. he might now have experience of her merciful lenity.

+ **Demissness**, *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 147 Cato.. blamed them for their demissness. 1649 *BULWER Pathology*, II. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demissness. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner.. very different from the demissness of the humble classes of the Old World.

+ **Demissory**, a. *Obs.* Variant of DIMISSORY; cf. DEMIT v. 2

1631 *DONNE Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop.

Demi-suit: see DEMI- 3.

Demit (dē'mit), v. 1 [ad. L. *dēmittere* to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. DE- I. 1 + *mittere* to send, etc. Cf. OF. *demetre* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train]. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* I. 226 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

+ 2. *fig.* To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase. *Obs.*

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 64 To whose capacitie though it have pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc.]. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheon.* Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I have carefully indeaoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacite of the very lowest. 1656 *JRANES Mixt. Schol. Div.* 103 By taking on him the nature of man.. he demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 *NORRIS Theory Love* 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

+ 3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider and ten flise All lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, [etc.].

Demit, v. 2 [ad. F. *démeltre*, in OF. *desmet-re*, *desmet-re*, f. *des-*, *dē-* = L. *dis-* + *metre* to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. *dimittre* to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. *trans.* To let go, send away, dismiss. *arch.*

1529 *FRITH Ep. Chr. Rdr. Wks.* (1829) 473 That they.. be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielle to pas quhair they list. 1649 *BR. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 11 Mr. John was demitted, and Balmiranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London Derry* 47/1 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

+ b. *fig.* To send away, remit, refer. *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

+ 2. To put away, part with, let go. *Obs.*

1563 *WINTER Four Soir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 109 He geuis an expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnnarrit to be reconcill to hir husband [margin] 1 Cor. 7. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.

1567 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart].. have renuncit and demittit.. the gyding and gouerning of this our realme of Scotland. 1610 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile. 1798 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 We will.. not demit any part of her sovereignty. 1855 *NEIL Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd. 36 His cousin.. had demitted the Principalsip of the University. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606.

b. *absol.* To give up office; to resign.

1719 *WOODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy*, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* xvii. ix. 238 La Mettrie had to demit; to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

+ 4. To convey by lease, demise. *Obs.*

1774 *Petit*, in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 304 In feu-farm let and demitted.

+ 5. To send out. *Obs.*

[Perhaps belongs to DEMIT v. 1, from DE- I. 2.] 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. (ed. 6 161), This.. is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 191 The rib.. tapers from the base to the top.. demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

Demi-tint, *Painting*. ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 11.]

A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-shades.

1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 59 The Touch, which so skillfully blends different Colours.. is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 287 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. 1811 *FUSELI Lect. Art v.* (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.

Hence **Demi-tinted** a.

1828 *Examiner* 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-landshire.

Demi-toilet: see DEMI- 12.

Demi-tone. ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 9, 11: cf. Fr. *demi-ton*.] a. *Painting*. = DEMI-TINT. b. *Music*. = SEMITONE.

1811 R. H. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in WEBSTER.

+ **Demitune**, *Obs.* = DEMI-TONE b.

1598 *FLORIO Semitone*, a demitune, or halfe note in musick.

Demiurgos (de'mi'urğs, dē'mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. *δημιουργός* (Latinized *dēmiurgus*), *lit.* public or skilled worker, f. *δήμιος* of the people, public + *-εργος*, -working, worker: cf. F. *demiurge*. The Gr. and Lat. forms *demiurgos*, -urgus (dēmi-, demī'urğs), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. *demiourgon*, *Rabclais*.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 259 Zeus.. in Plato.. sometimes.. is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello*, 400 'Better,' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 83 (*Plato*) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 *WHITNEY Orient.*

Stud. 94 The Hindu supreme God is.. separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity.. the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achæan League.

[1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxii. 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems.. to have been limited to ten.

transf. 1885 *SIR H. TAYLOR Autobiog.* II. 39 Such pressures of official work.. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Demiurgous** a., of the nature of a demiurge; **Demiurgism**, the doctrine of a demiurge; **Demiurgus-ship**.

1882 *STEVENSON Familiar Studies* Pref. 15 Our demiurgous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically at its victims. 1880 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor.. 's substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. viii. (1872) 253 Unheard-of Demiurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

Demiurgic (de'mi'urğik, dē-), a. [ad. Gr. *δημιουργικός*, f. *δημιουργός* see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 306 Amelius.. supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgic Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 86 The scarabeus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

+ **Demiurgical**, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1601 *BR. W. BARLOW Defence* 92 The demiurgical or instrumental means, the word of God read or preached. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 172 These two Principles.. the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1793 T. TAYLOR tr. *Comment. Proclus* I. 58 Demiurgical medicine.

Hence **Demiurgically** *adv.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1851 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

Demiurgos, -us: see DEMURGE.

Demi-vambrace: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-vill, *Constit. Hist.* *rare.* [AF. *demie vile* half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.

The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated *half-town*.

1200 *Stat. Exeter* (7 14 Edw. I) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap, Hundred e Franchise (*transl.* The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.). 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* Introd. iv. 111 The Statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

Demi-vol: see DEMI- 1.

Demi-volte (de'mi'vòlt), *Manège*. [DEMI- 6.]

One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

1648 *LD. HERBERT Life* (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. xxx. And making demi-volte in air. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xii. 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left.

+ **Demi-vowel**, *Obs.* *rare.* A semi-vowel.

1611 *FLORIO, Seminocale*, a demie vowel.

Demi-wolf: see DEMI- 11.

Demi-world, *nonce-wd.* = DEMI-MONDE.

1862 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/5 The bye-world.. which the French call the *demi-monde*.. The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme.

Demi-wosted: see DEMI-OSTADE.

+ **Demi-xture**, *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 5 + MIXTURE.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. DECOMPOSITION I, DECOMPOUND.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extrems.

Demme, *Obs.* form of DIM v.

Demme, *demmy*, **demn**: see DEM v. 2

Demmyt, *Obs.* f. *dammed*: see DEM v. 1

Demobilize (dēmō'biləiz), v. [DE- II. 1.]

trans. To reduce from a mobilized condition; to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service.

1882 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilize those Reserve men. 1892 *Times* 15 Aug. 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.

Hence **Demobilization**, the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

1866 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 399/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 An order.. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.

Democracy (dēmōkrāsī). Forms: 6-7 *democracie*, 6-7 (9) *-cratie*, 7 (9) *-craty*, 7- *-cracy*. [a. F. *démocratie* (-s), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med. L. *democratia* (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerbeke), a. Gr. *δημοκρατία* popular government, f. *δῆμος* the commons, the people + *-κρατία* in comb. = *κράτος* rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and *democratic*, *-craty*, in 16-17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. i. ii*. An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of astate amonge the people. This manner of gouernance was called in greke *Democratia*, in latine, *Popularis potentia*, in englishe the rule of the communitie. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 108 Democratie, when the multitude have gouernement. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democracy. 1664 H. MORRIS *Myst. Inq.* 514 Presbyterie verges nearer toward Populacy or Democracy. 1821 BYRON *Diary May (Ravenna)*. What is democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his (Mazzini's) definition of democracy.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* iii. Wks. (1851) I. 390 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democracy, or a popular estate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Democracies do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Monarchies. 1614 H. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 733 Nothing... can be more disorderly, then the confusion of your Democracy, or popular state. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 269 Those ancient whose restless eloquence Welded at will that fierce democracy. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 342 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people. 1804 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democracies of Greece and Rome. 1891 JOWETT *Thyrid.* I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

c. *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 8a Tyrannizing as it were over the Democracy of base and vulgar actions. 1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* ix. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 27 All these *idols*... are not left side by side in a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1866) II. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 MILL in *Eng. & Ireland Feb.* When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. *Democratism*, *rare*.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 244 It seems that democracy is rife in your neighbourhood.

4. *U. S. politics*. a. The principles of the Democratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party collectively.

1825 H. CLAY *Priv. Corr.* 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 N. Y. *Herald* 13 June (Bartlett). The election of 1840... was carried by... false charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. ROSE *Gl. Country* 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta. 1891 LOWELL's *Poems, Biglow P.* Note 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

Democratian, var. of DEMOCRATIAN *Obs.*

Democrat (dēmōkrāt). Also 8 *-crate*. [a. F. *démocrate* (1790 in Hatzf.), formed from *démocratie* DEMOCRACY, on the model of *aristocrate*.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; orig. one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to *aristocrat*).

1790 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 119/2 The democrats had already stripped the nobility of all power. 1793 GIBSON *Misc. Works* (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. 1794 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant democrats. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes vi*, Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 1851 HALES *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. *U. S. politics*. A member of the Democratic party; see DEMOCRATIC 2.

1798 WASHINGTON *Let. Wit.* 1893 XIV. 105 You could as soon scrub the blackamore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* III. ix. 5 A democrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. CLAY *Priv. Corr.* 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1888

BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. *U. S.* A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called *democratic wagon* (Western and Middle U.S.)'. *Cent. Dict.*

1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departures* 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (New York), Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. *attrib.* = DEMOCRATIC. *rare*.

1817 COLEBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 186 He... talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer... is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

† **Democratian**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 7 *-sian*. [f. med. L. *democratia* DEMOCRACY + *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* = DEMOCRATIC.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 33 The Democratian comenoe wealth... is the government of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had together in one. 1803 *Sussex Chron.* in *Spirit Public Jnls.* (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democratians dagger the Crown.

Democratic (dēmōkrā'tik), a. (sb.) [a. F. *démocratique*, ad. med. L. *démocraticus*, a. Gr. *δημοκρατικὸς*, f. *δημοκρατία* DEMOCRACY; see -IC.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. vii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick government nor Democratick pleas'd. 1790 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties (in France). 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 GARDEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. *U. S. politics*. (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called *Republican* (formerly called *Federal* and *Whigs*). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

c. 1800 T. TWINING *Trav. America* in 1796 (1824) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the anti-federal or democratic party. 1812 in *Niles' Register* 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anne have returned 4 Democratic members. Federal majority (in Maryland House) 32. 1839 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. *Ibid.* 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 340 The autonomy of communities... has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

† B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT 1. *Obs.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 232 The democratics of our age went upon another principle. 1681 G. VERNON *Prof. to Heylin's De Turc Paritatis Epist.* This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democratics.

Democratichal (dēmōkrā'tikāl), a. (sb.) [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] = DEMOCRATIC 1.

1850 *Hay any Work* 26 It is Monarchical, in regards of our head Christ, Aristocratical in the Eldership, and Democratichal in the people. 1608 D. T. *Est. Pol. & Mor.* 4b, Ostracismes practiced in those Democratichal and Popular states of elder times. 1686 in *Somers Tracts* I. 111 The Democratichal Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratichal notions and propensities. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratichal and as equalising as... on that memorable occasion.

† B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT 1. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 Aristocratichal and Democratichal of old time in Greece. 1679 — *Behemoth* I. Wks. VI. 109 The thing which those democrats chiefly then aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament. 1714 E. LEWIS *Letter to Swift* 6 July. He is in with the democrats.

Democratichally (dēmōkrā'tikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 627 They were not summoned aristocratically... but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper. 1791 R. BURAN in *B's Corr.* (1844) III. 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* I. 36 Persons so democratically-minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

Democratifiable, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **démocratify* (f. DEMOCRAT + *-FY*) + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1812 SHELLEY *Let.* in *Dowden Lett.* I. 745, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

Democratism (dēmōkrā'tiz'm). [f. DEMOCRAT + *-ISM*.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1793 *BURAN Policy of Allies Wks.* VII. 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† **Democratist**. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] A partisan of democracy; = DEMOCRAT 1.

1790 *BURAN Fr. Rev.* 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

Democratization (dēmōkrā'tīz'jən). [f. next + *-ATION*.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xxxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due... to the influence... of French republican ideas.

Democratize (dēmōkrā'tīz), v. [a. F. *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate*, *-cratie*; see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize... the constitution. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

2. *intr.* To become democratic. (*rare*.)

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 506 The fact that we are democratizing must be evident.

Hence **Democratized** *pp. a.*; **Democratizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Democratizer**, one who democratizes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing... has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress.

Democracy, early variant of DEMOCRACY.

Democritean (dēmōkrit'ēan), a. [f. I. *Dēmocritēus* (or *-ius*, Gr. *Δημοκρίτης*-os) of or pertaining to Democritus + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories.

So † **Democrital** a., **Democritic** a., in same sense; † **Democritical** a., after the style or theories of Democritus; † *stories (fabule) Democriticæ*, incredible stories of Natural History; † **Democritism**, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a. 1617 BAYNE *Diocetans Tryall* (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doo affirme. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to congregate into an intellectual Form. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Democritical, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing. 1668 H. MORRIS *Div. Dial.* i. xxvi. (1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritish Vacuum. 1672 SIA T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.*, The Democritical Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1725 BAILEY *Examen Collog.* (1877) 394 (D.) Not to mention democritical stories, do we not find... that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encyc. Metaph.* II. 627/2 The Democritic discourse of atoms. 1855 MILMAN *Lal. Act.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which... pass from the object to the sense. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. ii. 1. 214 A physiologist so Democritian as Haeckel.

Demodé, *pp. a.* [f. F. *démodé*, pa. *pple.* of *démoder* to put out of fashion (f. DE- I. 6 + *mode* fashion) + *-ED*.] That has gone out of fashion.

1807 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 436 Despite its demoded raging Romanticism. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demoded as buffing.

|| **Demodex** (dēmōdēks). *Zool.* [mod. L.; f. Gr. *δημῶς* fat + *δῆξ* wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, *D. folliculorum*, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 585.

Demoeere, *obs.* form of DEMUR.

Demogorgon (dēmōgōrg'jən). *Myth.* [late L. *Demogorgon*, having the form of a derivative of Gr. *δημῶς* people + *γοργῶς* grim, terrible, whence *γοργῶν* Gorgon; but of uncertain origin; see below.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidius c. 450) on Statius *Théb.* iv. 516, as the name of the great ether deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan *Pharsalia* vi. 742. Described in the *Repertorium* of Conrad de Mure (1723) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the *Genealogia Deorum* of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Aristo, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc.).

sonified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. *devil*.)

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. v. Wks. (Rildg.) 322/2 'A caveat against cut-purses!'. I faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. 1822 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT in *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, tortured an incarnate demon. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 4 The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness.

d. *fig.* An evil passion or agency personified. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 11 Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Beware. of Anger, that demon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 86 The demon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. Mod. Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. appositive (= that is a demon), as *demon-companion*, -god, -hag, -king, -lover, -mole, -snake; *spec. applied colloq.* to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a *demon bowler* at cricket. b. simple *attrib. and attrib. comb.* (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as *demon altar*, -doctrine, -herd, -land, -life, -trap, -ship, -worship; *demon-bird* = DEVIL-BIRD; *demon-kind* [after *man-kind*], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also c. *demon-like* adj.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iv. 57 The 'demon altar of our land. 1840 J. FORBES *11 Years in Ceylon* (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or 'demon-bird. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys 'demon bowlers. 1814 *Illustr. Corsair* II. iv. Some Afris spirit, whose 'demon death-blow left no hope for fight. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 177 Al those 'demon-doctrines... introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators. 1638 MABE *Gl. Apost. v. Wks.* (1679) III. 535 A worshippor of 'demon-gods. 1814 *Prophetess* III. iv. Like the 'demon-hags of Tartarus. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 141 Among all the 'demon herd what one is there of a form... so odious... as Priapus. 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr.* 15 That small 'demon-insect, the mosquito. 1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 38 The sentences, on all mankind and 'demon-kind. 1859 G. WILSON *Life E. Forster* i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from 'Demonicland or Fairyland. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp. Hunt.* xi. 82 They seem endowed with 'demon life. 1822 E. NATHAN *Language* III. 416 'Demon-like horrors. 1767 COLLIERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 16 Woman waiting for her 'demon-lover. 1820 BYRON *Isabel* xlv. And let his spirit, like a 'demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 56 The 'demon-theology... was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics. *Ibid.*, By this their 'demon-worship.

Demonachize (dīmōnākīz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *monach-us* monk + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of monks.

1820 D. TURNER *Tour in Normandy* II. 24 So thoroughly... had the Normans demonachised Neustria.

Demonagerie, *nonce-wd.* [f. DEMON, after *menagerie*.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 433 Slavery... unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie.

† **Demonagogue**, *Obs.* [f. as next + *ἀγορεύς* drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon.

1786 FERRIER in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1790) III. 74 Dr. Thoner extols *mercurius vitæ*, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body. Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue.

† **Demonarch**, *Obs.* [f. as next + Gr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon.

1778 H. FARMER *Lett. Worthington* II. (R.). The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

† **Demonarchy**, *Obs.* [f. Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαμον*- (see DEMON) + *-αρχία*, *ἀρχή* sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.

c. 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8, *Demonarchie*, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 231 Al that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in al maters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

Demoness (dēmōnēs), [f. DEMON + -ESS.] A female demon; a she-devil.

a. 1638 MABE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 31 The Sichemites... had a Goddess or Dæmonesse under the name of Jephtha's daughter. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 190/5 That smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. IV. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

Demonetization (dīmōnīzēzī-ʃən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1852 T. HANKEY (*title*), Faucher's Remarks... on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. 1852 A. JOHNSON *Observer, Supplies of Gold* The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. (1876) 483 Partial demonetization of silver.

Demonetize (dīmōnīzēz), v. [ad. mod. F. *demonetiser* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. DE- I. 6 + L. *monēta* money; sec -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence *Demonetized* *pp. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.*

1852 T. HANKEY *tr. Faucher's Product. Precious Metals* 31 On August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonetise' the pieces of five and ten florins. 1853 T. WILSON *Fortings on Money* 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. VOL. III.

487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 *Daily News* 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal.

Demonette (dīmōnē-1), *nonce-wd.* [dim. of DEMON: see -ETTE.] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 298 Baby tortois, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails.

Demoniac (dīmōnī-āk), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 demoniak (-yak), 5-7 -acke, 5-8 -ack, 6-7 -ako, 7 -aque, (dē-), 7- demoniac. [ad. late L. *demoniac-us* (in Tertullian c 200), a. Gr. type *δαμονιακός*, f. *δαίμων*: see DEMON.]

a. *adj.* 1. Possessed by a demon or evil spirit. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 539, I hold him cerieyn demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C viij, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantyecke, or demonyacke. a. 1612 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossesse Dæmoniacque persons. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxix, Magick can onely quell natures Dæmoniacque. c. 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotto Ferrata. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 165/1 This... idea... operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.

b. Pertaining to demoniacal possession. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) xi. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. a. 1814 *Prophetess* II. vii. As with demoniac energy possess'd!

2. Of or pertaining to demons.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 275 This is the Demoniac legion indeed. 1671 — P. R. IV. 628 He... Shall chase thee... From thy demoniac holds, possession foul. 1666 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1862 FARRAR *Early Chr. II.* 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish. 1820 HALLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, It was as the demoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountainacer.* i. 3 The spirit of life... is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4. Of the nature of a demon or in-dwelling spirit; = DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON *Ess.*, *Three Devils* (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac' led. 1874 p. 288 demoniac element 'that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. *Ibid.*, The demoniac element in a man... may in some cases be the demoniac of the ethereal and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1856 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. viii. 306 Denying... that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

b. sb.

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *Cnto E viij* b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xviii. 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of y^e Demoniac. 1665 ROYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. x. (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Demoniacs are possessed by the Diavel. 1717 BEARLEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† 2. *Ecl. Hist.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Demoniacs*, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in CRAIG, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dīmōnī-ākāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. = DEMONIC 1, 1 b. c. Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

Demoniacal possession: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 883 In the Popish Churches... their ridiculous, or demoniacal service, who can endure? 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. 35 Extatic and demoniacal persons. *Ibid.* i. ii. vii. Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc. 1681 HALLWELL *Melindr.* 78 (T.) A notable instance of demoniacal possession. 1721 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel... called demoniacal. 1856 KANE *Art. Expt.* I. xxviii. 367 Menacing and demoniac expressions. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II. xi. His quarrels with a demoniacal usher. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 The temper of the mistress of the house... of such a demoniacal complexion.

Hence *Demoniacally* *adv.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Discpens.* (1823) I. 345 Demoniacally possessed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 102 She looked at me... demoniacally.

Demoniacism (dīmōnī-āzīz'm), *rare*. -o 'The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Notes Wks.

† **Demoniacle**, a. *Obs.* Also -yakyl. [a. OF. *demoniacle*, the usual representative of L. *demoniac-us*: cf. OF. *triacle*, *TREACLE*, L. *thiaria*.] = DEMONIC.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 314 Whiche, thrugh arte demonyacle, hath miserably suffred deth. 1593 *Kalendar of Sheph.*, Of Yre, The man yreys ys lyk to ood demonyakyl.

Demonial, a. *rare*. [n. OF. *demonial*, prob. med. L. *demonial*, f. *dæmonium*: see DEMON and -AL.] Of or relating to a demon or demons; also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 310 To hear Diotima de-

scribing the Demonial Nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 464 No one who acknowledges Demonial things, can deny Demons. 1849 *Sidonian* II. 287 Because of the spell which the demoniac sorceress laid on them.

Demoniality (dīmōnī-ālī-ty), *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively. (Cf. *spirituality*.)

1879 (*title*), *Demoniality*; or Incubi and Succubi... by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno... now first translated into English. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May 543/4 The old wives' fables... are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.

Demonian (dīmōnī-ān), a. [f. L. *demonium* (see DEMON) + -AN.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 146 Demonian visions. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 582 So far as we can find our way in this truly demonian twilight. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 410 Against such demonian manifestations.

Hence + **Demonianism**, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error. 1762 — *Doctrine of Grace* II. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd. have *Demonism*, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† **Demoniast**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in -αστης, f. -δεν, -ἀειν.] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 DE FOR. *Hist. Devil* n. x. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† **Demoniat**, a. *Obs.* [corresp. to Fr. *démoniat*, OCat. *demoniat*, from L. *demoniac-us*: see DEMONIC.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 201 This grim demoniat spight.

Demoniate, a. *rare* -1. = prec.

1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 10 Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniac as ever occurred.

Demonic (dīmōnīk), a. Also dæm-. [ad. L. *dæmoniac-us*, a. Gr. *δαμονιακός* of a demon, f. *δαίμων*, *δαμον* -; see DEMON and -IC.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 518 So many Demonic Delusions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 *Titans*, Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 'I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. *dämonisch* (Göthe): cf. DEMON 1. (In this sense usually spelt *dæmonic* for distinction.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 491 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something demonic. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* P. Wks. 1890 I. 87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Demonic man? [1874 see DEMONIC 4.] 1879 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Demonic Dickens: as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1887 SAINTSAURY *Hist. Isab.* Lit. vii. (1890) 258 If they have not the demonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have... plentiful substitutes for it.

Demonical (dīmōnīkāl), a. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 79 Without any mixture of demonical, or supernatural Magique. 1603 HOLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1299 That Typhon was some fend or demonical power. 1607 TORSSELL *Few-f. Beasts* (1658) 127 Falsely imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation. 1654 CAULLE *Magatrom.* 314 Examples of demonical familiars. 1820 *Examiner* No. 521. 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (ed. 2) II. iii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession.

† 2. = DEMONIC 1. *Obs.*

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 43 The people... made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature.

† **Demoniocracy**, *Obs.* *rare* -a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Demoniocratie*, the Government of devils.

Demoniculture, *nonce-wd.* [See CULTURE.]

Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. x. 239 Much... is but elaborate demoniculture.

Demonifuge (dīmōnīfūdz), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dæmon* (DEMON) + -FUGĒ, L. *-fugus* chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 271 Isabella... I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a demonifuge. 1848 *Southey Comm. pl. Bh.* III. 771 Salt a demonifuge.

Demonish (dīmōnīʃ), a. *rare*. [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devil.* *Europe* vii. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps.

b. as *adv.* (*humorous*). 'Devilish'.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iv. (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

Demonism (dīmōnīz'm). Also dæ-. [f. DEMON + -ISM.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.

1699 SHAFTESB. *Eng. conc. Virtue* i. l. (1709) 2 Theism

stands in opposition to daemonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 553 The comparative merits of atheism and demonism. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 130/2 The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses. 1891 *Antidote* 5 May 139 A belief in demonism and witchcraft.

Demonist (dēmōnist). Also dæ-. [f. DEMON + -IST.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons. 1641 *Dialogue Answered* 6 One Marke a great Dæmonist. 1699 SHAFESB. *Eng. conc. Virtue* i. i. (1709) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good... but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a demonist.

Demonization (dēmōnizē'fən). [f. next : see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. v. 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the human mind.

Demonize (dēmōniz), *v.* [f. med.L. *demonizāre* : cf. Gr. *δαμονίζεσθαι* passive, to be possessed by a demon : see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into, or like, a demon; to render demoniacal; to represent as a demon.

1821 *Examiner* 579/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution... more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. i. v. 26 In Persia the *asuras*—demonised in India—retained their divinity. 1888 *Morning Post* 12 Sept. Where men are brutalized, women are demonized, and children are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption.

2. To subject to demoniacal influence. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 674 An alligator becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch.

Hence **Demonized**, **Demonizing** *pp.* a. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Black demonised squadrons. 1857-8 SEARS *Alban.* xi. 90 Demonizing passions. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* ix. 234 Tenanted by... demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings.

Demono-, before a vowel **demono-**, repr. Gr. *δαμνο-*, combining form of *δαίμων* DEMON; occurring in various modern formations, as **Demonocracy**, the rule of demons; a ruling body of demons (quot. 1827). † **Demonomachy**, fighting with a demon. † **Demonomagy**, magical art relating to demons. † **Demonomancy**, divination by the help of demons. **Demonopathy**, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon. **Demonophobia**, fear of demons. **Demonosopher** (*nonce-vul.*), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to *theosopher*). Also **DEMONOGRAPHY**, etc. : see below.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Demonocracy*, the government of devils. 1815 W. H. IARLAND *Scribblemania* 282 A spirit... by foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd. 1827 SIA H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commenus* II. iii, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church. 1718 D. CAMPBELL (*title*), *Demonomachie* or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise. a 1808 BR. HURD (L.), The author had rifled all the stores of demonography to furnish out an entertainment. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 165 *Demonomancy*, divining by the suggestions of evil demons or devils. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzinois might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonopathy*, demonomania. 1888 J. MURDOCH *Women of India* 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 518 [Behmen]... ought to be styled a demonosopher rather than a theosopher. 1881 OVERTON *W. Law* 198 Behmen was no 'Demonosopher' (to adopt Wesley's happy phrase).

Demonographer (dēmōnōgrāfə). [f. mod. L. *demonographus*, f. *demonographie* (17th c.), answering to a Gr. type **δαμονογράφος* : see -GRAPH.] A writer on demons.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Appendix (9 N 2) *Demonographer*. 1877 tr. *Lacritz' Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* (1878) 201 Plotinus... and his disciple Porphyry... who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages. 1883 MISS R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 24 Nov. 401/2 Italian demonographers do not make any distinction between... a fairy and a witch.

So **Demonograph** (= prec.), **Demonography**. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 485 Both these celebrated demonographs concurring in the opinion. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Demonography*, the descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

Demonolatry (dēmōnōlātri). [f. Gr. type **δαμνο-λάτρεια* (see -LATRY) : in mod. F. *démonolâtrie* (Littre).] Demon-worship.

1668 M. CASABRON *Credulity* 38 (T.). Nicholans Remigius... in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmo-latry, astro-latry, and demonolatry. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. II. (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. xi. 258 The number seven holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry.

So **Demonolater**, a demon-worshipper; **Demonolatriacal** a., **-latric** a., **Demonolatrous** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-worship; **Demonolatrously** *adv.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 394 A religion...

so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned. *Ibid.* III. 290 The first authors of the great demonolatriacal apostasy. 1833—*Recapit. Apostasy* 106 The later or demonolatrously Christian Roman Empire. 1846—*Lett. Tractat. Secess.* *Popey* 240 The predicted Demonolatrously Apostasy. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrously 'apostasy', as Mr. Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 BR. CALDWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 370 Certain demonolators in the present day... display as plain signs of demonolatriacal possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago.

Demonology (dēmōnōlōdgi). Also 7 -gie, 7-9 dæ-. [mod. f. Gr. *δαίμων* + *-λογία* -LOGY : cf. F. *démonologie* (16th c. in Littre).] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons.

1597 JAMES I (*title*), *Daemonologie*, in Forme of a Dialogue, divided into three Bookes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 37 I return you the Manuscript you lent me of Demonologie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 256 The Greeks (from whose Castomes, and Demonologie... their Religion became... corrupted). 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs* N. T. I. vii. 135 Demonology composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox.

So **Demonologer**, **Demonologist**, one who studies or is versed in demonology; **Demonologic** a., or of pertaining to demonology; **Demonological** a., concerned with demonology; **Demonologically** *adv.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself... could... have supplied more livid Defamation... I am no Demonologer. 1749 BR. G. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 35 The former suffer purely (as Demonologists write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 44 A metrical romance, of which his demonological studies were to supply the machinery. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 194 Working quite demonologically. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 201 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist. 1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is... driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest. 1886 ROBERTSON *Soc. Life Scotl.* III. xx. 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries.

Demonomachy, **-magy**, **-mancy** : see DEMONO-

Demonomania (dēmōnōmā'niā). [a. med. L. *demonomania*, f. Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαίμων* + *MANIA*. *Δαίμωνια* was used in eccles. Gr. in a somewhat different sense : see next.] (See quot. 1883.)

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1295. 249 Outbreaks of the epidemic demonomania to which every age is liable. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonomania*, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

† **Demonomanie**. *Obs.* [a. F. *démonomanie* (1580 in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *demonomania*, a. eccles. Gr. *δαίμωνια* foolish belief in demons, f. *μᾶν* MANIA.] Foolish belief in demons; devotion to the subject of demonology.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 208 Excelled in Demonomanie all them that had gone before them. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 231 They... abolisht their celestiall worship, and (as Strabo relates) received Demonomanie, continued till Mahomet.

† **Demonomist**. *Obs.* [f. as DEMONY + -IST.] A believer in or worshipper of demons.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. *Ibid.* 329 Celebes... well peopled, but with bad people; no place ingendring greater Demonomists.

† **Demonomy** (dēmōnōmi). *Obs.* [app. shortened from *demononomy*, f. Gr. *δαίμων* DEMON, with ending of *astronomy*, etc.] Belief in demons, demon-worship.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 Howbeit the divell... has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts. *Ibid.* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 365 These Javans are drunk in Demonomy.

Demonopathy, **-phobia** : see DEMONO-

De-monopolize (dēmōnōpōlīz), *v.* [f. DE-II. I + MONOPOLIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly.

1878 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

Demonosopher : see DEMONO-

Demoury (dēmōnri). [f. DEMON + -RY : cf. *devlry*.] Demoniacal influence or practices.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (O.), What demoury, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

Demonship (dēmōnshp). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The rank or condition of a demon.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a Daemonship.

Demonstrability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being demonstrable.

1825 COLLIERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1873) 161 note, The Demonstrability required would countervail all the purposes of the Truth. 1870 M. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 170. 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

Demonstrable (dēmōnstrā'b'l, dēmōnstrā'b'l), *a.* [ad. L. *demonstrābilis*, f. *demonstrāre* : see DEMONSTRATE and -BLE.] Capable of demonstration. 1. Capable of being shown or made evident. † *b. occas.* = Evident, apparent (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4691 I wolde... Shewe thee withouten fable A thyng that is not demonstrable. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Demonstrable, demonstrable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 142 Some vnhatch'd practise, Made demonstrable heere in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1647 CLAREBOON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 292/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was, on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 46 In what shape they wou'd severally come out... was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J. HOGE *Microsc.* II. i. 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 158 Upon the vaso-motor nerves... [it] has no demonstrable influence.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxiv, This is a certaine waye to fynde any tonche line, and a demonstrable forme. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxiii. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles. 1662 H. MOSE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 334 With numberless other propositions equally plain and demonstrable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof.

Hence **Demonstrableness** = DEMONSTRABILITY. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 30 The inrefragable demonstrableness thereof. 1706 S. CLARKE *Evid. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* 282 (L) The natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality.

Demonstrably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a way which admits of demonstration; so as to be demonstrable.

1642 CHAS. I *Declar. at York* 11 June 6 Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 Annot. 180 Demonstrably of a gibbous, circular form. 1732 BEARLEY *Alciph.* VII. § 1 A thing demonstrably and palpably false. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 143 They were also demonstrably liable to commit mistakes in argument.

2. In the way of demonstration; by demonstration.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. vi. 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. viii. 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them... prove it demonstrably.

† **Demonstrance**. *Obs.* Also 5 -ance. [a. OF. *demonstrance* (still in Cotgr.), orig. *demonstrance*, *demonstrance*, f. stem of L. *demonstrantem*, pr. pple. of *demonstrare* : see -ANCE.]

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, A synall demonstrance Sothfast shewing, and signyfyance [that]... hap of olde fortune... might not contune. c 1430—*Min. Poems* (1840) 60 (Mätzl.) The heavenly signe makith demonstrance How worldly thynges goo forwarde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, They shewid him so many demonstrances that he... toke upon him the charge. 1481—*Godfrey* 246 For demonstrance that oure lord and his dere moder oure lady shold gyue to them vitorye, [they] toke the baner of Tancrre, and sette it on byc upon the chirche of oure lady. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 12 He plaine demonstrance gaue, Th' allowance longs to you, sole t' adde I haue. 1627 BR. M. WREN *Serm.* 11 What demonstrance withall he must make of the same. 1704 D'URFEE *Royal Converts* 252 Blessings subunary prove The kind demonstrances of Gracious Love.

2. Demonstration; proof.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xviii. 175 In lyke wyse preynd they... by very demonstrance and by reson, that the Sonne is gretter than alle therthe is. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 303 (R.) Good reasons and demonstrances of how many calamities peevish obstinacy is the cause. 1646 R. JUNIUS *Cure Misprision* (L), If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect?

3. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMONSTRATION 4.

[1292 BRITTON III. xxvi. § 6 Par variance du bref et de la demonstrance seroit le bref abatable.] 1625 DARCIE *Annales A ij* [transl. from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances.

Demonstrant. [f. L. *demonstrantem*, pr. pple. of *demonstrare* : see -ANT.] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 3 The demonstrators would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Nov. 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrators are a great many roughs.

Demonstratable, *a. rare.* [f. DEMONSTRATE *v.* + -ABLE.] = DEMONSTRABLE.

1865 HERSCHEL in *Fortn. Rev.* July 440 (*Origin of Force*) It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

† **Demonstrate**, *a. and sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *demonstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *demonstrāre* : see prec.] Demonstrated. *a. as pa. pple.*

1571 DROGAS *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Gg b, Manyfolde mo... proportions than may... (I will not say be demonstrate, but only by Theoremes) be declared. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclide... till they bee demonstrate, they

seem strange to our assent. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that [etc.]. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* l. v, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

b. as adj.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. viii, And by scripture will make demonstrate outwardly accordingly to the thought. 1636 LITHGOW *Trav.* l. 7 O! a plaine demonstrate cause, and a good resolution.

sb. A demonstrated proposition or truth.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 181/2 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one... whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate propositions.

Demonstrate (dēmōnstrēt, dēmōnstrēt), v. [f. L. *demonstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *demonstrāre* to point out, show, prove, f. DE- I. 3 + *monstrāre* to show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE. Both pronunciations appear in SHAKS.]

†1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. *Obs.* Const. *simple obj.* or *obj. clause.* (So in the other trans. senses.)

1559 HULST, *Demonstrate, indicō, monstro.* 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Dijk*, In the which bodye of the pedestal is demonstrated Ichnographia. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 54 Description cannot sute it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaile. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not only the Place, but the very Child. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept., Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred. 1684 R. H. *School Recant.* 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i.e. Unreasonable Angling... is when [etc.].

†2. To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 312/3 If... it be the Canker, it will after the third time demonstrate it selfe with a little knobbe or tumor. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. T.* iii. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fish speare. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) l. 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius. 1803 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Desp.* 224 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 339 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour.

3. To describe and explain by help of a specimen or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, e.g. anatomy, chemistry; also *absol.* to teach as a demonstrator.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man... demonstrates now the plants in the King's Garden here. 1856 DOWS *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 2, note. The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out matters of fact cognisable by the senses. a 1859 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xx. 307 They will do me too much honour by 'demonstrating' on such a crazy body as mine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc.) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

1571 DIGGES *Pentem.* l. xx. Fijb, This Lemma... or proposition I mnde to demonstrate. 1646 SIA T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* l. ix, Archimedes demonstrates, that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22. 1695 RAY *Creation* (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Anth.* (1857) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated. 1860 TYNDALL *Glec.* II. xxx. 404 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

b. *absol.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 431 This may helpe to thicken other proofes, That do demonstrate thinly. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate. 1867 J. MARTINRAU *Ess.* II. 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of geometry.

c. Of things: To prove.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 47 A copie to these yonger times; Which followed well, would demonstrate them now But goes backward. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 18 It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate. 1850 TYNDALL *Glec.* II. xvii. 324 The crevassing of the eastern side of the glacier... does not... demonstrate its slower motion.

5. *intr.* To make a military demonstration; to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1837 *Examiner* 297/1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay. 1888 *Rever. Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lxxiii. 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems.

†b. *trans.* (causal.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1803 NELSON in NICOLAS *Desp.* V. 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence **Demonstrated** ppl. a., **Demonstratedly** adv., **Demonstrating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1650 B. *Discoliminitum* 20 There are demonstrating and determining Providences. 1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.*

XI. 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 (R.) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world. 1881 FAUCON *High Ch. Revival, Short Stud.* Ser. iv. (1883) 213 A holy life, it was demonstrably plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system. 1888 *Daily News* 4 June 3/1 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London assembled on the Embankment.

Demonstration (dēmōnstrā'jən). [ad. L. *demonstrātion-em*, n. of action from *demonstrāre* to DEMONSTRATE: perh. immed. a. F. *démonstration* (14th c. in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. *demustreison*, -aison, intermediate form *demonstroison*.]

†1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out; exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 368 By demonstration The man was founde with the good. 14... *Epiph. in Tundak's Vis.* 117 Of a schynnyng by demostacyon Is Janos seyd. 1530 PALSGR. 146 Of adverbs... Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 172 For the open appaurance, and demonstration of this godly concorde. a 1633 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 177 Christ preaching to save him [St. Thomas]... shewes himselfe (by demonstration) unto him. 1668 R. WALLIS (title), Room for the Cobler of Gloucester and his Wife, with Several Cartloads of Abominable, Irregular, Pitiful, Stinking Priests, also a Demonstration of their Calling.

b. Outward exhibition of feeling.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* av. 358 Demonstration, be it in movements that rise finally to spasms and contortions, or be it in sounds that end in laughter and shrieks and groans.

†2. That by which something is shown or made known; an illustration; a sign, indication. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. Avj b, Divisinge sundry newe Tables, Pictures, demonstrations and preceptes. 1603 SHUTE *Archit.* Bija, Makynge demonstration to a Latine worke with Greke letters. 1684 R. II. *School Recant.* 130 Cock Fighting... A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness. [These qualities] are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage.

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression. †a. *absol.* (*obs.*); b. with *of*.

a. 1556 AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) C, With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes. I overcame her. 1639 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 136 Believing those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 21 We gave them a great peal of Ordnance... beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks awit. b. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. iii. 12 Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? 1760 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. iv. 252 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs. 1855 PARSCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.

3. The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of proving beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with *pl.*) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

To demonstrate: to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact; conclusively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 516 In ars metrik schal her no man fynde... of such a question Whu schulde make a demonstration. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 10 Most certayne and apperente demonstrations of Geometrie. 1563 MAN *Musculus Communiph.* 141 a, Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters vaknownen, set forth without any Syllogistical demonstration. 1650 T. RUON *Pract. Geom.* Biv, A Hundred Questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. ii. (1695) 305 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs; and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so. 1730 SOUTHAL *Bugs* 25 'Tis apparent to a Demonstration, that from every Pair... about two hundred Eggs... are produced. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 335 A demonstration is either *Direct* or *Indirect*. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an indubitable proof.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* n. iv. 44 It hap ben shewid and proued by ful manye demonstracions as I woot wel pat be soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise. 1659 *Vulgar Errors Cens.* 31 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of an Eternal Being. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 18 Found nothing... but a Book of Psalms, which was a sufficient Demonstration... that I had been a Hugonot. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 261 Told me... I should have Demonstration of her Infidelity. 1804 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Desp.* 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4. *Rom. Law.* The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case.

1864 J. N. POMEROY *Introd. Munic. Law* l. ii. 107 The formula commenced with a part called... Demonstration (demonstratio) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iv. 840 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute.

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, esp. in anatomy. Also *attrib.*

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 95 Mr. Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery. 1832 *Examiner* 295/1 On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Grainger. 1883 *Longman's Notes on Ehs.* vi. 204 (*Buckton's Food & Home Cookery*). The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice... Every girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons. *Mod.* Miss H. will give a Cookery Demonstration.

6. *Mil.* A show of military force or of offensive movement; esp. in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other operations are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

1835 HUBNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 205 He made last year a demonstration against Julalabad, a district between Cabool and Peshawur. 1853 SIA H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 205 Prince Eugene... made demonstrations to attack the post of Mast, and to cross the Adige to Badia... [He] continued his demonstrations at Mast, until he heard that Colonel Bâté had succeeded in throwing 500 men across the river. 1862 Ld. BAUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 178 The Barons having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting.

1839 *Britannia in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration, to mark the national joy [etc.]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 630 Then, besides 'ovations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see. We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration'. This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row. 1884 *Chr. World* 16 Oct. 781/1 The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when... about 80,000 people came together.

Demonstrational (-dēmōnshāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological aspects, it... separates them in their demonstrational aspect.

† **Demonstrationer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who favours or practises demonstration.

1589 *Almond for Farral* 15 Your olde soaking Demonstrationer, that hath scrapte vp such a deale of Scripture to so litle purpose.

Demonstrationist (-dēmōnshənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug. A riot between the Orangemen and the demonstrationists is considered likely. 1890 *Times* 28 Jan. 5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather.

Demonstratize, v. [See -IZE.] *intr.* To make a public demonstration.

Hence **Demonstrationizing** vbl. sb.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizing.

Demonstrative (dēmōnstratīv), a. and sb. In 5 -if. [a. F. *démonstratif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *demonstratīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *demonstrāre*: see -IVE.]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting, or indicating; making evident; illustrative.

Demonstrative legacy: see quot. 1892.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Demonstratife, demonstratif. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 37 b, A demonstrative, or shewing reduction. 1616 R. WALLER in *Limore Papers* (1837) Ser. II. 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favor wherewithall you have vouchsafed to giue me. n 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. 1802 GOODEVE *Mod. Law of Real Prop.* 394 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund.

2. *Rhet.* Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6b, The oracion demonstratīne standeth either in praise or dispraise of some man, or of some one thyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Epit. A, An epistle demonstrative consisteth in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise. a 1679 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 72 Eloquent men do never more exceed in their indulgence to faculty, than in the demonstrative kind... in their commendations of persons. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhetoric* xxvii. II. 46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Orations.

3. *Gram.* Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied esp. to certain adjectives (often used pronominally) having this function.

Demonstrative root: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the *t-* in Sanskrit *tat*, *tadā*, Gr. *tō*, *tōra*, L. *tunc*, *tūc*, or its Teutonic representative *a*, *th*, in *thā*, *then*, *there*.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1537) 5b, Whan a nowwe demonstrative is referred to y^e hole sentence folowynge. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Pronownes demonstratyves they have

but there *il, le* and *on* or *len*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. § 3. 305 As *this* or *that* man or book... in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 MRS. MARCET *Mary's Gram.* II. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 IVLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals. 189a DAVISON *Heb. Gram.* (ed. 10) 81 The letter *z*, having demonstrative force, is often inserted.

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of anything; serving as conclusive evidence.

1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 564 Vesbulseun... By preeue which that is demonstratif. That equally the soun of it wol wende... vn-to the spokes ende. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The virtue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motindene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof... of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 117 These military works... are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* II. 43 Another point... demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Galyen... in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstrative. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstrative part, plaineth the Grammar to the Mathematicall. 1624 DE LAUNIE tr. *Du Moutin's Logick* 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which proveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truly attributed unto the subject. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.*, To be infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstrative certainty. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush. 183a *Examiner* 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. *rare.* Cf. DEMONSTRATOR 2.

1814 *Philos. Mag.* XLIV. 305 (*title*) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomical System.

B. *sb. Gram.* A demonstrative adjective or pronoun.

1530 PALSGR. 75 Demonstratives simple is only *ce*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Spr. Dict.* B. iv. Of pronouns... some are called demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 M. HENRY *Span. Gram.* 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. MORRIS *Eng. Gram.* (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are *the, that, this, such, so, same, you*.

Demonstratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

†1. In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. *Obs.*

1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* III. 9 The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David should bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remaineth for the proud despisers of God. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 52 The Letters... are demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms... by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything; *spec.* by logical demonstration.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 63 What soever bee demonstratiue concluded out of the Scriptures. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved. 1885 *March. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done... as... Fel has demonstratively shown.

†3. With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 39 Plato and Aristotle... demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1800) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

Demonstrativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 178 (R.) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminalness of will-worship. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. i. 183 There was no... weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

Demonstrator (dēmōn'strā'tōr). [ad. L. *demonstrator*, agent-n. from *demonstrare* to DEMONSTRATE; partly after F. *démonstrateur*, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave *demonstrator* in the general sense, *demonstrator* in the technical.)]

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 COTGR., *Demonstrateur*, a demonstrator; one that evidently shewes, plainly declares, perspicuously deliueis things. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 66 (T.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ. Surg.* Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 137 Mr. Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 *Men of the Time* 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace... An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. 1890 *Times* 13 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators... assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Demonstratorship**, the office or position of a scientific demonstrator.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 642 A Syndicate... recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

Demonstratory, *a.* [ad. L. *demonstrātorius* (Isidore), f. *demonstrator*: see -ORY.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1747 BAILEY vol. II, *Demonstratory*, belonging to demonstration. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* xxvi, The gloss of Ranganātha on the *Vāsānā*, or demonstratory annotations of Bāscara. 1880 MURHEAD *Gauss* iv. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

Demont, *obs.* form of DEMOUNT, *q.v.*

Demouurgist, *rare.* [f. Gr. type *δαμονουργός* demon-working + -IST. Cf. *metallurgist*, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So **Demouurgy**, the practice of magic by the help of demons.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, demouurgy, and astrology. 1798 *Ibid.* XXV. 502 Demouurgists and other professors of occult science.

Demonymic (dēmōn'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *δημος* people, DEME + *-ωνυμικός* adj. formative, f. *ωνομα* name: cf. *patronymic*.] *adj.* Named from the deme. *sb.* The name (of an Athenian citizen) according to the deme to which he belonged.

1893 J. E. SANDYS *Aristotle's Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* 110 The demonymic of the former would be *ῥαθεν*; of the latter *Οἰθηρ*.

Demooore, *obs.* form of DEMUR V.

Demophil (dēmōfil). [mod. f. Gr. *δημο-ς* people + *φίλος* friend.] A friend of the people.

1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats* xxvii. (1885) 426 A man may be a democrat without being a demophil.

Hence **Demophilism**.

1871 LO. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagoguism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. ΜΙΛΥΟΥΚΟΥ in *Athenæum* 1 July 27/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archaeological demophilism.

Demor(e), **Demorage**, etc., *obs.* ff. DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, etc.

Demoralization (dēmōrālīz'ē-shən). [f. next + -ATION: so mod. F. *démoralisation*, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 It would be easy to shew... that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

Demoralize (dēmōrālīz), *v.* [a. F. *démoraliser* (f. DE- II. I + MORAL *a.* + -IZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

1793 WEBSTER in *Lyell Trav. N. Amer.* I. 65 When... Noah Webster... was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 102 People... demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the judicial point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of

protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the galleys,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. *le moral*: see MORALE): applied *esp.* to an army or a people under arms; also *transf.* to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. ii. 39 Foscology was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had... demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news.

Hence **Demoralized**, **Demoralizing** *ppl. adjs.* 1808 *Crit. Rev.* Aug. (T.). The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 133 Miracles... have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

Demoralizer (dēmōrālīz'ēr). [f. prec. + -ER.] A person or thing that demoralizes.

1881 *Voice* (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 14 [from traffic] is the general demoralizer. 189a *Catholic News* 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licenced demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

Demorance, **-aunce**, **Demore**: see DEMURRANCE, DEMUR.

Demorlayk: see DEMERLAYK *Obs.*, *magic*.

|| **Demos** (dēmō's). Occas. *demus*, *pl.* -i. [a. Gr. *δημος* district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica; = DEME 2.

1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town. *Ibid.* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, *esp.* of a democratic state, such as Athens; hence, the populace, the common people: often personified.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi, The self-acting Demos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* Sixty Yrs. After go Celtic Demos rose a Demon, sbick'd and slaked the light with blood.

Demosthenic (dēmōsthen'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *Δημοσθενικός*.] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthenic** *an* [cf. Gr. *Δημοσθενέως*], **Demosthenian** *adjs.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Blackw. Mag.* for *Demosthenic*. 1874 MAHAFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 M. CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlvii. 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 244/5 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'.

Demot (dēmōt). [a. Gr. *δημότης* one of the (same) deme, f. *δημος* DEME 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

Demotic (dēmōtik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημοτικὸς* popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. *δημός* the one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the *hieratic*, of which it was a simplification): called also *enchorial*. Also *absol.* = The demotic character or script.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* XXI. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-band, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat *rare*.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* viii. (1885) 189 The one... does what in demotic phrase is called the 'sarsing'. 1881 *Times* 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

Demount, *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* demont. [ad. F. *démont*: cf. DISMOUNT.]

†1. *intr.* To dismount. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 361 (Jam.) All horsmen... demont haistlie fra thare hors.

2. *notice-wd.* [f. DE- + MOUNT *v.*] To descend.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vi, Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully... Well if it do not, Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically! **Demour**, **-oyre**, **Demourage**, **-aunce**: see DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, -ANCE.

[**Demple**: app. scribal error for *kemple* = *CAMPLE* *v.* to wrangle, *sb.* wordy conflict, wrangling.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 (Petyt MS. ff. 153 b) *Pe* maister of *pe* Temple com procurand *pe* pes. No more of *pis* to demple, tak *pat* *pat* 3e first chees. *Lambeth MS.* 131 p. 130 No more of this comple, tak *pat* *pat* 3e first chees.] **Dempne**, *obs.* form of DAMN.

Dempster (dēm'pſtər). Forms: 4 demostere, demostre, -ter(e), demistor(e), (demme)pster, demaistro), 4, 7 demstor, 6 demstar, 4, 8-9 dempster. See also DEEMSTER. [M¹. *dēmestre*, in form fem. of *dēmere*, DEEMER, judge: see -STER. The root-vowel was originally long; cf. the modern form DEEMSTER, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in *dēmestre*; whence the forms *demster*, *dempster*. *Dempster* is also a surname.]

†1. A judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5385 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i v. rr. demestre, demister, domesman). *Ibid.* 7005 Aloth was pan be dempster [v. rr. demester, demister]. *Ibid.* 22920 [He] sal cum befor be dempster [v. rr. demestre, demistere, demester]. c 1320 *Anticrist* 550 For drednes o þat dempster.

b. for DEMESTER 2. (*f. of Man.*)

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv. One of the dempsters at the time.

†2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 117 [They] creatit bailies, serjantis, clerks, and demstaris. 1752 LOUTHAN *Form of Process* 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 The court proceeded to give judgment; which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict. s.v.* As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edinburgh] is also laid aside.

Hence †**Dempstery**, **demstary**, the office of dempster.

1551 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary.

Dempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DEEM v.

†**Demption**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *dēmpſiōnem*, n. of action f. *dēmĕre* to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.

1552 HULOET, Colysion, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel. -*symphonies*.

†**Demulce** (dēm'ul's), v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmūlcĕre* to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. DE- I. 1 + *mūlcĕre* to soothe.] *trans.* To soothe or mollify (a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly said also of soothing medicines: cf. DEMULCENT.

1530 ELYOT *Gov. i.* xx. (*init.*), Wherwith Saturne was cōfused demulced and appaysed. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xix. 690 Nerveine Medicines . . demulce the Part, and tako away the preternatural acrimony. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was ferocis ingenii fuer.

Hence **Demulcing** ppl. a.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anal.* (1842) 22 His belly is a cistern of receipt, A grand confounder of demulcing meate. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-languaged phrases.

†**Demulceate**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *dēmūlcĕre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So †**Demulceation**, *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvi. 321 Those soft and smooth demulcations that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life. 1817 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. 470 Gallantry . . or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness . . of the gentler sex.

Demulcent (dēm'ul'sĕnt), a. and sb. Chiefly *Med.* [f. L. *dēmūlcĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēmūlcĕre* to DEMULCE.]

A. *adj.* Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties.

B. *sb.* A demulcent medicine.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 576.

†**Demulcative**, a. *Obs.* [irreg. f. DEMULCE v.] = DEMULCENT.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 115 The oil is opening and demulcative.

†**Demul'sion**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. **dēmūls-*, ppl. stem of *dēmūlcĕre*: see DEMULCE.] The action of soothing; a means of soothing.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

Demur (dēm'ūr), sb. Forms: 3-7 demure, 4 demere, demore, 6 demoure, demourre, demoyre, demor(e), 6-7 demurr(e), 7- demur. [a. F. *demure*, vbl. sb. from *demourer*: see next.]

†1. Delay, lingering, waiting. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 591 Blauncheffur heo atwist Pat he makede so longe demure [v. r. demore; *rime* ifere]. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere. 1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 97 His Highness had cause . . to marvel of your long demure, and lack of expedition. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 Timely alarum'd by Jacksons Demoures, at the Harbours mouth, for four days Space. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 311 Causing a most unnecessary demure.

†2. Stay, abode, residence. *Obs.*

1444 in *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 318 During the tynie

of his demure in the presence of the said Erie. 1524 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 159 In his demurre or passing from place to place. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Comynge into the Kynges realme . . and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 378 We saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a litle demurr.

†c. Continuance, duration. *Obs.*

1533 in *Strype Eccle. Mem.* I. xx. 148 Neither unjust matrimony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and continuance, as by delays to Rome it is wont to have.

†2. Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or doubt. *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 234 No doubtfull drift whereon demurre dependes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 49 They were upon some demurre, whether to march directly toward Ossapy. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer. 1844 LAMA *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see.

3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. II. Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs. 1770 LANGHOARNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 154/2 Camillus . . invented demurs and pretences of delay. 1791 MAD. D'ARLAN *Diary* 4 June, He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health. The gentlemen here made no demur. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxii. After a little demur, he accepted the offer.

†4. *Law*. = DEMURRER 1. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The adversaries . . made thereupon . . a special demurre. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer chamber. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A vjb. To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 120 But with rejoinders and replies . . Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join.

Demur (dēm'ūr), v. Forms: 3 demore, 4 demere, 6 demore, demore, 6-7 demurre, 7-8 demurr, 7- demur. [a. F. *demourer*, in OF. *demorer*, -*mourer* (= Pr. and Sp. *demorare*, It. *dimorare*) = pop. L. *dēmōrāre* = cl. L. *dēmōrāri* to tarry, delay, f. DE- I. 3 + *mōrāri* to delay. The OF. *demor*, *demour*, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form *demour*; the latter gave the ME. forms *demore*, *demere*: cf. PEOPLE, and the forms *meve*, *preve* (F. *meuve*, *prevue*) of MOVE, PROVE.]

†1. *intr.* To linger, tarry, wait; *fig.* to dwell upon something. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Auh zif ich hie swude uordward, demore 3e be lengre. c 1300 K. *Abis.* 795 He n'ul nought that ye demere (*rime* dere). 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demore nor abyde vpon the campe. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) 39 b. Take hede ye demurre not vpon them. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 19 But o, how long demurre I on his eyes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. II. If that our looks on it demurre.

†2. To stay, remain, abide. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 34 She cannot demore there without extreme daunfur and peril. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any person . . dwelling, demurring, inhabiting or resident within this realme. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponessians demoured in the land.

†c. To last, endure, continue. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPEA *Declar. Christ* III. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This defence . . shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

†2. *trans.* To cense to tarry; to put off, delay.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 174 Those judgement demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. x. (1818) 239 The lawyer . . then demurs me with a vain delay. 1684 D'UFAVE *Butler's Ghost* 69, I swear . . Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force.

†3. *intr.* To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 135 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service. 1654 CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Iustine* 418 He found the King to demur upon it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. II. § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 261 You need not demur to challenge. 1778 MISS BURNIE *Evellina* II. You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

†b. To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubtful. *Obs. rare.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 3 And demurre with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. a 1628 F. GRAVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonne.

†c. *trans.* To hesitate about. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 558 What may this mean? Language of Man pronounced by Tongue of Brute, and human sense express't The first . . I thought den'd To Beasts. The latter I demurre, for in their looks Much reason, and in their actions oft appears. a 1730 E. FENTON *Hom. Odys.* XL *init.* (Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will.

4. *intr.* To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception to (occas. *at. on*). (The current sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxvii. (1840) 98 The caliph demurred herat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 93, I . . gave my Direc-

tions . . which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 SHERRIDAN *Rivals* II. II. My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I knocked him down. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Letters* III. 29 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. 1855 BAWNING *Lett. to Ruskin*, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40 My host at first demurred . . but I insisted. 1875 M. LABREN *Serm.* Ser. II. ix. 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference.

b. *trans.* To object or take exception to. *rare.*

1827 H. H. WILSON *Burmese War* (1852) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 59, I demur the inference from these facts.

5. *Law*. (*intr.*) To put in a DEMURRER.

[a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 96 Et fuist demurre en judgement en mesme le plee, le quel les al. iours seront accounts de le premier iour del muster de host le Roy.] 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 60 It was demurred on in Law. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 70 a. And it was demurred in judgement in the same plea, whether the 40 dayes should bee accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. *Ibid.* 72 a. He that demurreth in Law confesseth all such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 334 To which Plea Mr. Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence that is given against you . . you may demur upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer.

Demurante, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

Demure (dēm'ūr), a. (*sb.*) Also 4-5 *dimuuir*, 5 *demour*, -*uero*, -*ewro*, 6-*euro*. [A derived or extended form of *meure*, *meure*, MURE a., used in same sense, a. OF. *meur*, now *mûr*, 'ripe, mature, mellow'; also, discreet, considerate, aduised, settled, stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of the prefixed *de*- are obscure.

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p. 841/1 'Sadly, wysly, demeuement', — p. 841/2 'Soberly, sadly, meurement'; but *demeurement* is not otherwise known as French.)

A. *adj.* †1. Calm, settled, still. *Obs.*

1377 *Death Edw. III* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 Thou3 the see were rou3, or elles dimuuir, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAd.)

14. . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 133 This Anna came demure and sad of chere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. i. The yonge squyer . . semely and demure as a douce. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 902 Demure Diana, womanly and sad. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 238 A face demure and sage. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 53 If a yong gentleman be demure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1632 MILTON *Penseros* 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. I (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet, Those looks demure. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiv. Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 320 'Like an angel, but half-dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition.

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i. This Gentleman, and his demure Psalm-singing Fellows. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners, through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Sainly Brow demure, a 1771 GRAY *Drath Favourite Cat* 4 Demurest of the tahhy kind, The pensive Selima. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxxvi. 417 The threadbare mantle of its demurehypocrisy. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 176, 'I thought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm.

†B. As sb. Demure look or expression. *Obs. rare.*

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 200 He has an hypocritical demure on his face.

†**Demure**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. *adj.*]

1. *intr.* ? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.). Bnt cf. DEMUR v. 3 b.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 20 Your Wife Octavia, with her modest eyes . . shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me.

2. *trans.* To make demure.

1651 HENSHAW *Daily Thoughts* 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly pain.

Hence **Demured** ppl. a.

1613 *Unceasing of Machivels Instr.* 11 With demured looke wish them good speede.

Demure, obs. form of DEMUR.

Demurely (dēm'ūr-ēl), *adv.* [f. DEMURE a. + -LY 2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 467 She, demurely sad of chere. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 18 in *Babes B.* (1868) 27 Walke demurely bi streetis in be toun. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduise demurely herupon. c 1500 *Consecration of Nuns* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 314 The virgyns shall demurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bishop. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. ii. ii.* 201 If I doe not put on a sober habite. . . Weare prayer bookes in my pocket, looke demurely. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'll looke as demurely as a Saint. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellmoura* iv. i. He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not have melted in his mouth. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xvi. And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 *Mauch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things: In a subdued manner. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. iv. ix.* 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers.

Demureness (dēmūr'nes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being demure.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij. With all demureness behaueth thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good loue. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i. 1 *Ten.* ii. 9 In like maner women also in comely attire: with demurenesse and sobrietie adorning themselves. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 349 A most supercilious demurenesse and affected zelotry. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The prim demureness of her looks.

Demurity. *rare.* In 5 demeurte. [Answers to OF. *meurte*, as DEMURE does to OF. *meur*: cf. quot. 1483.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 Joyne . . demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylite to thy demeurte [Fr. *et meurtre a leuesment et humilite a la meurtre*]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. *oddlity*.)

18. LAMB *Lett. to Southey* (L.). She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† **Demurmurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmurmurāre* to mutter over, f. DE- I. 1 + *murmurāre* to MURMUR, mutter.] *trans.* To murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

Hence † **Demurmuration**, *a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 417 The demurmuration words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration.

Demurrable (dēmūr'rab'l), *a.* [f. DEMUR v. or sb. + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF. *demorable* durable.] That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (*esp.* in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM *Constitutional Hist.* I. i. 54 note. It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council. 1885 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not . . allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix. 1893 J. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

Demurrage (dēmūr'radz). Also 7 demourage, 7-8 demorage. [a. OF. *demorage*, *demourage*, f. *demorer*, -mourer: see DEMUR v.]

† 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1711 ANONIM *Spect.* No. 89 73 I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage. . . I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 A demourage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again.

† b. Constrained delay, detention. *Obs. rare.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 226 In the allowance to juries distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back. 1817 — *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. cxlvii. The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at the Election town.

2. *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 *Rebels' Remonstr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much *per diem* for demurrage. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* July an. 1656, A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants. . . to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demourage. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 3*l.* *per diem* Demourage, nor can I stay upon Demourage above eight Days more. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demourage, to the Captain. 1833 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. There had already been considerable loss from demurrage. *Mod. The Ship 'Flora'* is on demurrage.

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks.

1858 REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 101 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Demurrage, charges on overdue railway trucks.

c. A charge of 1*l.* *per ounce* made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion. 1875 JEVONS *Money* x. 116 Including the above charge of 1*l.* *per ounce* for demurrage. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.* The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17*s.* 10*d.* *per oz.* At the Bank of England £3 17*s.* 9*d.* is given for it without any delay. . . The difference of 1*l.* *per oz.*, by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. *rare.*

1822 COLTON *Lazon* II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

Demurral (dēmūr'ral). *rare.* [f. DEMUR v. + -AL: cf. OF. *demoral*, *demoral*, retardation, delay.] The action of demurring; demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* I. 1. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1814 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 370 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Mar. I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† **Demurrrance.** *Obs.* In 4 demourance, 6 demourance, 7 demourance. [a. OF. *demourance* retardation, delay, f. *demorer*, -mourer: see DEMUR v. and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel . . saun demourance. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. I. 201 The man is a very fole to make his demourance upon such an olde wyfe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 76 b, Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part.

Demurrant (dēmūr'rānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 demurante, 9 (erron.) demurrent. [a. OF. *demourant*, pr. pp. of *demorer*, -mourer, now demeur: see DEMUR v.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abydinge, and resydent vpon their cures. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurant in London.

† 2. Delaying, putting off. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 God is no judge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant.

3. Demurring, hesitating. *rare.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Relig. Father Prout* (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. *sb.* One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrer*, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel. The demurrant argues first. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 10-13 *Edu.* III. Introd. 85 There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

Demurrer 1 (dēmūr'rā). Also 6 (erron.) demurrour, 7 demourer. [a. Anglo-Fr. *demurrer* = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR v.) used as sb.: cf. *refresher*, *user*.]

1. *Law.* A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court.

1547 *Act 1 Edu.* VI. c. 7 § 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action. 1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties do agree vpon the fact, and each doo claime that by law hee ought to haue it. . . then it was called a demurrer in law. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 GOOWIN *Cal. Williams* 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrers* are general, without shewing any particular causes; or special, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. *transf.* An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = DEMUR sb. 3.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Slowe-pac't dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, still striving to appease Hote zealous loue. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* II. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

† 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = DEMUR sb. 2. *Obs.*

1533 MOORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrur in this point, and we at your judgement. 1637 F. E. *Hist. Edu.* II. (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

† 3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALVNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourer agreed vpon by the charterpartie of freightment.

Demurrer 2 (dēmūr'rā). [f. DEMUR v. + -ER I.] One who demurs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers. 1749 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1364 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 365/1 It is . . customary . . to hear the demurrer's reasons.

Demurring (dēmūr'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEMUR v. + -ING I.] The action of the verb DEMUR, q.v.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b, There is no demurring, or excepting against his testimony. 1684 D'URFEX *Butler's Ghost* 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

Demurring, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That demurs: see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 118 His demurring judgement. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence **Demurringly**, *adv.*

1801 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 187 'But . . ' she observed demurringly.

Demy (dēmōi'), *sb.* (and *a.*) Pl. demies. Also 5-6 demye, 6 demie, demy, dymye. [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]

† 1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century: apparently, originally, the half-mark (*Demi-mark*: see DEMI- 7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* (Scotch). *Obs.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethle K. James* (1818) 9 That whoso myght slee or tak hymne . . shuld haue iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an English Noble. 1451 *Sc. Acts* 8 *Jas. II.* § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillings. 1455 — 13 *Jas. II.* § 59 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillings. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* Item to Inglis pyaris that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demys. 1497 *Ibid.*, Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxij Franch cronis, x Scottes cronis and demys, thre [ridaris], tua unicornis.

† 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. DEMI- 2. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 359 Of Kirkby Kendall was his shorte demye. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* I. 189 To my daughter Katheryn my best demye. 1599 NASHE *Leiton Stuffs* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 166 (D.) He . . stript him out of his golden demye or mandilion, and fled him.

3. *Paper Manuf.* Name of a certain size of paper. (Properly *adj.*; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = demy paper.)

Demy printing paper measures 17½ × 22½ inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½ × 20, in United States 16 × 21.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vi. 45 b, There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchanotes paper. 1589 MARPREL *Epit. B.* An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demy paper. 1712 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For All Paper called . . Demy fine, 4*s.* Demy second, 2*s.* 6*d.* Demy printing, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Benev. Epist. Sybu. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jm.* xxv. 9 A demy 8° pamphlet of about a dozen pages.

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is *semi-communiarius*.

a 1486 *Stat. Magdalen Coll.* (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc' Dymyes. *Ibid.*, Pro communis ejuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Dymyes vulgariter nuncupantur didicimus summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 HEVLIN *Memoranda* 22 July in *Mem. Waynflete* (1851), I was chosen Demy of Magdalen College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was . . elected one of the Demies or Semi-communiaries of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* Gt. Brit. II. 246 Magdalen College . . has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. viii. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed . . by that of the Demies.

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v.: A kind of false dice used in cheating.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Farriers, Langretts, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

† 6. A half-grown lad, a youth. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Next but demies, nor boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succuede.

Demy-: see DEMI-.

Demycent, -sent: see DEMI-CEINT *Obs.*

Demyd, *obs. pa. t.* of DEEM v., DIM v.

Demyse girdle: see DEMI-GIRDLE *Obs.*

Demyship (dēmōi'ship). Also 6 dimi-, 9 demi-. [f. DEMY 4 + -SHIP.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Fellowshipships, Scolershippes, Dimishippes. 1687 *Royal Mandate* 18 July in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place . . in our said College.

1869 *Echo* 11 Oct. The demysips are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* 29 Dr. Lancaster . . used his influence to obtain for him a demysip at Magdalen.

Demyt, *obs. form* of DIMITY.

Den (den), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne, (4-5 deen), 3- den. [OE. *denn* habitation of a wild beast: -OTent. type **danyōn*, corresp. in form to OHG. *tenni* neut., MHG. *tenne* neut. fem., Ger. *tenne* f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. **denni*, early mod.Dn. *denne* 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. *dan* (n m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root *dan-* appears in *dean*, OE. *denu* (: -*dani*-) vale: the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

Beowulf 552 Geseah [he] . . wundur on wealle, and þas wyrmes denn. c 1200 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 187/1 *Lustra*, wildeora holl and denn. c 1220 *Bestiary* 13 De leun . . driued dun to his den dar he him berzen will. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1676a-110 (Cott.) Þe fox has his den and lik foghel is nest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 And so dide . . þe prophete danyel in þe den of lyonys. a 1400 *Octavian* 582 The lady wente . . To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B ij b, It is a signe of rayne . . when the Ante brigheth out of her hole and denne at her egges. 1612

BIBLE Job xxxvii. 8 Then the beasts go into dens: and remain in their places. 1808 SCOT *Marm.* xl. xiv. And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († *occas.* a pit). *Obs.* or blended with 1 or 3.

1300 *Cursor M.* 4185 (Cott.) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 1384 *Wyclif Heb.* xi. 38 Thei erringe in.. dennes and caufs of the erthe. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 315 Pe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. *cavernosa*]. 1530 *PALGRA.* 212/3 Den, a hole in the grounde, *caverne*. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* l. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* l. 101, I.. had already search'd into several Dennes and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) l. 473 No churl, immersed in cave or den.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. *Matt.* xxi. 13).

1275 *Pains of Hell* 176 in *O.E. Misc.* 152 Vvrper þer beoþ olde men þat among neddran habbeþ heore den. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14745 (Trin.) 3c bit make.. A den to reset inne þeues. c. 1430 *How wise Man taught Son* 132 in *Babes Bk.* 52 How litil her good dooþ hem auaile Whanne þei be dolen in her den. 1588 *SPENSER Virgil's Gnat* 96 No such sad cares.. Do ever creepe into the shepherds den. 1719 *DR FOR CRUSOE* (1840) II. viii. 186 [They would have] made the island n den of thieves. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iv. The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

b. A small confined room or abode; *esp.* one unfit for human habitation.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. *TRULLOPE Summ. Britanny* l. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1894 E. *PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.

c. *collog.* A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure; as, 'a bachelor's den'.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* s. June 7. 3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 *SCOTT Lett.* (1894) l. 372 A little boudoir.. a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1882 *BLACKW. Mag.* Dec. 700 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

4. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the *home, bay, or base*.

5. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (*Jam.*). *Sc. local.*

[Often applied to a wooded hollow' (*Jam.*), and then nearly synonymous with *DEAN*²; but not the same word.]

1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 23 In the vail or den quharin thou usit to commit ydolatrie. 1795 *BURNS To W. Simpson* x. We'll sing auld Coila's.. banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. a. 1800 *Ballad.* 'The dowie dens of Yarrow.' 1806 *SIR W. FORBES BEATTIE* II. 51 (*Jam.*), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. *Note.* A *Den*, in the vernacular language of Scotland.. is synonymous with what in English is called a *Dingle*.

(In many place names, as *Dura Den* near Cupar Fife, *The Den* near Kirkcaldy, *Hawthornden* in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier *dene, dean*.)

† 6. *Anat.* A cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 Oute of a denne of the lyfte syde of the herte comyth a veyne. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cavities of the Eares. 1683 *SHAKE Anat. Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Dens.

7. *Comb.*, as † *den-dreadful* adj. (= *dreadful* with dens of wild beasts).

1621 G. SANDVY *Ovid's Met.* i. (1626) 6 Now past den-dreadful Mænalus confines [*Nixalus.. latebris horrenda ferarum*].

† **Den**, *sb.*² Also *dene, deyn*. *Obs.* *Sc.* variant of *DAN*¹, *sir, master*.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipcians* 3110 To þour abbot, dene lohne, say. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. x. 92 (*Jam.*) The Abbot of Abbybrothok than, Den Henry. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 199 Gret Ganeris.. That war demyt, but dowt, denys douchty. 1552 *LYNDESEY Monarche* 1670-2 All Monkye.. Ar callit Denis, for dignite; Qubowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Andrew.

Den³, in the salutation *good den*: see *GOODEN*.

Den (den), *v.*¹ [*f.* *DEN sb.*¹]

1. *refl.* (or *passive*). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

1590 *Bristiary* 36 Wu he dennede him in þat defe meiden, Marie bi name. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 129 If he be den'd, He'll rouse the monstrous beast. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner.. the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye any ark or amrie.. where a body might den himsell tith they're out o' the gate and away!'

2. *intr.* To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To *den up*: to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (*U.S. collog.*)

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv. The sluggish saluages, that den below. 1722 *DUPLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. c. 1860 *TOM TAYLOR in Thornbury Two Cent. of Song* (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1824 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) Jan. 463 Our people.. are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals.. do in the cold season.

† 3. To *den out*: to drive (a beast) out of its den; to unearth. *Obs.*

1575 *HANMER Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabanas and Cottages, and such as dwell in caves and rocks underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

Hence **Denned** (*dend*) *ppl. a.*, **Denning** *vbl. sb.*

1632 S. WARD *Was to Drunkards* (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† **Den**, *v.*² *Obs.* rare¹. [*Etymol.* doubtful: cf. *DEM v.*¹] *trans.* To dam up.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid.. The ysche of a louch to den [prime men].

Den, *obs. form* of *DEAN*¹ (*decamus*), *DENE*².

Den and Strand: see *DENE*².

Denaar: see *DINAR*.

Denalagu (OE.): see *DANELAW*.

† **Denamer**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DE* I. 3 + *NAME v.*, after OF. *denomer, denommer*, L. *dēnomināre*.] *trans.* To denominate.

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* cxix. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next following Be songs denamed of steps or stayers. a. 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. notes, Wks. IX. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'.

Denar, denare (dēnāi, dīnāi, -ēoi). *Forms*: 6 *denaire*, 6-8 *denare*, 6- *denar*. [Modification of ME. *denar, denere* (from OF. *denar*), *DENIER*, assimilated to L. *dēnārius*, It. *denaro, danaro*, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman *DENARIUS*; the Italian *denaro* or Spanish *dinero* of the 16-17th c.; the Persian and East Indian *DINAR*, q.v.

1547 *BOONER Intrad. Knowl.* 179 In Italy.. in bras they haue kateryns & byokes & denares. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Farnass.* i. i. 196 The villain would not part with a denaire. 1699 *BENTLEY Phak.* xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Notes 154 Antony.. promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 367 The solidi.. were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. *Ibid.* 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined.. under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarotize: see *DE* II. 1.

† **Denariate**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *Hist.* [*ad. med. L. dēnāriātus* (in *Laus of Edw. Confessor*, Du Cange), *f.* L. *dēnārius* penny: see below.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 58 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our usual Coin; as are Fardingales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. 1670 in *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Fardingale*.

† **Denariate**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *dēnāri-us* (see below), in *med. sense* 'money': see *-ATE*².] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, where they were a sleepe.

Denarie, *obs. form* of *DENARY*.

¶ **Denarius** (dēnē-riūs). Pl. *denarii* (-i-oi). [*L.*, for *dēnārius nūmus* denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), *f.* *dēni* every ten, ten by ten: see *-ARY*¹.]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 862 (Staaf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarii. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* (1850) l. 182 (*ibid.*), Ten asses make the Roman denarius. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* vi. xv. (R.), To the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. 534 The silver coinage [of Rome] was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ liv.* (1879) 650 When they came.. who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius.

2. A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) of the ancient Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 *COLEBROOK Algebra* lxxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek *drachma*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eyghtenthe Huolus is callyd Denarius and is acountyd for ten pans. 1771 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 494 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight.. till the Greek physicians.. prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

¶ In English monetary reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated *d.*; see *D* III. 1.

† **Denarrable**, *a.* *Obs.*¹ [*f.* L. *dēnarrā-re* to narrate + *-BLE*.] 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. 1730-6 — (folio).

So † **Denarration**, 'a narration' (*Bailey*, 1727).

† **Denary, denarie**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [*ad. L. dēnārius*.] = *DENARIUS*, the Roman penny.

c. 1449 *PEACOCK Repr.* II. ii. 140 Thel offriden to him a de-

narie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *ERASM. Par. Mutt.* xviii. 93 An hundreth denaries. 1550 *LATIMER Sermon*, *Stanford Wks.* I. 279 'Shew me.. a penny of the tribute money'.. and they brought him a denari. 1615 *HUGHTON Revelation* 113 Let three such measures of barley bee sold for a denary. 1674 *JERKE Arith.* (1696) 103 This is sometime called *Drachmal Denary* for distinction sake.

Denary (dēnāi), *a.* and *sb.*² [*ad. L. dēnāri-us* containing ten.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. WORDSWORTH *Hulsem Lect. Apocryph* 544 Being toes they must be ten.. in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/5 The ten denary symbols.

† **B.** *sb.* *Obs.*

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. a. 1648 *SIR K. DIGBY in Suppl. to Cabala* 248 (T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1682 H. MOORE *Annot. Grawill's Lux* O. 180 Suppose.. Denary, is such a settled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. iv. (1877) l. 91 He diuided.. lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (dēnəːʃənəlaɪzɪˈʃən). [*f.* next + *-ATION*. Also in *mod.F.* (*-isation*), *Litré*.] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized.

1814 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 363 Is not the advantage.. counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy; by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 *DILKE Greater Brit.* I. i. iv. 45 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dēnəːʃənəlaɪz), *v.* [*a. F. dēnationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), *f.* *DE* II. 1 + *national, nationaliser*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

1807 *ANN. REG.* 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe. 1841 *BLACKW. Mag.* l. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 *M. CANTHUR Own Times* III. 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its.. subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 *Times* 29 June in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 122 The attempt to.. denationalise the education of the infant poor. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery].. should be denationalized.

Hence **Denationalized** *ppl. a.*, **Denationalizer**, **Denationalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 205 Those denationalized neutrals have no right to resist. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 826 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen.

Denaturalization (dēnəːtʃʊərəlaɪzɪˈʃən). [*f.* next + *-ATION*. So in *mod.F.*] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport.. shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = **DENATURATION**.

1882 *Chemist & Druggist* XXIV. 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of Denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dēnəːtʃʊərəlaɪz), *v.* [*f.* *DE* II. 1 + *natural, naturalize*: so in *mod.F.* (*Litré*).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of its original nature; to alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural.

1812 *SOUTHEY Onniana* l. 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 140 This 'spiritual' faculty.. denaturalised and disabled. 1881 *PALGRAVE Visions Eng.* Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad.. like certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of *naturalize*.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 119 The Duke d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & I.* (1846) I. Introd. 30 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

Hence **Denaturalized**, *-izing ppl. adjs.*

1800 *SOUTHEY Life* (1850) II. 45 By residing in that huge denaturalized city. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1862 VII. 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dēnəːtʃʊ-), *v.* [*a. F. dēnaturer*, OF. *desnaturer*, *f.* *des-, dé-* (*DE* I. 6) + *nature*; a doublet of *DISNATURE*.]

† 1. *trans.* To render unnatural. *Obs.*

1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* III. 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption. Hence **Denatured** ppl. a.; also **Denaturation**. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 If your liquor be .not of the denatured nature of London milk .chicory coffee. 1882 *Athenaeum* 25 Mar. 385½ A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea.

Denaur, var. of **DINAR**, an eastern coin.

Denay, obs. variant of **DENY** v. and sb.

Dendelion, obs. form of **DANDELION**.

Dendrachate, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

Dendral, a. rare. [f. Gr. *δένδρ-ov* tree + **-AL**.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Christian Union* 28 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

Dendranatomy, -anthropology: see under **DENDRO**.

+ **Dendrical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + **-IO** + **-AL**.] Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic.

1758 MENDES DA COSTA in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug . . scraped all the black or dendritic substance from it.

Dendriform (de'ndrīfōrm), a. [f. as prec. + **-FORM**, L. *-form-is*; after *cruciform*, etc.] Of the form of a tree; branching, arborescent.

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 791 A sponge may be . . leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

Dendrite (de'ndrīt), Also in Lat. form **dendrites** (de'ndrītēz), pl. **dendritae** (-tē). [ad. Gr. *δενδρίτης* of or pertaining to a tree, f. *δένδρον* tree: see **-ITE**. In F. *dendrite* (1732 in Trévoux).]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines. . . from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxides of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 45 The older travellers . . all notice what they call dendrite-stones, . . i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis.

1882 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired frond-like form.

Hence **Dendritiform** a., having the form or appearance of a dendrite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Dendritic (de'ndrīt'ik), a. [mod. f. **DENDRITE** (in F. *dendritique*): see **-IC**.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like.

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Mineral.* 445 This variety . . is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 202 This structure . . may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

2. Having arborescent markings.

1805-17 R. JAMES *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcadony. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage . . in moss-agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

Dendritical (de'ndrīt'ikāl), a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions . . observed in the parting of sandstone. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence **Dendritically** adv., like a dendrite.

1884 E. KLEIN *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii. 60 In some species [of Bacteria] the zoogloea is dendritically ramified.

Dendro, before a vowel **dendr-**, combining form of Gr. *δένδρον* tree, as in **Dendrachate** (-ākātē) [see **ACHATE** sb.¹], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. + **Dendranatomy**, the anatomy of trees (obs.). **Dendranthropology** (nonce-wd.), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies). **Dendroclastic** a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of trees. **Dendroentine**, 'the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); cf. **DENDRODONT** below.

Dendrography, description of trees (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dendrohelophallic** a., said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus.

Dendrolatry, worship of trees. **Dendrolite**, a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. **Dendrometer**, an instrument for measuring trees. **Dendrophil**, a lover of trees. **Dendrophilous** a., tree-loving; in *Bot.* growing on or twining round trees. **Dendrostyle** (*Zool.*), one of the four pillars

by which the syndrium is suspended from the umbrella in the *Rhizostomidae*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Dendrachates* (Gr.), a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrachate* . . moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 558 *Dendranatome* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dendranatomy*, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthology. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 96½ We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. . . 5. Dendrodentine. 1891 T. J. JEAQUES in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 395 The dendroheliphallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1891 tr. *De La Saussure's Man. Sc. Relig.* xii. 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrology. 1888 WEBSTER, *Dendrolite*, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.* 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrolite* . . a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dendrometer*, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3½ This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* II. 188 Dendrophilous plants swarmed up the tree-trunks and shrouded them with their fleshy, fenestrated leaves. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 88 The main trunks of the dependent polypterous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (*syndrium*), which is suspended by four stout pillars (*dendrostyles*), one springing from each angle.

Dendrobe (de'ndrōb), [ad. mod. L. *Dendrobium*, f. Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *bios* life.] Anglicized form of *Dendrobium*, name of a genus of epiphytal orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

1832 *The Garden* 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3½ The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe' . . the *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Schröderianum*.

Dendroclastic: see under **DENDRO**.

Dendrocœl, -cœle (de'ndrōsēl), a. *Zool.* [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *κοιλία* the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocœla* of Turbellarian Worms. Also **Dendrocœlan**, **Dendrocœlous**, in same sense.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxiv. (1880) 242 The Nemertean . . make a near approach to the dendrocœlous Planarians. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anim.* iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac . . and occasionally branched, like that of the dendrocœle Turbellaria.

Dendroclaptine (de'ndrōklāptain, -in), a. *Ornith.* [f. **DENDRO** + *κλαπτειν* to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendroclaptæ*, or South American tree-creepers.

1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendroclaptine bird—*Anumbius acuticaudatus*.

Dendrodentine: see under **DENDRO**.

Dendrodic (de'ndrōd'ik), a. [f. Gr. *δενδρώδης* tree-like + **-IC**. Cf. also mod. L. *Dendrodus*.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus *Dendrodus* of fossil fishes: see next. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

Dendrodont (de'ndrōdōnt), sb. and a. *Palaont.* and *Zool.* [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *δόντ*-tooth.]

A. sb. A fish of the extinct fossil genus *Dendrodus*, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. *Dendrodentine* under **DENDRO**.)

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

B. adj. Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 326 Dentition dendrodont. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 365 Dentition dendrodont.

Dendrography, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

Dendroid (de'ndrōid), a. [f. Gr. *δένδρ-ov* + **-OID**; cf. Gr. *δενδρώδης*, contr. from *δενδροειδής*.] Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 105 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals.

Dendroidal, a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 372½ (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

Dendrolatry, -lite: see under **DENDRO**.

Dendrology (de'ndrōlōdgi), [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *-λογία* discourse, **-LOGY**.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrologie**, **Dendrological**, **Dendrologous** adjs., belonging to dendrology; **Dendrologist**, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees. 1708 KERSEY, *Dendrology*, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees. 1825 P. W. WATSON *Dendrol.* *Brit. Intro.* 1 That no person

. . since the time of Evelyn . . should have taken up . . the Dendrologic Department of the science. *Ibid.* Intro. 10 This . . work . . includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 137 The sonnet is . . susceptible of a high polish; as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 *Science* 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great . . loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

Dendrometer, -phil., -style: see **DENDRO**.

Dene (dēn), sb.¹ Another spelling of **DEAN** sb.², a (wooded) vale.

Dene (dēn), sb.² Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation.]

The sense seems to make it distinct from *dene*, **DEAN**², and suggests affinity to L.G. *dīne* (now also mod. Ger.), E. Fris. and N. Fris. *dīne*, *dūn*, Du. *dūin*, sand-hill on the coast; also F. *dune* in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form *den*. Relationship to Ger. *tenne* floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the *Denes* north and south of Yarmouth, *Dene-side* there, the *Den* at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form *den*.

1298 [see 2]. 1599 NASHE *Lenien Stuffs* (1871) 26 There being about five thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her den's sunning. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Den*, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

β. in form *dene*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St. Omars, the dēnes or sand-hills . . begin. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 424½ A 'broad' . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or dēnes as they are there termed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* I xvi, Mrs. Leigh . . watched the ship glide out between the yellow dēnes. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* 50 Great banks and dēnes of shifting sand.

+ 2. *Den and strand*:

'Den . . is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during . . all the Herring Season. *Strond* . . the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (Jeaek). Obs.

1298 *Charter Edu.* I in *Jaekes Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 12 Et quod habent Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemouth [transl. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 117 And that they shall have Denne and Strande at Great Yarmouth]. 1331 *Charter Edu.* III, *ibid.* 13 Nous . . voillous qu'ils ayount leur eyementz en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

+ **Dene**, sb.³ Obs. A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. **BEDENE**, *bydene* 'together, straight on, straightway' into *be dene*, *by dene*; whence, by varying the preposition, *with dene*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Vincentius* 328 As bai had sene It bat bar downe was done with dene. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7804 Nine yere . . And twa moneths, all' be dene. ? c 1475 *Sgr. Iove Degre* 272 Take thy leue of kinge and quene, And so to all the courte by dene.

+ **Dene**, a. Obs. rare = 1. [ad. L. *dēn-i*.] Ten. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be siften.

Dene, var. **DAIN** sb., **DEN** sb.²; obs. f. **DEAN** 1, and **DIN**.

+ **Denegate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnegāre* to deny.] To deny.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & L.* 124, I cannot denegate any thing unto thee.

Denegation (de'nēgā'jōn), [a. F. *dénégation* (den-), 14th c. in Hatzl., ad. L. *dēnegātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnegāre* to deny.]

+ 1. Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 *Will of J. Welbecke* (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraude denegation or trouble. 1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 849 Denegation of Justice. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 273 A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

2. Denial, contradiction.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 199 The base and beaten path of denegation. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

Denegatory (dēnēgātōri), a. rare. [f. L. *dēnegāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnegāre* to deny + **-ORY**: cf. F. *dénégatoire* (1771 in Hatzl.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. *Ibid.* 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

+ **Deneger**, Obs. = **DENIER**.

(App. an error for *deneyer*, but perh. intentionally f. *deneger*, ad. L. *dēnegāre*.)

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith. 1594 — *Motive Good Wks.* (1593) 117 Heaten people and infidels, denegers of the faith.

Dene-hole, **Dane-hole** (dēn-, dē'n-hōl), Also **o** **Danes'** hole. [app. from the national name *Dane*, *Danes*, ME. *Dene*, OE. *Dene* + **HOLE**.]

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name: see the first quot. In various parts of the country, e.g. the county of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called *Danes' holes* or *Dane-holes*. It is not quite certain that *dene-hole* is a genuine popular form any-

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. *Denehol* (=OE. *Dena-hol*, Danes' hole (cf. OE. *Dena-lagu*, ME. *Dene-lawe*, mod. *Danes' law*, *Dane-law*), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with *DENE* sh., or with other of the abs. so spelt, or with DEN (which is phonetically impossible); and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archaeologists who have investigated these holes since c. 1880. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name *dene-hole* into *dene*, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with *dene* and *den*.)

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as *putei*, in Plot's *Oxfordshire*, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and *Trans. Essex Field Club*, 1883, III. 48, *Journal* xxviii, lvi.

1768 MORANT *Hist. Essex* I. 228 [The Dane-holes at Grays] The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled *Dane* or *Dene* holes. 1818 *Cambrian Reg.* III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes. 1863 *Murray's Handb. Kent & Sussex* (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Daneholes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. *Ibid.* 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called *Danes' Holes*.. Similar excavations.. exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme.. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name *Les souterrains des guerres*. 1871 R. MERSON in *Palin Stifford & its Neighbourhood* 41 The Dane-holes as they are called by the country people. 1881 F. C. J. SPURRELL in *Archæol. Jnl.* (title) On Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances. 1883 *Trans. Essex Field Club* III. Jnl. 17 June 1882, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. 1887 T. V. HOLMES in *Essex Naturalist* I. 225 (title) Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884-1887. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 5 Feb. 245 On the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead.

Denelage, -lawo: see *DANE-LAW*.

Dener, -e, obs. form of *DINNER, DENIER*.

|| **Denerel**. [OF. (13th c. in Godef.) in form *dim. of dener, denier*.] A measure of capacity in Guernsey: see *quot.*

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 567 In Guernsey the *denerel* or *dunrel* is the common small unit of dry measure. Three *denerels*.. make one cabot; two cabots or six *denerels*, one bushel.

† **Deneration**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *DE*- I. 1 + *L. nervus* string, etc., as if f. a verb **denerare* to tie down with a string.] A marking or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 469 Worms.. are like oblong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some .. denerations.

Dengerous, obs. form of *DANGEROUS*.

Dengue (den'ge). Also *dengue-fever, denga*. [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish *dengue*; ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in *Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being *ka dinga pepo* (ka partitive article, 'a, a kind of', *dinga, dyenga, denga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', *pepo* 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word *dengue* 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See *DANDY* 2.]

An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called *Dandy*, and *Break-bone fever*.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1854-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dengue*, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850.. Also called.. the Break-bone fever. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 DR. CHRISTIE *Dengue Fever in Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1881 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1870 to 1875. *Ibid.* 185 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48.. years

before, and they gave to it the former designation *ka-dinga-pepo*, the name under which I described it in my first communication. *Ibid.* 165 Dengue was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1823. 1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the trousseau or dengue fever and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar].

Deniable (dēnō'āb'l), a. [f. *DENY* v. + -ABLE.] That can be denied.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 98 This is denyable. 1678 *Penn Spirit Truth Vine* 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable. 1760 *Law Spirit of Prayer* II. 49 A maxim that is not deniable. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army.. have certain rights.

Denial (dēnō'āl). [f. *DENY* v. + -AL II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

1528 GARDNER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 UOALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Matl.* xv. (R.). The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denyals. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 281 Neuer make denial; I must and will have Katherine to my wife. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iv. § 8. 385 Torture.. Denial of burial, and other external crosses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1806-7 J. BERNERS *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xl, Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

b. = SELF-DENIAL.

1818 WEBSTER s.v., A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. 1873 MISS J. E. A. BROWN *Thoughts thro' Year 78* The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epit.* 107 Cicero laboreth in his own purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 38 That this is a Mercy.. is plain, and frequently past denyall. A 1704 T. BROWN *Persius Sat.* i. Prol. Wks. 1730 I. 51 This true, nor is it worth denial. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1845 WHATELY *Logic in Encycl. Metrop.* 197/3 The denial of the suppressed premiss.. will at once invalidate the argument. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 314 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

1590 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Matt.* xxvi. heading, Peters denial. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them denyall of the Sovereign Power. A 1716 SOUTH (J.). Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. *Law*. † a. = DENIER 2: see *quot.*; b. The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 b. Denial is a disservice of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent seck. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vii, Ev'n denials cost us dear at court. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* 22, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Denial in law imports no more than not confessing. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. *dialect*. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms*, A denial to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 S. WARWICKSH. *Gloss.*, Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, Denial, an encumbrance. 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of *Worcestersh., Gloucestersh., Surrey, Sussex, Leicester, Shropshire, Cheshire*.

† **Deniance**. *Obs.* [f. *DENY* v. + -ANCE: cf. OF. *denoiance*, f. *denoier*, var. of *denier* to *DENY*.] Denial.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Either for the affirmance or deniance of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 749.

Denied (dēnō'd), *pp. a.* [f. *DENY* v. + -ED.] Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart.

Hence **Denie'dness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (*obs.*).

1671 *True Non-conf.* 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto.. God.

Denier (dēnō'ē). [f. *DENY* v. + -ER 1.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 90 And yet he deny to men be understanding of þe gospel.. þei wel bi deniers [printed deniers]. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Denyer of a thyng, *excoñdisour*. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus. 1660 JEB. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 WARRINGTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. 23 The Deniers of a future State. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* xxvii. 33 One state disfranchised Jews.. another deniers of the Trinity.

† **Denier** 2. *Law. Obs.* [a. F. *denier* pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. *disclaimer*, and see -ER 4.] The act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Any of the kynges subiectes, to whom any denyer of sale.. shall be made. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 153 b. Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1624 J. M. *Arg. conc. Militia* 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

Denier (dēnō'ē, [dēnye]). *Obs. or arch.* Forms: 5-7 *denere*, 6 *Se. denoir*, 6-7 *denoere*, 7 *denier*, -eare, -iro, -lere, -dennoere, 6- *denier*. See also *DENAR*. [a. OF. *denier*, later *denier* (= Pr. *denier*, *denier*, *dimier*, Cat. *diner*, Sp. *dinero*, Pg. *dinheiro*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*):=L. *denārium*: see *DENARIUS*. The form *denier* (cf. *musketier*, etc.) prevailed about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman *denarius* and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (*esp.* in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a penny-weight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas. IX (d. 1574), usually of billon or base silver (*denier tournois*), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III (1574-89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than 1/2 of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV. (B.V. Head.)

c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* VI. v. 60 To þe kyrk ilka yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny þat is to say). 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillflowers* (1873) 132 And in his purse, to serue his neede, Not one denere he had. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 252 My Dukedom to a legerly denier! I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 45 Then lue in wealth and givc not a dinneere. 1611 COTGR., *Denier* a penny, a denere; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English pennie; also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains. A 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* I. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had.. not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Denier*, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sol. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver.. is of 24 Deniers. 1873 HALL *In His Name* vi. 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

† 2. Used to translate Lat. *denarius*: see *DENARIUS* 1. *Obs.*

1598 GREENWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. v. (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which received two deniers a day. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 66 Gallus his scribe, had received 500 deniers.

† 3. A pennyweight; = *DENARIUS* 3. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers.. Ervil flour twelve deniers or drams. A 1666 USSNER *Ann.* (1653) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a denere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1].

Denigrate (de'nigrē't), v. Now rare. [f. *pp. stem* of *L. denigrāre* to blacken, f. *DE*- I. 3 + *nigrāre* to blacken, f. *niger*, *nigr-*, black; cf. F. *denigrer* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To blacken, make black or dark. *lit.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Denigrate*, to make blacke. 1646 SIB T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 The fuliginous and denigrating humor. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 101 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 231 Drunkenness.. denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 CUL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 89 note, The.. smoke of pits and manufactories, with... dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. *fig.* To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 To mynysse, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame. 1656 TRAFF *Comm. Mark* I. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him. 1665 BOYLER *Ocas. Refl.* III. v. (1845) 41 [They] do.. so denigrate the Reputation of that oppose them. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 352 Napoleon.. paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abhorred. 1889 PLUMPTRE *in Antiquary Apr.* 146/2 The character he is at such pains to denigrate.

† b. To darken mentally, obscure. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STRUAS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These.. smells.. do rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and senses.

Hence **Denigrated** *pp. a.*, **Denigrating** *pp. a.* 1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1].

Denigration (denigrē'tsən). Now rare. [ad. *L. denigratiō-em*, n. of action from *denigrāre*: so in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see *prec.*]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 SIB T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration.. These are the waies whereby culinary and common fires doe operate. A 1691 BOYLER *Wks.* I. 714 (R.) In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. *fig.* Blackening of character, defamation.

1868 HALL *Realms* xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. PLUMPTRE *C. Bruno* II. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† b. A stain, a dark spot. *Obs. rare.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 149 Let [this] be the denigration, and such a spot in the.. Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

† In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for 'unblackening, whitewashing'. [See *DE*- II. 1.]

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 290 A fallen angel whose denigration is beyond the power of an impartial historian.

Denigrator (de-nigrə'tor). [agent-n. in L. form from *denigrare* to DENIGRATE: see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. (ed. 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.

2. One who blackens another's character or reputation.

1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 188a *Remin. old Bohemian* (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and assailers.

Denigrature, rare = DENIGRATION.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denigrature*, a making black.

Denim (dē'nīm, de'nīm). [Shortened from *serge de Nîm*, F. *serge de Nîmes* or *Nîmes*, *serge* of Nîmes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, *Dict. gén. de Commerce* (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nîmes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc.

1695 E. HATTON *Merchant's Mag.* 159, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6l. each. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches. 1864 WEBSTER, *Denim*, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 *Mobile Daily Tribune* 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims. Brown Denims. 1875 Miss BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 79 She wears... a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees.

Denitrate (dē'nī'trēt), v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from nitric or nitrous acid.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XL 797 Gun-cotton... loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence **Denit'rated** ppl. a., **Denit'rating** ppl. a. and *vbl. sb.*; also, **Denit'ration**, the process of denitrating; **Denit'rator**, an apparatus for denitration.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 89 A close reservoir... placed... above the denitrating column. *Ibid.* 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 *Chemical News* XXVII. 135 There are two methods, on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid; the Glover towers and denitration by steam. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in. square timber.

Denitrify (dē'nī'trīfī), v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence **Denitrified** ppl. a., **Denitrifying** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Denitrifier**, a denitrifying agent; **Denitrificator**, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. LUNGE *Manuf. Sulphuric Acid* i. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle... is the 'Denitrificator' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. *Ibid.* 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. *Ibid.* 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

Denitrize (dē'nī'trīz), v. [DE-II. 1.] = *prec.* Hence **Denitrizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 267 Passing out denitrated at the bottom of the tower. *Ibid.* The denitrizing apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallsend... used under the name of the Glover tower.

† **Denizate**, v. *Law.* Obs. [f. ppl. stem of *med.* (Anglo)-L. *denizāre*: see DENIZE v.] *trans.* To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer to such offices. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 129 a, An alien that is enfranchised or denizenized by letters patent.

Denization (denizē'zən), *Law.* [a. Anglo-F. *denization* (Littleton *Inst.*), n. of action from DENIZE v.: in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. *denizatio* (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. iii. An Act for the Denization of William Myllet. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 327 *He*... gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. i. 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

† **Denize**, v. Obs. [f. DENIZ-EN, by dropping the termination: probably representing an Afr. *denizer*; in med. (Anglo)-L. *denizāre*.]

1. *trans.* To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 HANMER *Acc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 'Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cj, If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground. 160a *CAREW Cornwall* 65 a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady... marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. *fig.* To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* v. II. 10/2 The Irish language was first denized in the English pale. 1594 *PAT. Jewell-ho.*, *Diverse New Exer.* 6 This secret is as yet merely French, but it had been long since either denized or made English if, etc.

Denizen (denizēn), sb. and a. Forms: 5 deynseyne, -seen, deynseyne, deynsesin, 5-6 deynesyn, -zen, deynsen, -zen, 6 denezan, denisine, deynsyn, -cen, 6-7 denisen, -zin, 6-8 denison, -zon, 7 -zan, 6- denizen. [a. AF. *deinzein*, *denzein*, *denzein* = OF. *deinzein*, f. AF. *deinz*, *denz*, *denz*, mod.F. *dans* (: -L. *dē intus*) within + -ein: -L. -āneus: cf. *foreign*, *forein*, L. *forāneus*.]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to foreigners who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of citizens.) Now rare in lit. sense.

14... *Chabernain* *Ayr* iii. (Sc. Stat. 1), Alsweil foreyns as deynseens [*tam inhabitantes quam forinseci*]. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII.* c. 23 Coin. conveyed into Flaunders... as well by merchants strangers as by deynesins. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 129 a, He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a denizen, quasi deins ne, born within. 'But many times denizen is taken for an alien born that is enfranchised or denizenized by letters patent. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 53 The Charter of London... is the birth-right of its own Denizens, not Strangers. 1664 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. x. 388 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, The towns of that age and their laborious denizens. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (of a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly poetic or rhetorical.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iii. Cijj, We be not deynseyns in the world but strangers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwell and abyde alwey therein, but for to goo and passe thurgh hit. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 11 Bless'd Denizon of Light [an angel]. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii, Winged denizens of the crag. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 806 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 391 Eny citizen or deynsen. *Ibid.* 393 V eny citizen deynsen or foreyn departe out of the seid cite.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 151 Cæsar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denizen. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 135 In our Colonies... all Foreigners may be made Denizens for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. *fig.* One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 For they be made denizens in heaven. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 21 iii. (1655) 88 Naturalized by Jacob, and made free Denizens of the Church. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In *Nat. Hist.*, A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. COLONIST 2.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* v. lviij. 623 Tarragon... was allowed a Denizen in England long before the time of Ruellius writing. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denizen. 1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Mod. Melilotus officinalis* is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* c. 9 § x All merchants of the nation of Italie... not made deynseyne. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § i Merchandises of every merchant deynseyne and alien. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras.* *Fr. Tong.* *Hobene*... the right which the prince hath upon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 43 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 377 This house was... accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. made it denizen.

Denizen (denizēn), v. [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually *fig.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3 They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denized and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc.]. a 1633 DORNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant. 1636 HERWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you

denison'd in Spaine. a 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found... Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denizenized among us. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, *So few* has long been denizenized.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. *rare.*

Hence **Denizenized** ppl. a.

1556 Sir J. CHEKE *Lett. to T. Hoby in Aschant's Scholem.* Introd. (Arb.) 5 If the old denisoned wordes could content and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknown wordes. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 19 Some new denizoned Lord.

Denizenship. [f. DENIZEN sb. + -SHIP.] The position or status of a denizen.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 An authentick Bull, charter or patent of denizenship or bourgeoisie of Rome. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1891 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

Dennar, -er, obs. forms of DINNER.

Denne, obs. form of DIN v.

Dennet (denēt). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname *Dennet*.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England c 1818-1830.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 103 The Dandies of our days... Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

Denning: see DEN v.

Denny (deni), a. Obs. or rare. [f. DEN sb.¹ + -y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

Denominable (dē'nō'minā'b'l), a. [f. L. *dēnōmināre* to denominate + -BLE.] That may be denominated or named.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) iv. iii. 182 Inflammation... denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walmesley, Sec.

Denominant, sb. rare. [ad. L. *dēnōminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēnōmināre*: see next.] = DENOMINATOR 3.

Denominate (dē'nō'minēt), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. L. *dēnōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēnōmināre*.]

A. *pa. pple.* Named, called, denominated. Obs. or arch.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles... they... may be callid, termid... or denominate. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 Whether Gusrat... be denominated from Gezurat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 It is no great matter how it be denominated. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii, The walls of Salduba... by Rome Caesarian and August denominated, Now Zaragoza.

† B. *adj.* *Arith.* Said of a number when used adjectively with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= CONCRETE a. 4); opp. to *abstract*.

1599 DIGGES *Stratol.* 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1874 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 207 Abstract and... denominate Numbers.

C. *sb.*

† 1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. Obs.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnas; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius.

† 2. *Gram.* A word derived from another word, esp. from a noun; a denominative. Obs.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 142 Aristotle... thus... writeth; Those [words] are called denominates, which have the appellation of a name from some other... as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* II. § 1. 34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, *νεωτερος* from *νεωρος*.

Denominate (dē'nō'minēt), v. [f. L. *dēnōmināt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnōmināre* to name, specify by name, f. DE-I. 3 + *nōmināre* to name (see NOMINATE).]

1. *trans.* To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. from or after something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of... to call.

1552 HULOT, Denominate, *denomino*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominated after the number of blacke minims set for a note of the plainsong. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. *Ibid.* 223 Americus Vesputius... denominates that vast and spacious Continent from his owne name, America. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ix. (1840) 60 From him [Guelph] they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphes. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 89 *Phi* is also used for any opening... whence... the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Hesketh* 18 This is what the world... Denominates an itch for writing. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.*

i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To give oneself a name, take one's name (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

1654 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 236 Thou that leavest the master, and denominated from the servant.

† c. To express in some arithmetical denomination. *Obs. rare.*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iii. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

† 2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coat. fr. Altar* (1627) 36 The same virtue denominated Jacob a Prince with God. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxiii. 225 The Divine, the Physician, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kind of Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 The numerous Rabble... have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Susanna Thrale* (1788) II. 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1816-17 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. VIII. 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

† b. *absol.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominates. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. ii. (1676) 197/2 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it [gentry]. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xii. 51 The Form denomination; and is Essential.

c. *Logic.* Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3]. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

† 3. To point out, indicate, denote. *Obs.*

1720 in Somers *Tracts* III. 5 Our Credit in this Case... is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 1. 88 The portion of salt which... suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water. 1799 J. BECKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence *Denominated*, *Denominating* ppl. adjs.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 At this day... in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 469 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsic value. 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. Ld. Eldon* 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

Denomination (dēnōmīn'āshən). [*a.* OF. *denominacion* (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.), *ad. L. denominatiō-em*, *n.* of action from *dēnōmīnāre* (in *cl. Lat.* in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy').]

1. The action of naming *from* or *after* something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

c 1400 *Text. Love* ii. (R.). Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, y^e daies of the week have take her names, after denomination in these seven planets. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* M^{ss} i. 18 To controul mine observations... in regard of the vncertaine distances, vntre denominations of places... which (I confesse) are fautes. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxv. (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. vii. The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 ANP. THOMSON *Lavus Th.* § 48. 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

† b. A mentioning or specifying by name. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. iii. (1495) 30 By denomination of hymnes that be seen, vnseen workings of heavenly inwyttes ben vnderstande. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 267 Stories expresse that Gallia or Fraunce hath the denomination of the whitenesse of people. 1563 *Families* i. *Fasting* i. (1859) 284 Works... which... are... neither good nor evil; but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1830) 1 The first word Credo... giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 SCOTT *Guy* M. vii. The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or caids—for by all these denominations such banditti were known. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1737 ANP. BOULTON *Lett.* II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And so oft with

draw the digit multiplying, vnder the article of his denomination. 1542 RECORDS *Gr. Artes* (1575) 52 Of the first ternary, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternary, the denomination is thousands. 1557—Whetst. R] b, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 BLUNDELL *Evere.* i. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 9 The price by which 'twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 IRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* *Troy Weight*, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 47 When... the paper money is of small denominations. *Mod.* Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 187 Civil dissension... 'twixt men of the same denomination and principles. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 350 The Country... produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captain & Escape* 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always *spec.* a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive name.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), *Philosophy*, has divided it into many sects, and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 193 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death... opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. civ. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion... than in England or Scotland.

Denominational (dēnōmīn'āshənl), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as a *denominational school* or *college*; hence *denominational system of education*, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc.

1839 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. w. Ch.* (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pap. Educ. France* 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule. 1884 *Standard* 10 Oct. 5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now undenominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. *rare.*

1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence *Denominationalism*, adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); *Denominationalist*, an adherent or advocate of these; *Denominationality*, the state or condition of being denominational; *Denominationalize* *v.*, to make denominational; *Denominationalize* *adv.*, according to a denominational method.

1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iv. (1870) 123 We have 'inflectional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this... the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 This plan... concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct. In the country districts. The denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. STANLEY *ibid.* 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would not be believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Mar. 190 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat... denominationalized—to coin a new word. 1893 *Daily News* 22 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity [College] would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it. 1845 *Eclectic Rev.* Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally.

Denominative (dēnōmīn'atīv), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. dēnōmīnātīv-us*, *f.* ppl. stem of *dēnōmīnāre*; see *-IVE*. Cf. *F. dēnominatif* (Catholicon, 15th c.).]

A. ad.

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Apost. Crede* iii. 62 The same name [Cepha] given unto Simon... must imply no more than a denominative reference unto the rock. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denomination of the place. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xviii. (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

a 1638 MEDER *Disc.* ii. Wks. (1673) 1.6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 9 A Name... not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

† 2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. rare.* a 1677 COCKER *Arith.* (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun.

[Cf. PRISCIAN *Instit.* iv. i. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The *L.* word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render *Gr.* *παράνομος* derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Moxell) v. *Denominativus*, *adj.* Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from *dens* comes *dentatus*. 1839 tr. *Geenius's Hebr. Gram.* § 85 *Denominative nouns*. 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 131 Such *denominative* verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

† b. *Derivative.* *Obs. rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 236 This holiness being only relative, transitory, and denominative, and not inherent or durable.

B. *sb.* † 1. A 'denominative' or attributive term: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xvii. (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beautie, O grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, O gracious, courteous and beautiful woman... It had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force... to speake by the denominative, as by the thing it selfe. 1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3].

2. *Gram.* A word formed or derived from a noun. a 1638 MEDER *Wks.* i. ii. (R.). For sanctity and to sanctify being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other. 1839 tr. *Geenius's Hebr. Gram.* 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs... are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1885 tr. *Societ's Arabic Gram.* 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning.

Denominatively (dēnōmīn'atīvli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; † attributively, derivatively.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1303/2 *Substantiv* may be predicated denominatively... or in a figurative locution. 1656 JAMES *Fulm. Christ* 118 There is only an extrinsecal, and accidental union betwixt a man and his garment; and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. *Homo dicitur vestitus, non vestis.* 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xx. (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

Denominator (dēnōmīn'atōr), [*a.* *med. L. dēnōmīnator*, agent-n. from *dēnōmīnāre* to DENOMINATE. In *F. dēnominateur* occurs 1484 (Hatzf.) in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. *Now rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* v. xiv. (1878) II. 92 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seven planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that [etc.]. 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to *numerator*.)

1542 RECORDS *Gr. Artes* (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into which the unit is divided. 1557—Whetst. F iv b, Here have I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greater side as the denominator. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 221 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 V. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for... its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

Fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix. The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1893 H. H. GIBBS *Colloq. Currency* 62 How is that capital... measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

† 3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. *Obs.* (Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1599 BLUNDELL *Art of Logic* vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the Denominator, valiant the Denominative, Peter the Denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleave.

Denotable (dēnōt'ābl), *a.* [*f.* DENOTE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be denoted or marked.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 25 In hot Regions, and more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

† **Denotate** (dēnōt'et), *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* ppl. stem of *L. dēnōtāre* to DENOTE; cf. *connotate* vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = DENOTE 1, 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* Contents, In the fifth... Parte, are sett downe, and denoted vnto us certaine kinds of precious Medicaments. 1627 SVARTHOKE *Apost. Obad.* 7 Those duties... are... denoted in this word, 'give', or 'render'. 1634 SIR T. HURBERT *Trav.* 79 And Temeriske, to denotate himselfe a thankful person, requites with many favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 *ibid.* (ed. 2) 214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures... have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Disuasive Vind.* 12 If it fitly denoted their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = DENOTE 3, 4.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denotate a kind of wantones. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 The high timbring Oake... denotates a rich and battle soile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., The yeeres 'from Rome built'—which these letters, A.U.C., do denotate. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 95 All which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.

Denotation (dēnōtā'fōn). [ad. L. *dēnōtātiōnem*, n. of action from *dēnotāre* to DENOTE. Cf. F. *dénotation* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication. *c1532* DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 600 Dyners wordes, which for denotation or signification of pluralite doth ende with an s. *1623* COCKERAM, *Denotation*, a marking, a noting. *1631* Bp. WEBBE *Quieten*, (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding. *1699* PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 275 One who was called 'Envyuquer', because his name was used for the denotation of that year. *1803* Lo. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VI. 397 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double fund. *1825* FOSBROKE *Enycyl. Antig.* (1843) I. 111 The idea of Julius Caesar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and pl.) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication.

1633 Bp. HALL *Harle Texts*, N. T. 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations. *1638* Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 The three tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. *a1650* MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 39 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech. *1837* WHITTICK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 595 The Germans called an Esquire . . . knave, a denotation of no ill quality in those days. *1644* HAMMOND *Of Conscience* (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished . . . that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement. *1659* — *On Ps.* lxxxix. 12 Annot. 446 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world. *1742* FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through; nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 341 Time hath brought the word *knave* to a denotation of ill qualities. *1622* J. EDWARDS *Further Eng. Texts O. & N. T.* 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty. *1882* *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? *1893* F. HALL in *Nation* LVII. 450/1 The term *Araya* . . . may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it.

5. *Logic*. That which a word denotes, as distinguished from its connotation; the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated; extension. Cf. DENOTE v. 5, CONNOTATION 2 b.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. viii. § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. *1866* FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the connotation or intensive capacity. *1870* ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Introd.* 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension' or of 'denotation'.

Denotative (dēnōtā'tiv), a. [f. L. *dēnotāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnotāre* + -IVE: cf. *connotative*.] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

1612 COTGR., *Designatif*, designative, denotative. *1751* LITT. *Physiognomy* 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *1864* F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 225 Non-difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it. *1871* NAPHYNS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble.

b. *Logic*. Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from connotative.

1864 LATHAM *Dict.* s.v. *Denotation*, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. *1869* J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 327 He must have resorted to . . . names more purely denotative still.

Hence **Denotatively** *adv.*, in a denotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark; if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. *1881* VENN *Symbolic Logic* II. 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols, *w, x, y, z*.

Denote (dēnōt), v. [a. F. *dēnoter* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēnotāre* to mark out, f. DE-I. 3 + *notāre* to mark, NOTE.]

† 1. *trans.* To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. *Obs.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 40 A most copious Register, wherein are denoted and set down the lues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth. *1632* LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 255 Which particulars, by my own experience, I could denote. *1638* H. RIDER *Horace, Odes* II. vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? *1697* C. LESS *D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle.

2. To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor) . . . That quaint in green, she shall be loose en-rouh'd. *1646* Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii, Sun Dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the

Contingent Lines does on other Dyals. *c1820* S. ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto. *1885* Act 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk.

† b. To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 435 The Priests as fearful of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them. *1702* tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor.

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 110 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast. *1632* J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 182 The appearances which denoted her greatness. *1666* PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory. *1766* ANSTEE *Bath Guide* II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? *1814* SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii, A messenger . . . whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings. *1838* HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jyns.* (1822) I. 22 Medals . . . denoting Crimean service. *Mod.* A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm.

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known.

1660 WILKINS *Scales Comm.* 13 In this 'tis Months, as the Letter M denotes. *a1677* BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 423 *He hath given to the poor.* These words denote the freeness of his bounty. *1703* MAUNSELL *Jonrn. Jerns.* (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place. *1749* SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. *1812-16* J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 524 Horizontally (in a table) opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid.

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen. *1678* CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only. *1711* HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence. *1782* PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Ch. II. x. 262 The word clerk . . . came to denote an officer in the law. *a1804* W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xviii. (R.), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind. *1871* B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 Then DVP (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. *1873* Act 36-7 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

b. *1871* B. STEWART *Heat* § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.]. *1882* MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 92 Denote by (X) the area of the path of P.

5. *Logic*. To designate or be a name of; to be predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from *connote*.)

1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc. and . . . connotes the attribute whiteness. *Ibid.* A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words denotes, and not of what it connotes. *1862* H. STENGER *First Princ.* II. ii. § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence *Denot'ing ppl. a.*

1887 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 157/3 The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

Denotement (dēnōt'mēt). [f. DENOTE v. + -MENT.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; *concr.* a means or mode of denoting; a token, sign.

1622 SHAKS. *Oth.* Qo. 1 [see DELATION 3]. *1653* E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 128 To add to their temporal styles, some denotement of their ecclesiastical power. *1829* *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 192 These outward denotements of a perturbed spirit. *1875* M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 69 *note*, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn.

Denotive (dēnō'tiv), a. [f. DENOTE v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. *1830* HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. v. (1851) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake. *1881* A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 404 The term Church He uses . . . once . . . as denotive of a single assembly.

|| **Dénouement** (dēnō'mān). [F. *dénouement*, *dénouement*, formerly *desnouement*, f. *dénouer*, *desnouer*, in OF. *desnoer* to untie = Pr. *denozar*, It. *disnodare*, a Romanic formation from L. *dis-* + *nodāre* to knot, *nodus* knot.]

Unravelling; *spec.* the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; *transf.* the final solution or issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxx. (1792) III. 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon . . . by the rack, it would have been a true tragical *dénouement*. *1771* SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement' you shall know in due season. *1851* MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxii. 153 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the denouement in silence. *1871* B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest . . . the moral denouement of the plot.

Dénouembre: see DENUMBER.

Denounce (dēnō'ns), v. Also 4-5 *denounce*, 4-6 *denunce*, 5 *denouns*, *Sc.* *denouns*, 6 *denounce*. [a. OF. *denouencier*, *noncer* (in 12th c.

denuntier):-L. *dēnuntiāre* (-ciāre) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc.), f. DE-I. 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, report.]

1. To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate: † a. a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Thess.* iii. 20 This thing we denounsiden . . . to 300 [Rhem. this we denounced to you; Vulg. *hoc denuntiabamus vobis*] for if any man wole not worche, nether ete he. *c1449* PECKOC *Repr.* I. xii. 60 The Ewangelie of God . . . which to alle men ouste be denouncid. *c1500* *Melusine* 188 Anthony & Regnald came to their fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydings. *1563-87* FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 488/2 The same reconciliation [was] publicly denounced in the Church of Westminster. *1609* BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxvii. comm., When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises as now I can to mortal men. *a1677* BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you. *1762* AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors . . . are forbidden . . . to denounce or publish any such Sentence.

b. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 53 That the king sall nothir denounce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitans of tribis. *1597* DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) IV. lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end. *1609* BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxviii. comm., Geving thanks . . . at the Cocke-crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. *1631* WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaime peace. *a1665* DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 199 To . . . denounce them war. *1718* *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. *1855* MILMAN *Lat. Ch.* (1864) II. iv. i. 197 Mohammed himself, . . . had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated . . . unlimited conquests.

† c. *Const.* with *subord. clause*. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Num.* xviii. 26 Comande thou, and denounce to the dekenes, Whanne 3e han take titbis of the sones of Israel. . . offre 3e the first fruytis of tho to the Lord. *c1500* *Melusine* 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the forest of Colombyers the most meruayllous wildbore that euer was sen byfore. *1581* J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. *1611* BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shal surely perish. *1660* tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. v. 396 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth. *1793* *Objections to War Examined* 27 Scarcely a sitting passes . . . but some Department . . . or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection. *1818* JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 556 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal.

† 2. *transf.* Of things: To make known or announce, *esp.* in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 5 Then should your three Invetives have vomited lesse slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. *1595* SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abortives, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Ioho. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* II. 106 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. *1706* ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* III. i. A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with me denounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy. *1751* JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 6 They would readily . . . catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced.

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse, etc.).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a special steed of the Kings; denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc.]. *1687* T. BROWN *Saints in Upvow* Wks. 1730 I. 73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. *1721* BRERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 201 Isiah denounc'd a severe judgment against the ladies of his time. *1837* W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 121 Captain Wyeth . . . had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors. *1875* E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. *To denounce to the horn* (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29251 (Cott.) Pe [man] bat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd bar-wit. *c1425* WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for bi Hys chapelane . . . Denwys cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All bei, bat had part Of bat brynnyng, or any art. *c1555* HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She . . . was denounced . . . contumacia, and a citation decerned for her appearance. *1579* *Sc. Acts. Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great, that the persones denunced rebelles takes na feare theof. *Ibid.*, The partie swa denounced to the Horne. *1581* J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 He accurseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. *1709* STRAYE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President. *1802* ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 50 Her . . . dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. *1861* W. BELL *Dict. Law* *Scotl.* 274/2 A messenger-at-arms . . . thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. *1879* DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.

† b. To proclaim king, emperor, etc. Obs.
1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxiv. 159 The sayde pope . . . crowned hym with y^e impervall dyademe and denounced hym as emperoure. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 102 Constantine was denounced emperoure of the Romaine soldiars. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 85 (D.) Ille sonne Constans, whom . . . he had denounced Augustus or Emperor.

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 *Bull Innoc. VIII* in *Camden Misc.* (1847). To denounce, and declare or cause to be denounced and declared alle such contrary doers and rebelles. 1533 MORE *Apol. Wks.* 886/1 Those therefore that speake heresies, every good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden vpon their wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 99 Archdeacons, shall . . . denounce such of them as are negligent . . . to the Bishop. 1883 *Times* 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 83 Palamedes. 'Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.'

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1664, 1821 [see DENOUNCE c.]. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 443 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Intro. 8 Savonarola . . . denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (ed. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, etc.). [So F. *dénouer*.]

1824 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxx. § 7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 *Times* 16 June. The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty . . . to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. *Mining*. (In Mexico and Spanish America.) To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one) or; hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [= Sp. *denunciar*.]

1881 E. G. SQUIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 123/1 (*Honduras*) Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 *Mining Circular*. One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

† 9. To renounce. Obs. rare.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 206 Certex byse ilk renkeze þat me renayged habbe & denounced. Schuler neier sitte in my sale my soþer to fele.

Hence Denounsed ppl. a.

1554 HULOT, Denounced, *denunciatus, indictus*. 1592 *Sc. Acts* 745. VI (1597) § 143 The denounced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 He had also right . . . to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 T. W. COLE *Puritanism* 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

† Denounce, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. Cf. obs. F. *dénonce* in Godef.] = DENOUNCEMENT.
1705 J. ROBINS *Hero of Ages* vi. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to deride her brave Denounce of War.

Denounceable, a. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being denounced.

1837 CARLYLE *Rev. H.* II. ii. It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable.

Denouncement (dénounsmént). [a. obs. F. *dénouement* 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. *dénouer*; see MENT.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; † declaration; † announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

1544 BAILE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) l. 272 At the lauffull denouncement and request of our vniuersall clergy . . . we proceeded against him [Oldcastell]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land; cf. DENOUNCE v. 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

1864 MOWRY *Arizona* vi. 122 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four *perpetuities*. 1884 *American VII.* 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired [in Mexico].

Denouncer (dénounser). [f. DENOUNCE v. + -ER; = OF. *denonceur*, -eur.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 The owle is a hyrde mortalle or otherwise denouncer of mortalite. 1611 COTGR., *Predicatore*. denouncer of things to come. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. Wks. (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1817) VII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824-5 LAMDA *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salom* Wks. 1013/1 So dooth every denuncer, everye accuser, and in a maner everye witness too. 1648 MILTON *Obscur. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 These illiterate denouncers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. 159 Detected fugitives were . . . condemned to the galleys . . . while their denouncers were . . . rewarded with half their goods.

c. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 568, I am no advocate for Ironworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 *Examiner* 2 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of . . . by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. I. 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

Denouncement, obs. form of DENUNCIATION.

Denouncing (dénounsin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DENOUNCE in various senses.

1552 HULOT, Denouncing, *denunciatio*. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambins Turk. Wars* 15 b. Without any other denouncing of warres, he presented his armie. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began. 1864 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gl.* XIII. I. (1873) V. 5 Oh the pamphlet-eerings, the denouncings, the complainings.

Denouncing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That denounces.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwel* Verses & Ess. (1666) 60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Passions* 43 The War-denouncing trumpet.

De novo: see DE I. 6.

† Denstate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *densare* to make dense, thicken, f. *densus* DENSE.] trans. To thicken, condense.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Densated*, made thicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 651 Oyl of Roses . . . densates, tempers the hot ventricle.

† Denstation. Obs. [ad. L. *densatio*-em, n. of action from *densare*: see prec.] Thickening, condensation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 263 The Denstation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 7/1 Denstation, or rarefaction. 1739 SHIRVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 261 This Denstation . . . being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarefaction.

|| Dens canis, the Dog's TOOTH VIOLET, q.v.

Dense (dens), a. [ad. L. *densus* thick, dense, crowded. Cf. F. *dense* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempse*), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. a. Of close molecular structure. Opp. to rare.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heere with they will not be soaked. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 192 The Earth, being a dense body, retains the Calorifique impressions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 TYNDALL *Gluc.* I. x. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* closely set.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 366 Grows in dense tufts. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Dense panicle. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragway* I. 7 Marshes wide and woodlands dense. 1836 MARRIAT *Mindh. Easy* xxv. The crowd . . . was so dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000.

c. Crowded, 'thick' (with). rare.

1824 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. fig. a. gen.

1734 *Hist. Litteraturæ* III. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently insipidates it. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* (1887) III. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. esp. Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

1877 BLACKER *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.

c. transf. Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'.

1822 LARA *Edis Ser. I. Artific. Comedy Last* Cent., More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1887 POOR *Nellie* (1888) 114 He will . . . put notions into her dense head.

3. Photography. Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. Comb.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 298 Dense-headed Rush. 1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (nonce-adv.) Dense v., to make dense; *Den'sing* vbl. sb.

1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (densli), adv. [f. DENSE a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 353 Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860 TYNDALL *Gluc.* I. xxv. 184 Clouds . . . densely black. 1875

JOWEY *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadel . . . was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. fig. Intensely, grossly.

1883 J. FUXE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/2 The people were densely ignorant.

Den'son, v. rare. [f. DENSE a. + -EN 6.] trans.

To make dense, or intr. To become dense. Hence Den'soning vbl. sb., thickening, condensation.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/3 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

Denseness (densnés). [f. DENSE a. + -NESS.]

The quality of being dense; density.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 325 The denseness of some interposing globe. *Med.* The denseness of the fog. The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

Den'shire (den'sh), v. Also 7 devonshire, -sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare. [A synecopated form of *Devonshire* used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.

c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 2 *Devonshire*; now, by a vulgar speech, *Den'shire*. *Ibid.* § 96 (1810) 92 In our Den'shire speech call'd *Pohill*. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 2, Two Den'shire Rivers near contemning.]

trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = BURN-BEAT. Hence Den'shiring vbl. sb.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 228 They . . . call it in the West parts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, Devon-shiring. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 21 Which kind of beating and burning . . . seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Den'shiring* in other countries. 1669 WOLDRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 6 About three Acres, Den'shired, or Burnt-beaten. 1671 *St. Fois Improved* 8 The good husbandry of Den'suring or Devonshiring of Land. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 160 The land . . . was den'shired, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 62 The system of den'shiring or devonshiring old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

[By R. Child, 1651 in *Harthib Legacy*, 1655, 37) erroneously guessed to be from *Denbighshire*: thence in some Dicts.]

Densify (densifoi), v. rare. [f. L. *densus* DENSE + -FY.] trans. To make dense, condense.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

Densimeter (densim'ter). Also denso'meter.

[f. L. *densus* dense + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

1863 tr. *Ganot's Physics* (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter . . . is of great use . . . in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densimeter.

Density (densiti). [a. F. *densité* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempité*), ad. L. *densitas*, -tatem thickness, f. *densus* DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 The densitie and thickness of the aire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining . . . or in that they are hard and spiry. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 185 A Fog of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 321 It was . . . necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. *Physics*. The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit of bulk.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 There is in the Air . . . such a variety . . . both as to their density and rarity. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly. 1831 BREWSTER *Optica* iii. 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 415 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the gaseous state.

b. *Electr.* The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 CLERK MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 130 A uniform ring of electricity of density = 1.

3. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 Not . . . to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxxvi. § Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

b. *concr.* A dense mass or aggregation. rare.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs.

4. *Photogr.* Opacity of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 (*Photogr.*) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. fig. Stupidity, crassitude.

1894 A. BIRRELL in *Westmin. Budget* 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes . . . attributed to your party.

Denso'meter, another form of DENSIMETER.

Densuro, obs. form of DENSURE *v.*

Dent (dent), *sb.*¹ [A phonetic variant or collateral form of DINT, OE. *dynt*; in sense 4 app. influenced by *indent* and its family, and thus connected with DENT *sb.*.]

†1. A stroke or blow, *esp.* with a weapon or sharp instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= DINT *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

c1325 *Coer de L.* 291 With a dente amyde the schelde. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1215 Ac he wip donu dantes defended him long. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 915 Ther schalle no knyght come nere hond, Fore dred of dantes ylle. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1582) III. 272 The dent of deth is hevyer than led. c1570 *PARSTON Cambrises* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* xvii. 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

†b. A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; a thunder-bolt. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 147 The listing, That.. cometh after the dente. c1320 *Sir Beues* 2738 A made a cri and a wonder, Ase hit were a dent of ponder. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 621 As gret as it had ben a thundir dent. c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VIII. l. (1554) 177 b. By stroke of thundre dent And fyry lightning.

†2. Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= DINT *sb.* 2).

a 1400 *Octavian* 1555 Here son was doughty knight of dente. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 41 b. With mortal warre and dent of sword. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 32 To subdew the flies by the sword's dent. a 1600 *Tourn. Tottenham* 48 For to wyne my doxyer with doughtynesse of dent.

†b. Striking distance, range or reach of stroke (= DINT *sb.* 2 d). *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 78 There is no birde that escapeth him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.

†3. = DINT. *Obs.*

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie.

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, DINT.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* Wks. (1611) 425 We haue thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1614 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 16 Mark it with a dent with the nayle, or a pricke with a pen. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xix. II. 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle.. or Dent in a Nose. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent. 1722 *CHAMBERLAYNE in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Pinch, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* i. (1867) 51 The rocks.. were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots. 1857 *GEO. ELIOT Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* ii. Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard.

Dent, *sb.*² [a. F. *dent* tooth; but sense 1 perh. originated as an extension of sense 4 of prec. *sb.*, under the influence of the Fr. word, or of *indent* and its family.]

†1. An indentation in the edge of anything; in *pl.* applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, *crenæ*. 1660 *BLOOME Archit.* A. a, *Denticuli*, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embatt'd like a castle-wall.

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:

a. A burnishing tool used by gliders: sometimes an actual tooth. 1705. b. Weaving. One of the *splits* or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc. forming the reed of a loom. c. Carding. The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. d. A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed. 1846 G. WHITE *Treat. Weaving* 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of dents or splits in a given space. 1894 *Textile Manuf.* 15 May 196 The satin may be reeded four in a dent if desired.

Dent, *sb.*³ *local*. A tough clay or soft claystone; *esp.* that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

1864 A. JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburghshire* IV. lii. 162 The walls of these houses.. were cemented with pounded dent.

Dent, *pp. a.* [short for *dent*.]

†1. Embossed [see DENT *v.* 3]. *Obs.*

c1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 66 The sylour deir of the deise dayntely was dent With the doughtyest in their dais dyntis couth dele.

†2. *Her.* = INDENTED. *Obs.*

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent bourse silver shining.

3. *Dent corn*: a variety of Indian corn having a dent or depression in each kernel. U.S.

Dent, *v.* [A variant of DINT *v.*; see DENT *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent. 1388, 1398 [see DENTING *vb.* *sb.* 2, 1]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Dentyon or yndentyon, *indento*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 511/2, I dente, *enfondre*.. se howe it hath dented in his harness. 1550 *SACKVILLE Indent.* xii. 7 So dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shoes will dent it. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* iii. (1899) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force

sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* I. 204 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.

2. To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or impact.

c1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip dentit in your scheild. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* III. (1822) 246. This yolk was maid of three speris, of quibllis twa war dentit in the erde. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 407 The tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road.

†3. To emboss, set, inlay. *Obs.*

c1440 *Bone Flor.* 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalles. c1475 *Rauf Coltsear* 667 Dyamountes full dantly dentyt betwene.

4. *intr.* a. To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent or indentation. b. To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 274 Yf thou thyrstest thy fyngere vpon the postume it dentyth in. *Ibid.* xvii. lxxiv. 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesse. 1611 *STAFFORD Noble* 40 His cheekes, dentyng-in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

†5. To aim a penetrating blow (*af*). *Obs.*

1580 *LIVY Euphros* (Arb.) 373 So my heart.. dented at with y' arrowes of thy burning affections.

Dental (dentāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. or ? med. L. *dentāl-is*, f. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth; cf. F. *dental* (1611 in *Cotgr.*). Ancient L. had *dentāle* (in form the neuter of *dentālis*) = 'share-beam of a plough'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the nature of a tooth.

Dental arch, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth; *dental cavity*, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the *dental pulp*. *Dental formula*, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction: see DENTITION 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicks* 77/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref. To sway it downwards, and the Dental root display. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Dentall sockets. 1860 *HARTWIG Sea & Wind* vi. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth. 1894 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 133/4 Dental disease.. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. *Dental apparatus*, *chisel*, *drill*, *file*, *forceps*, *hammer*, etc., apparatus and instruments used in dentistry.

1870 (title), Dental Diploma Question. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dental chisel*, *drill*, *file* [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Dental pump*, an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* p. viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people. 1890 *Times* 20 Aug. 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the Hospital.

2. *Phonology*. Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants t, d, ð, n.

In some languages, as in English, t, d, ð are not strictly dental, but alveolar; i.e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth.

1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some guttural, because they are pronounced more in the throat; others, dental, because a man cannot well pronounce them without the teeth. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 198. a 1794 *SIR W. JONES in Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 12 Each of the dental sounds is hard or soft, sharp or obtuse. 1855 *FORBES Hindustan Grammar* (1866) 5, 3 is much softer and more dental than the English d. 1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* 31-2 This class is commonly called 'dental', but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth.

b. *sb.* 1. *Phonology*. A dental consonant.

a 1794 *SIR W. JONES in Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 11 Next came different classes of dentals. 1884 *AMERICAN* IX. 105 Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present.

2. *humorously*. A tooth.

1837 *LANDOR Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 344, I would not voluntarily be under his manifold rows of dentals.

3. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1761 *KIRBY Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 195 The abacus red, the dentals yellow, with a red boss.

4. *Zool.* A mollusc of the genus *Dentalium* or family *Dentalidae*; a tooth-shell.

1678 *PHILLIPS, Dental*, a small Shellfish.. hollow like a little tube, and acuminate. a 1728 *WOODWARD (J.)*, The shell of a dental.

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to the genus *Dentex*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dentale* is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranean, and common in the markets of Italy. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* II. *Months* Mar, Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin.

Dentalite (dentālīt), *Palæont.* [f. *Dentalium* (see prec. 4) + -ITE.] A fossil tooth-shell.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1847 *CRAIG, Dentalite, Dentalithe*, a fossil dentalium.

Dentality (dentālītī), [f. DENTAL + -ITY: cf. *nasality*.] Dental quality.

Mod. In Irish, the dentality of t and d is very marked.

Dentalize (dentālīz), *v.* [f. DENTAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence *Dentalization*.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 336 The element *sr̥t*.. was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875 — in *N. Y. Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 55, 135 Cases of dentalization.

†**Dentar** (dentār), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. ad. F. *dentaire*, ad. L. *dentāri-us*: see DENTARY.] = DENTAL I.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 39 The superior and anterior dental canal. *Ibid.* 461 The posterior and superior dental branches.

†**Dentarie**. *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of Bot. L. *Dentaria* (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants.

1578 *LYTE Dodoeus* II. v. 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Giloflores] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

Dentary (dentārī), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool. and Anat.* [ad. L. *dentāri-us* (4th c.), f. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth: see -ARY. (In F. *dentaire*, 1700 in *Hatzl.*)]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental. *Dentary bone*: = DENTARY *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 136 As far as the dentary papilla or pulp. 1890 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 44 The dentary bone of the Crocodile.

B. *sb.* A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below *Mammalia*, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (2 1865) II. 67/1 The anterior piece.. which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary.

|| **Dentata** (dentātā), *Anat.* [L. fem. of *dentātus* adj. 'toothed' (sc. *vertebra*).] The second cervical vertebra, also called *axis*: see *AXIS* 1 2.

1727-53 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Vertebra*, The vertebrae of the neck. The second is called.. also *vertebra dentata*. 1811 *HOOPER Dict.* 852/1 The second vertebra is called *dentata*. 1847 *YOUATT Horisx.* 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 43.

Dentate (dentēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dentāt-us*, f. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth: see -ATE 2.] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed. Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*; in *Bot. spec.* of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards.

1810 W. ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Res.* XI. 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 34 Shell gibbous.. outer lip generally dentate. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (*dentate*). 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 157 Lamellæ of the cells dentate or denticulate.

b. In comb., as *dentate-crenate*, etc.: see DENTATO-. Hence *Dentately adv.*

1847 in *CRAIG*. **Dentated** (dentētēd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Dentated Leaf. 1761 *GARTNER in Phil. Trans.* LII. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 204 A beautifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 133 Saws.. with their edges somewhat rudely dentated.

Dentation (dentētāʃn), [n. of condition, f. stem of L. *dentāt-us*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. L. *tabulatio*, f. *tabulāt-us*.] The condition or fact of being dentate; toothed.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xiii, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 97 *Dentation* relates to mere marginal incision.

Dentato, combining adverbial form of L. *dentātus*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'dentately —', 'dentate and —', as *dentato-angulate*, having dentate angles; *dentato-ciliate*, having the margin dentate with cilia; *dentato-costate*, having dentate or toothed ribs; *dentato-crenate*, crenate but approaching dentate; *dentato-serrate*, having serrations approaching the character of teeth; *dentato-setaceous*, having the margin dentate, with setæ or bristles; *dentato-sinuate*, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

In these combinations *dentate* is often used, as *dentate-crenate*, *-serrate*, *-sinuate*, etc.

1828 *WEBSTER, Dentato-sinuate*. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 594 Margin.. with dentato-setaceous calicles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dentato-laciniate*, when toothings are irregularly extended into long points.

Dent de lion, *dentdelyon*: see DANDELION.

Dente, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dented (dentēd), *pp. a.* [orig. f. DENT *v.* + -ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. *dentātus*, f. *dentē* toothed.]

†1. Bent inward; incurved, hollowed. *Obs.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 The teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokdyd [transfigit aculeo & dente flectitur in se]. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld.. under an angle Of rock deepe dented (*sub rupe cavata*). 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of hyena.. in the middle of his back.. is a little crooked or dented.

†2. Hollow, sunken. *Obs.*

1540 *SURREY Poems, How no age is content* 16, I saw my withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh was worn so thin.

3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed; \dagger in *Her.* = INDENTED (*obs.*).

1554 HULOTZ, *Dented, crenatus*. 1578 BOSSAWELL *Armorie* II. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules. 1578 LYTE *Dolours* II. vi. 153 His leaves be... dented or tothed. 1693 BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 672 There is a small [shell] of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 371 Leaves... slightly dented at the end. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

Dentel. *Arch.* [ad. F. *dentelle* (formerly -*ele*), now used in sense of 16th c. *dentille*.] = DENTIL. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 189. 170 Blending of the Ionic dentels with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dentels* or *Dentels*, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

Dentelated, dentelated (dente'léd), *ppl. a.* [Formed after F. *dentel* 'toothed, toothic; full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr. (in Thierry 1564), f. OF. *dentele*, mod.F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth.] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches; finely indented.

1797 W. TOOKER *Cath. II* (1798) III. xiv. 409 note, Ankarstrem was armed with a dentelated poignard. 1824 HERR *Trul.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 398 The wall is high, with dentelated battlements and lofty towers. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 90 A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, as if it were crevassed.

Dentelle (dente'l, Fr. dānt'el). [a. F. *dentelle*, orig. little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF. *dentele* (14th c.), dim. of *dent* tooth.]

1. Lace [Fr.]. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. Bookbinding. 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. attrib. 1821 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* iv. 116 Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

Dentelure (dente'lū'r). *Zool. rare.* [a. F. *dentelure* denticulated border, toothing, f. *dentel* denticulated; see -URE. In quot. app. associated with *chaussure, coiffure*, etc.] Set or provision of teeth.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* xi. 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

Denter: see DENTURE.

Denteuous, var. of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

Denti-, combining form of L. *dens*, *dent-em*, tooth, *dent-ēs* teeth. **Dentifactor**, a machine for making artificial teeth. **Dentibial** *a.*, having relation to both teeth and lips. **Dentilingual** *a.*, of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (sc. consonant, sound, etc.). \dagger **Dentiloquent** *a.*, speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so \dagger **Dentiloquist**, 'one that speaks through the teeth'; \dagger **Dentiloquy**, 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). \dagger **Dentimolar** *a.*, belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. **Dentiparous** *a.*, producing teeth. **Dentiphone**, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 A dentibial instead of a purely labial sound. *Ibid.* 65 Real denticulals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 284 Dentimolar operations. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

\dagger **Dentiate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dentire*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dentiate*, to breed teeth.

\dagger **Dentical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *dens*, *dent*-tooth + -IC + -AL = DENTAL *a. b.*

1776 'COUNTESS MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleas* II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling... and replacing the dental instruments.

Denticate, *v. rare.* [f. late L. *denticare* to move the teeth (Papias); cf. It. *denticare* to pinch, to nibble, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

Denticete (dentsit'), *a.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *cet-us* whale.] Toothed (as a whale).

1885 WOOD *Whale in Longm. Mag.* V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ().

Denticle (dentic'l), *sb. (a.)* [ad. L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dent-em* tooth. Cf. DENTICULE.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'rete' of the astro-labe.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 23 Thin Almyry is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1578 LYTE *Dolours* I. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv. Anim.* v. 237 Two powerful teeth... besides minute accessory denticles. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denticle*... also that part of the Chapter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 40 The distances of the Columns... are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles... the first Denticle A, and the last B, being each cut... by the... Axes of the Columns. *Ibid.* 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 KIRBY *Perfect. Architect.* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles.

\dagger **B. adj.** Toothed, denticulated. *Obs.*

1574 EDEN tr. *Taisner's de Natura Magnetis* Ded., Turned or mowed with certayne litle denticle wheeles.

Denticular (denti-kū'lār), *a.* [f. L. *denticulus* (see prec.) + -AR. Cf. mod.F. *denticulaire*.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

1878 BALL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. *Arch.* Characterized by having dentils.

1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature.

Denticulate (denti-kū'lār), *a.* [ad. L. *denticulatus*, f. *denticul-us*; see DENTICLE and -ATR² 2.]

1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections; finely toothed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d., Of a denticulate asperity. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 The bill... denticulate or toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Sepals denticulate.

2. *Arch.* = DENTICULAR 2. 3. In comb.

1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 383 Bill subulate... with margins denticulate-serrate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 308 Leaves... denticulate-serrate.

Hence **Denticulately** *adv.*, in a denticulate manner, with denticulation. 1847 in CRAIG.

Often in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as *denticulately serrated, ciliated*, etc.

Denticulated (denti-kū'lāréd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. = prec. 1.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 223viii. 49 With a denticulated margin. 1869 PUTTISON tr. *Guillemet's The Sun* (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. *Arch.* = prec. 2.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Buil.* 447 They are called Dentils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated.

Denticulation (denti-kū'lār'fōn). [f. L. *denticulus* (see DENTICLE) + -ATION: cf. *dentation*.] The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually *concr.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in pl.).

1681 GRAY *Museum* (J.), The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 609 Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations. 1874 MCGIBBIE *Ants & Spiders* Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws... is similar.

Denticule (denticūl). *Arch.* [a. F. *denticule* (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. *denticulus* little tooth, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth; see -CULE. Also used in Latin form.] = DENTIL *b.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, In Corona, ye shal make Denticulos. *Ibid.* C i v a, They have added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 WORCESTER, *Denticule* (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. *Francis*.

Dentie, *obs. form* of DAINTY; *esp.* in phrase *By Gods dentie*, by God's dignity or honour.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 62 V. Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? R. How pretely you can call verlet and swere by Gods dentie!

\dagger **Dentient** (denpēnt), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dentient-em* 'teething', pr. pple. of *dentire* to ent the teeth.] Teething.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrile.

Dentifactor: see under DENTIL.

Dentification (dentsifik'fōn). [f. L. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth + -IFICATION. The cognate verb would be *dentify*. So in mod.F. (Litré.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. ossification.)

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

Dentiform (dentsifōm), *a.* [f. L. type **dentiform-is* (used in mod.L.), f. *dent-em* tooth; see -FORM. So F. *dentiforme* (Litré.)] Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MONTIUX *Rabelais* v. xli. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Carbonate of lime... in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

\dagger **Dentiformed**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The Cause of the second Vertebres mouyng, and of the dentiformed Processe.

\dagger **Dentifric**, *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1760 LOND. MAG. XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Laboratory of the celebrated Professor Webb.

\dagger **Dentifrical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **dentifric-us* (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dentifrice, teeth-cleansing.

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 389 As to its dentifric properties.

\dagger **Dentificator** (dentsifik'fōr). *Obs.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *fricātor* one who rubs, after L. *denticricum*.] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D. G. MARANGUES of Quack Doctors 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentificator. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Trul.* No. 12 The Profession I have taken up... is that of a Dentificator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

Dentifrice (dentsifris). [a. F. *dentifrice* (15th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. *denticricum*, f. *dent-em* tooth + *fricāre* to rub.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* l fol. 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Diverse New Exper.* 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 501 The best dentifrices for to cleane or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1694 LOND. GAZ. No. 2985/4 An excellent Dentifrice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentifrice. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

Dentigerous (dentsidzēros), *a. Zool.* and *Anat.* [f. L. type **denti-ger* tooth-bearing + -OUS: in mod.F. *dentigère*.] Bearing teeth.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 979/2 The... membrane lining the dentigerous cavity. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saurian... reptiles are... simple. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous.

Dentil (dentil). *Arch.* Also 7 dentille. [a. obs. F. *dentille* (16th c. in Litré); a fem. deriv. of *dent*; cf. Pr. *dentilh* masc. = L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTEL.]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 71 The Dentiles at three pence per foot. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Dentiles [in architecture], *dentilli*. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice... are a great source of richness. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* xxviii. 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

\dagger **b. transf.** That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. *Obs.*

1726 LACON *Alberti's Archit.* II. 40 b, An upright cymatium; and over that a plain dentil. 1769 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c. attrib.

1754 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 38 That... a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Buil.* 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut. 1865 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Geneal.* July 254 The classical dentil moulding.

Dentilabial: see under DENTIL.

Dentilated, *ppl. a.* [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So **Dentilation**, 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation.

Dentile (dentil). *Conchol.* [var. of DENTIL, obs. F. *dentille*.] (See quotes.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Dentile* (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentile*, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

Dentilingual, -loquent, etc.: see under DENTIL.

Dentinal (dentsināl), *a.* [f. DENTINE + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 382/2 The calcification of the dentinal pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

Dentine, dentin (dentsin). *Anat.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN *Odontography* I. Intro. 3 I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine'. 'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 565 Well-formed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

Denting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DENT *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb DENT, *q.v.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 After many manere castynge, bewynge, denyng, and planyng. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abolladura*, denting in wish blows, beating in, *contuso*.

\dagger 2. The result of this action; an indentation. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex. xxvi.* 17 Twei dentyngis [1382a rabitis] schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be loyned to another table.

\dagger 3. *Arch.* = DENTIL. *Obs.*

1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphit.* 367 The great Cornish, with Modillions and Dentings.

Denting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That dents; \dagger that strikes a blow.

1575 *Appins & Virginia* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 155 But denting death will cause them all to grant this world as vain.

Dentinoid, *a.* [f. DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentinoid* *trismour*, a dental osteoma arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.

Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI-

Dentiroster. *Ornith. rare.* [a. F. *dentirostre*, ad. mod. L. *dentirostris*, f. L. *dentirostris*, of which the pl. *Dentirostris* was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the *Dentirostres* or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insectores*.

[1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II, 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insectorial birds are separated, the *Dentirostres*.] 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostres*, *Dentirostres*.

Hence **Dentirostral**, **Dentirostrate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I, 251 The Dentirostral tribe. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostrate*, 1876 *Amer. Cycl.* XV, 727 A very large family of dentirostral birds. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentirostrate*, having the characters of the *Dentirostres*.

Dentiscalp. [ad. L. *dentiscapulum* toothpick, f. DENTI- + *scalp-ere* to scrape, scratch.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscals, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[**Dentise**, -ize, *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Dentist (dentist). [ad. F. *dentiste*, f. L. *dentem*, F. *dent*, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon.

1759 *Edin. Chron.* 15 Sept. 4 *Dentist* figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *tooth-drawer*. 1760 *London Mag.* XXIX, 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX, 192 Mr. Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves a fracture in your jaw.

Dentistic, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Dentistical, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii, 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* (Rldg.) 164 The crocodile . . opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

Dentistry (dentistry). [f. as *prec.* + -RY.] The profession or practice of a dentist.

1838 *Tail's Mag.* V, 197 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession. 1886 *Act* 40-50 *Vict.* c. 48 § 26 Rights . . to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Dentition (dentition). [ad. L. *dentition-em* teething, n. of action from *dentire* to teeth. (So in mod. F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th c.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth; teething.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the seventh year, sometimes sooner. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Location are for the most part Contemporaries. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V, 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition. *Mod.* The second dentition is to some children as critical a period as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV, 25 The dentition is as follows:—Incisors, 3; molars, 3. 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 285 The dentition of the genus *Elephas* includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v, 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

† **Dentity**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dens*, *dentem* tooth + -ITY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Infancy, Dentity and another . . age, and then puberty itself.

Dento, an incorrect combining form of L. *dent-em* tooth, as in *Dento-lingual*, etc.: see DENTI-. Also in **Dento-logist**, **Dento-log**.

1760 [see DENTIST]. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II, 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

Dentoid, *a. rare.* [Bad formation, from L. *dent-em* tooth + Gr. -οειδής, -OID.] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID. 1828 WEBSTER cites BARTON.

Dentor, **Dentour**: see DENTURE¹, indenture.

† **Dentulated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = DENTICULATED. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II, xxiv, 220 Its leaves . . dentulated with hard prickles.

† **Denture**¹. *Obs.* Also **dentor**, **dentour**. Aphetic form of INDENTURE.

1400 *Beryn* 1791 Au entre [pat] as a dentour wrythe. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 348 As it perith be dentor . . lix. bales of Gene wode. 1541 *Schole-ho. Women* 839 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV, 137 Of you I have no denture.

Denture², *rare.* Also 7 **denter**. [f. DENT v. + -URE.] Indentation, indent.

1685 *Act 1 Jas. II*, c. 22 (*Parish St. James's, Westminster*). Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof. Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII, 532 Those clear atmospheres . . allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

Denture³ (denture). [a. F. *denture* (14-15th c. *denture* in Hatzf.), f. *dent* tooth: see -URE.] A set of teeth; *esp.* of artificial teeth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I, 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii, 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

Denty, *obs.* form of DAINTY.

Dentyuous, var. of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

Denucleate, -ed: see DE- II, 1.

Denudate (dēnū'dāt, dēnū'dāt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnūdāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE.]

Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Denudate*, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Denudate*, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup.

Denudate (dēnū'dēt, dēnū'dēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnūdāre*, to DENUDE. All the dict. down to Smart 1849, stress *dēnūdate*: see note to CONTEMPLETE.] *trans.* To strip naked or bare; = DENUDE.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II, xi, 182 Dionysia, a Noble Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Painted . . as be their feet and legs, both which are denudated in their dances. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 261 The elder . . is last denudated of its leaves. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix, § 2, 363 Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I, 218 note, A perfect skeleton denudated of every fibril of muscle.

Hence **Denudated** *ppl. a.*, **Denudating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII, 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vii, (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 661 Glacial scratches . . upon denudated surfaces.

Denudation (dēnū'dā-ti-ōn). [a. F. *dēnudation*, in 14th c. -*acion* (Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēnūdāti-ōnem*, n. of action from *dēnūdāre*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded condition.

1848 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv, xxiv, 371 Denudation and union with holle oil. 1714 MANOEUILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) 159 To be modest, we ought . . to avoid all unfashionable denudations. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I, 44 The inns . . in a state of denudation of furniture. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation.

† *b. fig.* The action of laying bare; exposure.

1593 NASHIE *Four Lett. Confut.* 65 All this he barely repeats without any disprisement or denudation. 1621 DUNNE *Serm.* cxviii, V, 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

c. The action of divesting or depriving.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii, 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 BR. HALL *Devout Soul* § 10 (L.) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy . . that may carry our thoughts aside. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion.

2. *Geol.* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or *erosion* of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 FAREY in *Phil. Trans.* 242 (*title*), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 118 note, This gorge is simply a valley of denudation. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii, (1852) 245 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 53 million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

Denudative (dēnū'dā-tiv), *a.* [f. *dēnūdāt-*, *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of denuding; causing denudation (e.g. of strata).

Mod. The denudative action of water; denudative agencies.

Dennudatory, *a. rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem *dēnūdāt-* of L. *dēnūdāre*: see -ORY.] = DENUDATIVE.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV, 293 This continuity . . violated by . . denudatory aqueous causes.

Denude (dēnū'd), *v.* [ad. L. *dēnūdā-re* to make naked, lay bare, f. DE- I, 3 + *nūdāre* to make naked, *nūdus* naked. (Cf. mod. F. *dénuder* 1790 in Hatzf. The earlier F. verb is *dénuer*, OF. *denuer*, *desnuer*.)]

1. *trans.* To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing or covering; *spec.* in *Geol.* of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth. 1691 *Rav. Creation* I, (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 12 That any power . . could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jnl.* (1873) I, v, 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii, 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. *fig.* To strip, divest, deprive (of any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Encls* viii, ix, 65 Nor this burgh of sa mony citsenis Left desolat and denudit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I, 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchfull wife. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii, i, 6 He denudes himself of all right and title, which . . he might claime vnto it. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV, viii, § 53, 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. STROUGHTON *Church of Revol.* xvii, 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To divest oneself.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus Digest* 496 An heir . . fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties. *Ibid.* 497 The heir denuding did not thereby cease to be heir.

† 3. To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. *Obs. rare.*

1572 FORBES *Theophilus* 128 in *Anglia* VII, Then approbation the case dyd denude.

Hence **Denuded**, **Denuding** *ppl. adjs.*

1639 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquill* (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii, 125 From the denuded valley of Wigmore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 137 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible.

† **Denude**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Short for *denuded*, *denudit*: cf. *devoid*.] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (of).

1555 LYNDSEAY *Monarche* 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii, 512 He . . was denude of his Kingdome. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii, 75 Gylonris of godlynes denude!

Denudement, *rare.* [-MENT.] = Denudation, denuded condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV, 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† **Dennull**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I, 3 + L. *null-us* none, null: cf. DISNULL, DIBANNUL.] *trans.* To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii, 402 After the deth of Kyngge Edward that banysshement was soone dennulled. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 141, I dennull, disallow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† **Denumber**, *v. Obs.* In 4-5 *denoumbre*. [a. F. *dénombrer* (in Littré and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I, 3 + *nombrer* to number, after *dēnumarēre*, erroneous scribal variant of L. *dēnumerāre* to count out, enumerate, f. *di-*, DIS- + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To number, count, reckon up.

1384 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix, [xc.] 11 Who knews the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe denoumbre?

† **Denumberment**. *Obs.* [a. F. *dénoumbrement* (1376 in Hatzf.), f. *dénombrer* to DENUMBER: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I, No. 263, 360 For the value and denoumbrement of iij m saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 He commanded Demetrius . . to deliver him the denoumbrement of the Hebrew Volumes. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives* (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

Denumerant. *Math.* [a. L. *dēnumerant-em* pr. *ppl.*: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence **Denumerative**, *a.*

1859 SILVESTER *Outl. Lect. on Partitions of Numbers* I, 2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined. *Ibid.* II, 4 To find the denumerant of $x + 2y + 4z = n$. *Ibid.* III, 4 Denumerative function distinguished from denumerant.

† **Denumerate**, *v. Obs. rare -o.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnumerāre*: see DENUMBER.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denumerate*, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denumeration (dēnū'mērā-ti-ōn). [ad. L. *dē-, dēnumerāti-ōnem*, n. of action from *dē-, dēnumarēre*: see *prec.*]

† 1. A reckoning up, enumeration. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* vi, ix, 150 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables. 1651 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv, 48 A place in their denumeration of Heretics.

b. Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation. *rare.*

1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* (1860) 115 note, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition . . though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denumeration.

c. Math. The determination of the denumerant of an equation. 1859 [see DENUMERANT.]

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denumeration*, a present paying down of money. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

|| **Denuncia** (dēnū'piā, -siā). [Sp.: = denunciation; f. *denunciar* to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUCHE v. 8.

In mod. American Dicts.

Denunciabie, *a.* [f. L. *dēnuntiāre* (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced: see DENOUCHE v. 8.

In mod. Dicts.

Denunciant (dēnū'nsiānt, -fiānt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnuntiānt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dēnuntiāre* (see next) to DENOUCHE.] Denouncing.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1837) II. ii. v. 66 Of all which things... Patriot France is informed: by denunciator friend, by triumphant foe.

Denunciator (dēnū'si-āt, -fī-āt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. denunciāre*, -*nunciāre* to give official information, DENOUNCE, f. DE- I. 3 + *nunciāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, narrate, report.] *trans.* and *intr.* To denounce; to utter denunciation against.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Should I not so have pronounced and denounced against thee, thy blood would have been required at my hands. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denunciare*, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 189 An exigent interest, to denounce this new work. 1865 DR. MORGAN in *Athenaeum* No. 1897, 729/1 He once denounced and denounced. 1890 Church *O. Rev.* XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denouncing the Church of Rome.

Hence **Denunciating** *ppl. a.*

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xrv. 161 An altar -denunciating priest (in Ireland). 1893 Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 Sept., Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

Denunciation (dēnūnsi-ā'shən). Also 6 denuntl., 8 denounci. [nd. *L. denūnti-*, *denūntiā-tiō-em*, n. of action from *denūntiāre* to denounce, etc. Cf. *F. dénonciation* (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.]

†1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. *Obs.* (exc. in senses influenced by 2).

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. ix. (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Rannes before matrimony. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 258 Why... a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 209/1 A denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* (1890) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxix. (1659) 292 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undesired anger... may humble us continually. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* x. vii. § 4 The prophet... by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1856 FAULDER *Hist. Eng.* i. 379 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

†3. *Sc. Law.* The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See DENOUNCE 2. 4 a.

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 After their denunciation of any persons to the horn. 1590 *Ibid.* § 138 In case one denunciations of Horninges, shall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That... ye... relax the said... and... from the Process of Denunciation led against them. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.* 729/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

1588 FAULCON *Laviers Log.* i. xii. 53, I take a presentment to be a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition.

5. The action or an act of denouncing as evil; public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered... to their life-and-limb-destroying practices. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (*v.* 7), a treaty, etc. 1885 Act 48-9 *Vict.* c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi. If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

Denunciative (dēnūns-ī, dēnūnsi-ā'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. denūntiāt-* (see DENUNCIATE) + *-ivē*.] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory. Hence **Denunciatively** *adv.*

a 1646 W. SLATER *Three Sermons* (1690) 21 It's spoken... Denunciatively. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 521/2 They must be of a denunciative turn of mind. 1860 FARRAR *Language* iv. (L.) The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative.

Denunciator (dēnūns-ī, dēnūnsi-ā'tōr). In 5 denonciator, 6 denonciator. [a. *F. dénonciateur* (1408 in Hatzf.), ad. *L. denūntiātōr-em*, agent-n. from *denūntiāre* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in *Civ. Law*: One who lays an information against another.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1860) E iij b, His accusers or denonciators. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattimer and John Hooper, the pretended denonciators of this matter. 1694 HALL *Jersey* iv. 104 Two

Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 *Spectator* 29 Aug. 1125/1 Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

Denunciatory (dēnūns-, dēnūnsi-ā'tōrī), *a.* [f. *L.* type **denūntiātōrī-us*, f. *denūntiātōr*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.]

†1. Of or pertaining to official announcement.

Letter denunciatory: a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish any such sentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. viii. Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxii. 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

Denourishment, *rare*. [DE- II. 1.] = next.

1850 *Chamb. Jurl.* XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

Denutrition (dēnūtri'shən). [See DE- I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med.* treatment by deprivation of nourishment. Also *attrib.*

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. *Ibid.* 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

Deny (dēn-), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *denye*, 6-7 *denie*, 4-*deny*; also 4-5 *denoy* (e), 4-7 *denay* (e). [a. *F. dénier* (OF. also *denoier*, -*noier*, -*ner*) = Pr. *deneyar*, *denegar*, *Sp. denegar*, *It. dinégare* := *L. denégāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *negire* to say no, refuse, deny. In OF. the atonic stem-form was *denoi-er*, *denoi-er* (= *denégāre*), the tonic *deni-e* (= *denieie* := *dēnegat*); by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms *denai-er* (*denoi-er*), *deni-er*, whence ME. *deney*, *denay* (*denoy*), and *deny*. By 16th c. writers, to whom *denay* was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with *nay*: cf. the following:

1502 ANSLODOR *Chron.* (1813) 270 Y^e cardynal, whiche was naied and denayed hym by y^e Kyng.]

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine.

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be.

a. Const. with *simple object* (formerly sometimes a person).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3990 Antiochus saide... Thow hast denied thyself here. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Pis was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) That may nat be denyed, quod I. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 40 He ligh, bat... denaib bat, & affermib be contrait. 1509 CARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 27 And woorthy they were, what man can it denyat [i.e. betray]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 2 b Denying fierly al the other new inventions alleged and proponed to his charge. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 FIELDING *Jam. Jones* vi. xi. Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 FAULDER *Mirac.* Introd. (1865) 71 Hume does not... absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

fig. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Tylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title.

b. Const. with *that* and *clause*, or *obj.* and *inf.* (after Lat.); formerly also with *simple inf.* Formerly sometimes with *negative* or *but* in the clause.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3572 Men shuld not denye... bat be saules of pam bat er dede here Of payn may relese be. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. v. 49, I denye bat pilke biog be good bat anyow hym bat hat... *Ibid.* ii. x. 83 It may nat ben denyed bat pilke gode ne is. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44, I denye me not to have seid. 1436 *Po. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The chefare... noman may denye, Is not made in Braban. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 772 No man denieth... but that your grace... were most necessary about your children. 1542 UOALL *tr. Erasmus Apophth.* 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie... to bee to veray lile use or purpose. 1581 FLETCHER *Guzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst us... manie corrupt customes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 218 This is a picture not denied. To be a mut Poetie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 157 Taxing the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 310, I cannot deny but it [rice] is a solid grain. 1791 MRS. RAP-CLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, You can't deny that your father is cruel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 414, I beg leave to deny this to be law. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 14 It is hard to deny that St. Bernard was a good man.

c. *absol.*

1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 15 Sara denyede, seynge, I low3 not. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Denyn or nayten, nego, denego. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 564 Ilk man for him self denyed. 15... DUNBAR *Freiris of Berwik* 383 Scho saw it wes no bute for to deny.

2. *Logic.* The opposite of *affirm*; to assert the contradictory of (a proposition).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. iii. 68 And [I] grants, he sayd, he antecedent; Bot I deny be consequent. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 84 SA. Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Pro.* It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another.

1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 544, I deny your Maior. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. i. Schol. 1. Let A be to be multiplied into B-C; then because A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1755 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1866) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent; or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent; but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of *assert* or *maintain*.

1630 PRYNNER *Anti-Armin.* 137 This were to deny either the universality or the equality of original corruption. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. 20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism... Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 491 To deny the Resurrection of Christ. 1733 BRADLEY *in Vision Kind.* § 6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts.

b. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject: as non-existent or unreal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. ii. § 1. iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they can do no harm. 1879 *Standard* 29 Nov. 5/4 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence.

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel, wepyng he ros. 1384 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 9 Forsoth he fel that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denyed bifore the angelis of God. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xl. 45 Pare denyed Petre oure Lord. c 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that denize their dettis and wil not pay their crediturs. 1583 STANHYURST *Enetis* II. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Greccian offspring. 1604 JAS. I *Comberb.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1622 WYTHIR *St. Peter's Day*, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denie, Whom he that very night denyed, (In what shall we relie? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 232 Some of his men... happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Cæsar, had denied his faith.

b. with complementary obj. or phrase. (Often blending with a.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare... And denie himselfe for Ioue. 1595 — *John* i. ii. 25 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King... who... denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1489 Deiphebus... Come hire to preyre... To holde hym on je morwe compaigne At dyner, which she wolde not denye. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* I. cc. (R.) He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denyed. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (Rldg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1628 WYTHIR *Brit. Rememb.* 268, I will deny No more obedience then by law I may. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 222 Trees their Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 331 The royal dame his lawless suit deny'd. a 1839 PRARO *Poems* (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a.) To deny a thing to a person, or (b.) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(a.) 1398 TRAVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xii. (1495) 196 Auctoryte of techynge and soueraynte is granted to men and denyed to wymmen. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1874) I. 3 To vs may no haue in Englonde be denyed. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art.

(b.) c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1586 (Fairf.) He wende pat god of myht walde deny ham heuen bryt. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 95 To deny His own deare child and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 107 Then let him be deny'd the Regent-ship. 1640 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerat.* 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this. That [etc.]. 1652 NERDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare CL* 3 It is unjust to denie Merchants or Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. vii. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure.

O. *fig.* (predicated of things.)

1634 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 78 Finding no armour that... denie entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides... Access deni'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 The known course of human things... denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 146 Their [the Friars'] vow of poverty... would have denied them the possession of books.

6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).

c 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1493 For þat durst I not do, lest I denyde we. *Ibid.* 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denyde wolde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7007 He denyet hym anay with a nait wille. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.), I may not denye you of that ye aske. 1591 *Greene Maiden's Dream*, The poor were never at their need denaid. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 58 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy .. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd. 1773 *Goldsm. Stanzas to Cong.* III. This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg., Village Church*, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Fruit.* I. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. To deny oneself: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 *Wyclif Math.* xvi. 24 3if eny man wole come after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, þou maist not have parfit liberte, but þou denye þyselv utterly. 1827 *Keble Chr. Y., Morning xiv.* Room to deny ourselves.

† 8. To refuse to do (be, or suffer) anything. *Obs.* (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (*it, which, etc.*) for *infinitive*.)

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 140 3if þou þis needes deny. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gauv.* 80 Ne for us denyd noight for to rise. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent unto her onis, tyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* I. 103/1 They flatlie denied to doo anie of those things. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 180 If she deny to wed. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 34 The King denied to give any other Answer. 1725 *Butler Serm.* vii. (1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel. 1781 *Crabbe Poems, Library*, Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good.

absol. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* II. xxix. And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). *Obs. or arch.*

a 1533 *Lo. Berners Huon* lxxxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo. how he had denyed hym to goo. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* II. iii. 174 One thing more, that womanhood denies my tongue to tell. 1593 - *Rich. II.* II. iii. 129, I am denyde to sue my Luerie here. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* I. 176 This place denieth dispute. 1642 *Chas. I. Answ. Declar. Both Houses* I July 55 Inforced. to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble. a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* x. (1692) 116 The Laws denying Strangers to Purchase. 1735-20 *Pope Dunciad* xvi. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1759 *Johnson Rasselas* xiv. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.

† 10. To refuse to take or accept. *Obs.*

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy profured curtesie denyed? 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 204 If you .. deny his offer'd homage. 1691 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately deny the bishopric of Bath and Wells. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xvii. 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

† 11. † a. To refuse admittance (a visitor) to; to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) *Obs.*

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 544 If you will deny the Sheriff, so: if not, let him enter. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1736 *Swift Proposals, etc.* Wks. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visiting); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)

1665 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 441 I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H. .. but she denied her selfe. 1689 *Ibid.* III. 317, I inquired after him; he denied himself. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 8 Denying my Lord to importune suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1777 *Sherridan Sch. Scand.* v. ii, He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him. 1869 *Trollope Ph. Finn* (Tauchn. ed.) III. 76, I had told the servant to deny me. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 614/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor.

† **Deny**, sb. *Obs.* Also **denay** (e. [a. F. *déni*, OF. *desni*; also *denoi*, *desnoy*: from stem of *denier* to DENY, orig. *denier*, *denoi*, *denoi*-er.] Act of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe after this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.).

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & londes principall .. Unto the clergie they gaue .. Which to receive without exception The courteous clergy made no deny. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xvi. xxv. (R.), Of mild deniaies, of tender crosses, of sweet Repulses. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. iv. 127 My loue can giue no place, bide no deny. 1611 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* II. iv. Schisme (1642) 218/1 Yet use no Threats, nor give them flat Denies. 1622 *Rowlands Good News* 35 The second widow gaue him the deny.

† **Deny**, **denye**, sb. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. OF. *deinē*, *deinē*, *deinē*, mod. F. *doyennē*, orig. OF. *deinē*: -L. *decanāt-us*.] = DEANERY.

1192 *Britton* II. xvii. § 6 Sicum denē on thesorie nu chaunterie. 1340 *Ayenē*. 42 Dyngetes of holi cherche, ase byþ bissoppiches, abbayes, or denyes [F. *deney*].

Denying (*dēnīng*), vbl. sb. [f. DENY v. 4 -ING.] The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix. No better remedie þan pacience & denyng of myself in þe wille of god. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Denyinge, *abdicacio*, *abnegacio*, *negacio*. 1525 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* II. cci. [xcvii.] 1613 There demaundes

and denyenges were longe a debatynge. 1592 *Wyrley Armorie* 90 He sent me the denyaying. 1785 *Paley Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies .. as .. a servant's denying his master. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men.* *Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting.

Denying, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That denies.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour.

Hence **Denyingly** adv., in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly. 1859 *Tennyson Vivien* 336 How hard you look and how denyingly!

† **Denyte**, v. *Obs. rare*. [app. associated with DENY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] = DENY v.

c 1420 *Sir Amadact* (Camden) 56 Say we haue together bene, I hope fulle wele he haue me sene, He wille hitte neuyr denyte [*rimēs tite*, quite].

Deobstruct, v. [f. ppl. stem *deobstruct-*, of mod.L. type **deobstruere*: see DEOBSRUENT, OBSTRUCT. Cf. mod.F. *désobstruer* (Tissot 1778).] trans. To clear of obstruction.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon .. is a singular good Wound-herb, as usefull also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body. 1647 *Jea. Taylor Dissuas. Popery* Pref. To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth. 1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* 274 Such as carry off the Faces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals.

Hence **Deobstructed**, **Deobstructing** ppl. adjs.; also **Deobstruction** sb. [F. *désobstruction*], the action of deobstructing; **Deobstructive** a. [in F. *désobstructif*], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstruct.

1664 *Evelyn tr. Friar's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 9 The de-obstruction of Encounters. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1702 *Sir J. Floyer ibid.* XXIII. 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing. 1752 *Johnstone ibid.* L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct. 1782 *ELPHINSTON Martial* III. xviii. 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

Deobstruct (*dēobstruēt*), a. and sb. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. type *deobstruent-em* (pr. pple. of **deobstruere*), modern f. DE- I. 6 + *obstruere* to obstruct. Cf. mod.F. *désobstruant* (Tissot 1778).]

A. adj. That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body.

1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 81 A subtle detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening. 1830 *Linoleum Nat. Syst.* Bot. 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties.

B. sb. A deobstruent medicine or substance.

a 1691 *Boyle Wks.* V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 14 As an alternative and deobstruent .. it [calomel] is employed .. in indolent inflammation of the liver.

† **Deobtured**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [DE- I. 6.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Deobtured*, shut or stopped from. Dr. Char[leton] in his *Physiologia*.

† **Deoccate**, *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *deoccare* to harrow in, f. DE- I. 1 + *occare* to harrow.]

1623 *Cockeram, Deoccate*, to harrow, or clog the Land.

† **Deocular**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *de-* privative (cf. DE- I. 6, II. 3) + *oculus* eye, *ocularis* of the eyes: cf. L. *deformis* shapeless, *deprandis* without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 22 It is a deocular error. *Ibid.* x. 506 Zealand, and the adjacent lies there; have found such a sting of deocular government without these few years.

Deoculate, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *oculus* eye + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight.

1816 *Lama Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem.* I. 188 Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

Deodand (*dēodānd*). [a. AFR. *deodand*, ad. med. (Anglo)-L. *deodandum*, i.e. *Deo dandum* that is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or to be given to God; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.)

1292 *Britton* I. ii. § 14 Volums aussi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trovē soit prisē cum deodande et enroule par le Courouner. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 The .. Chauncelor .. shall have deodands. 1529 *More Dyaloge* III. Wks. 235/2 The kynge almyngners, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselves be appointed by the lawe .. as deodandes to be given in almes. 1613 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 214 If a man being upon a Cart carrying Faggots .. fall downe by the mouing of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands. 1627 *Sir R. Boyle Diary* (1886) II. 222 [A] boat .. being forfeited to me for a deodant. 1705 *Hickeringill Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequeath these Estates .. to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them *Deodands*, or given to God, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 232 The inquest .. brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 13 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the

church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 *Stephen Lawes Eng. II.* 551. 1882 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.

b. *loosely*. The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand.

1831 *Trelawny Adv. Younger Son* I. 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun. 1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria. 1842 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries.

|| **Deodar** (*dēodār*). Also in mod.L. form *deodara* (*dēodārā*). [a. Hindi *dē'odār*, *dēudār*: Skr. *deva-dāra* divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna c 1030 as *ديودار* *diūdār*. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.)]

A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var. *Deodara*), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himalayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

[1804 *Gott in Roxb. Flora Indica* III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdar pine is from .. enquiries .. made of the natives. 1814 W. ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 69 *Pinus Deodara*. Hindoostani, *Deva-daroo*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 34/1 *Abies Deodara*, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the *Devadara* or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration.] 1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a beathy bank. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† **Deodate** (*dēodāt*), sb. and a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *deō datum* given to God: in sense 2, taken as = *ad deō datum* given by God.]

A. sb. 1. A thing given to God.

a 1600 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 Their Corban .. wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

2. A thing given by God, a gift from God.

a 1633 G. HERBERT in Walton *Life* (1670) 65 All my Thythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

B. adj. Given by God.

1654 *Gayton Pleas. Notes* IV. 243, I gather'd up the Deodate good Gold.

Deodorant (*dēodōrānt*), sb. [Formed as if from a L. **deodōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of **deodōrāre*, f. *odōr-em* smell, *Odour*, on analogy of *decolorāre*: see DE- I. 6. (The *o* is taken over from *odour*: cf. next.)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Deodorize (*dēodōrīz*), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *odōr* ODOR + -IZE.] trans. To deprive of odour, esp. of offensive or noisome odour; to take away the (bad) smell of. Also fig.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage, .. when deodorised being allowed to flow away. fig. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence **Deodorized**, **Deodorizing** ppl. adjs.; also **Deodorization**, removal of (bad) smell.

1856 *Engineer* II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorising system has .. achieved a perfect success at Leicester. *Ibid.* 692/1 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter. c 1865 *Lethby in Circ. Sc. I.* 97/1 A bleaching and deodorising agent. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium. 1876 *Huxley Med. Met.* 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorizing.

Deodorizer. [f. DEODORIZE + -ER.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent.

1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

Deol, -ful, obs. forms of DOLE, DOLEFUL.

† **Deonerate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *deonerare* to disburden, f. DE- I. 6 + *onerare* to load, *onus*, *oner-load*.] trans. To disburden.

1623 *Cockeram, Deonerate*, to unload. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excremental part of meat and food.

Deontological (*dēontolōgikāl*), a. [f. a. DEONTOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to deontology.

a 1832 *Bentham Deontology* (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867 J. H. STRAUSS tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

Deontologist (*dēontolōgist*), n. [f. DEONTOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of deontology.

a 1832 *Bentham Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist.

Deontology (*dēontolōgiz*). [f. Gr. *deón*, *deonv* that which is binding, duty (nenter of pr. pple. of *deō* it is binding, it behaves) + -λογία discourse.]

The science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1826 BENTHAM in *West. Rev.* VI. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of *Deontology*. a 1832 — *Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislatorial. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Minuti* vii. (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v.*, *Medical deontology*, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deoperculate (di'opə'skɪlət), *a. Bot.* [f. DE- I. 6 + L. *operculatus*, pa. pp. of *operculāre* to cover with a lid: see OPERCULATE.] Having lost the operculum: see also *quots.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Deoperculate*, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deoperculate*. Also, without an operculum.

Deoperculate, v. Bot. [See *prec.* and -ATE³.] *intr.* To shed the operculum.

Deopillate (di'opɪlət), *v. Med. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OPILLATE: in *mod.* medical L. *deopillāre*, f. L. *opillāre* to stop up.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 It . . . deopillateth or vnstopeth the veins. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 214 For Raisins of the Sun . . . deopillate more than Malaga. *Ibid.* 421 Aperitives ought to . . . deopillate the Intestines.

So **Deopillatant a.**, that removes obstructions;

Deopillation, the removal of obstructions; **Deopillative a.**, tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; *sb.* a medicine or drug having this quality.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 31 Cordial and deopillative medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xlii. 165 It becomes effectual in deopillations. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* viii. 313 An excellent deopillative. 1732 tr. *Fomeli's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deopillative. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 264 Aperient, deobstruent, deopillat; applied to medicines. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 89 To produce that salutary deopillation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen.

Deor, *obs.* form of DEAR, DEER.

+Deordinate, a. Obs. [ad. *med. L.* *deordinatus*, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinatus* ordered. A doublet of *disordinate*.] Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.

1623 T. AILESURV *Sermon*. (1624) 23 The Idolatry consisted . . . in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1780 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

+Deordinate, v. Obs. [f. *med. L.* verbal type **deordināre*: see *prec.* and -ATE³ 5.] *trans.* To pervert from the natural order.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end . . . for which it was designed.

Deordination (di'pɔːdɪnɪʃən), *Now rare or Obs.* [ad. *med. L.* *deordination-em* (Du Cange), *n.* of action f. verbal type **deordināre* (f. *disordinare*, OF. *desordener*) to disorder, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinare* to order, *ordin-em* order. A doublet of *disordination*.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, *esp.* of moral order; disorder.

1566 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 378 The guilt and the deordination. 1635 SIBBES *Soules Confl.* xii. § 3. 166 This sheweth us what a wonderfull deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disuas. Popery* I. (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of riot and de-ordination. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 107 A deordination from the end of Nature. 1891 MANNING in *Dublin Rev.* July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de-ordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound. *Ibid.* III. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

Deore, *obs.* form of DEAR *a.* and *adv.*

De-organize, de-orientalize: see DE- II. 1.

Deorling, deoreling, early ft. DARLING.

|| **Deorsum, adv. nonce-use.** [L. = downwards.]

Downward.

1770 J. CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 19 There is the same stupidity . . . the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

Deorwurde, var. DEARWORTH *a. Obs.* *precious.*

+Deosculate, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. *deosculārī* to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. DE- I. 3 + *osculārī* to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence **+Deoscultation**, kissing.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deosculate*, to kiss sweetly. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Deoscultation*, a kissing with eagerness. a 1699 STURLINGFL. (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurificationes, and deoscultations. 1755 *Amosy Memoirs* 440 note. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, *Deoscultation, osculation*.

De-ossify, -fication: see DE- II. 1.

Deoxidate (di'pɔksɪdɪt), *v. Chem.* Also 8-9 deoxy-. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDATE *v.*] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); *intr.* to undergo deoxidation. Hence **Deoxidated**

pp. a.; **Deoxidating** *pp. a.*, causing or suffering deoxidation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 73 Phosogeny is produced, and the metals deoxidated. 1808 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxidating surface. 1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 66 The white oxide . . . may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. BIDE *Pract. Chem.* 20 The latter [flame of a blow-pipe] is called oxidating, the former deoxidating.

Deoxidation (di'pɔksɪdɪʃən), [*n.* of action f. *prec. vb.*] The removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 70 It is necessary that the temperature of de-oxidation be greater than that of oxidation. 1803 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxidation and de-oxidation. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 439 The function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

Deoxidator, [agent-*n.* f. DEOXIDATE *v.*: see -OR.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 396½ The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

Deoxidize (di'pɔksɪdɪz), *v. Chem.* Also 9 deoxyd-. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDIZE.] = DEOXIDATE.

1794 [see DEOXIDIZING below]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 50 Its action is . . . exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1810 — *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 533 The silica, also . . . is partly de-oxidized. 1869 E. A. PARKER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidizing.

Hence **Deoxidized** *pp. a.*, **Deoxidizing** *pp. a.* and *vb. sb.*; also **Deoxidization**, **Deoxidize-ment**, **Deoxidizer**.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 527 The de-oxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 282 The deoxidizing property of light. 1847 CRAIG, *Deoxydiation*, deoxydation. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 200 note, A colourless deoxidized indigo. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. 1877 W. THOMSON *For. Challenger* I. iv. 279 Due to some de-oxidizing process.

Deoxygenate (di'pɔksɪdʒənɪt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkennes* III. 58 Alcohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths.

Hence **Deoxygenated** *pp. a.*, **Deoxygenating** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Deoxygenation**.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1832 BARBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xliii. (ed. 2) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame. 1834 MRS. SOMEVILL *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

Deoxygenize (di'pɔksɪdʒənaɪz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENIZE *v.*] = DEOXYGENATE.

1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 687½ Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

Deozoneize, to deprive of ozone: see DE- II. 1.

Dep, *obs. f. DEEP*; (*dep.*) abbrev. of DEPUTY.

+Depact, pp. a. Obs. [ad. L. *dēfact-us*, pa. pp. of *dēfingere* to drive down, fix into the ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

1624 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. xx. (1678) 293 If the Weapon be so depact and fastened in a Bone that you cannot drive it forth on the other side.

Depaganize, depantheonize: see DE- II. 1.

+Depaint, sb. Obs. rare -l. [f. DEPAINT *v.*] Painting, pictorial representation.

1594 ZEPHERIA XVII. in Arb. Garner V. 73 How shall I deck my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right depaint?

+Depaint, pp. a. Obs. Forms: 3-4 depaint. 4-5 -peynt, 4-6 -paynt, 6 depaint. [ME. *depeint*, a. F. *depeint*, pa. pp. of *depeindre* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēpingere* to depict, after F. *peindre* to paint. After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal *de-painted*.] Depainted, painted, delineated; ornamented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly *ns. pa. pp.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa. xlii. 16]. Ich habbe, he seid, depaint be in mine honden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8739 Pey shal be leyde yn toubme of stone And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Kyrt as he were a cors seynt. c 1345 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1101, & corondre were alle of be same faison, Depaynt in perles & wedes qwyte. 1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* I. v. Under flowers depeynt of stableness. c 1500 *Landolt* 1703 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 215 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white.

+Depaint, pp. a. Obs. Forms: 3-4 depaint. 4-5 depeint, e, -peynt(e), -paynt(e), 6-7 depaynt (5 depant, 7-8 depeint), 6- depaint. [ME. *depeint-en*, f. *depeint* pa. pp.]; taken as Eng. repr. of F. *depeindre* (3rd sing. pres. *il depeint*): see *prec.*

Depaint was connected with *DEPECT* by the transitional forms *DEPEINT*, *depeinct*.]

1. *trans.* To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see DEPAINT *pp. a.*]. c 1325 *Corr de L.* 2963 Off red sendel were her banetes, With three gryffouns depayntyd wel. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 649 Be knygt comelyche hede In be more half of his scheldis hir ymage depaynted. c 1350 *Wyll. Palerne* 3573, & bereth in his blousoun of a brite hewe A wel luge werwolf wonderli depainted. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 362 (Add. MS.) He did make a walle white, and with red Coloure he depainted the Image of the woman. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pope. Kingd.* I. (1886) 10 With crosse depainted braue upon his backe and eke his brest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vii. 294 The Geographers. depaint in theyr Cardes. the Countries and Cities adioyning. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 THOMSON *Canth. Indol.* I. 326 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depainted [pseudo-archaic *pa. pp.*], was the patriarchal age.

Fig. 1595 DANIEL *Sonnets* 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1848 J. A. CARVER in tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

138a WYCLIF *Bible Prof. Ep.* iii. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermon he depainted. 1555 ABT. PARKER *P.* cxlii. 406 My troublous state I did depaint. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 267 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* ProL 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1771-a *Batchelor* (1773) II. 23 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Grou* II. 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. *Const. out. forth.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturg. & Doc. Edu.* VI (1844) 513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians? 1578 TIMME *Culivine on Gen.* 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth. 1622 J. ROWNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vi. 42 In their speeches depainting forth the ioyes of heaven. 1679 G. R. tr. *Bouvaud's Theat. World* II. 147 Depainting them out to lively colours.

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 This sumptuous Palace . . . that this table doth depaint vnto vs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 524 This temperature must be depainted forth of us . . . according to a kind of exigency. c 1660 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 704 His Castel is siker and feir abouten, And is ad depaynted w'outen Wip beco heowes þt wel beþ sene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 277 Faire chambres depaynted all with gold and azure. 14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote. depaynted wip alle maner of vertues & floryshad wip alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 157 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pcyctures. 1530 PALSGR. 512a, I depaynte, I colour a thyng with colours. This terme as yet is nat admytted in comen spetche. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselves with sundry colours. 1706 [see DE-PAINTED].

b. *transf. and fig.* To adorn as with painted figures.

c 1325 [see DEPAINT *pp. a.*]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 111 þe cercle of þe sterres in alle þe places þere as þe shynynge nyght is depaynted. 1382 WYCLIF *Lec.* xi. 30 A stelioun, that is a werme depayntid as with sterres. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv Depaynted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 A medowe both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 YONG *Diana* 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5. To stain, dislain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depaynted, Your lettre. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xliii. 28 Few silver drops her vermille cheekes depaint.

Hence **Depainted** *pp. a.*, painted, depicted.

1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* II. xlii. (1839) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depaynted in regard of that other. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 18 By reason of their depainted bodies.

+Depainter. Obs. [f. DEPAINT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ProL 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis.

+Depair, v. Obs. Also *depeyre*, *depoire*. [a. OF. *des-*, *depeire-r*, to despoil, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *-peire* = L. *peiorare*: cf. APPAIR, IMPAIR, and DISPAYRE *sb.*] *trans.* To impair, injure, dilapidate.

a 1460 LYDGE *Lyfe of our Lady* (Caxton) E. 5. c. 1 (R.) As the tryed syluer is depeired. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxii. Na wretchis word may depair þour he name. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 338 The corps hole and sounde was funde, verely. Nothing depaired that ther could be seen. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antic* (1879) 63 Depaire no Church, nor ancient acte, in building be not sloe.

+Depalmate, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. *pp. stem* of L. *dēpalmarē*, f. DE- + *palma* palm of the hand.]

'To gine one a box on the eare' (Cockeram 1623).

+Depance. Obs. rare -l. [a. F. *dépens* (in 12th c. *despens*), ad. L. *dispens-um*, or F. *dépense* (in 13th c. *despanse*), ad. L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE *sb.*] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 *Paper Roll in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Commis.* 279½ Which he complexed withoute other payements of Fy-nance, rauceoun, or depance.

† **Deparayll**, *a. Obs.* 1511. [a. OF. *despareill* different, dissimilar, f. *des* = L. *dis* + *pareill* like, of the same kind = Pr. *parellh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* = Rom. **pariculo* = L. *par* equal.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* l. x. (1859) 7 There ben here many dyverse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardieu**, *interj. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *de par Dieu*, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration.

1290 *Beket* 1352 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 145 Nov de pardeus [MS. Harl. 2277 *deperdeus*] quath be pope, doth ase 3e habbeth i-poust. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* li. 1058 Quod Troilus, depardeu, y assente. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1452 'Wel depardieu' quath be kyng 'ne schal he noyt gon al-one.' 1634 [arch.] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a gollerids.

† **Depardon**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- + PARDON *v.*: perh. after part, *depart*.] *trans.* To excuse, forgive. 1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 90, I will that my tenynys .. be depardon of y^e half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse.

Deparochialize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + PAROCHIALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparochializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deparochialization**.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XLII. 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. *Ibid.* 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization, *Ibid.*, The 'deparochializing' cry will .. do equally well for both.

† **Deparochiate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 2 + L. *parochia* parish + *ATE* ³; after *depariate*.] *intr.* To depart from one's own parish.

1762 *Foot's Orators* l. Wks. 199 l. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

Depart (dɛpɑːt), *v.* Also 3-6 *departo*, 5-6 *departe*, 6-7 *Sc. depart*. *Pa. ppl.* 4-5 *depart(e)*, 6 *Sc. depart*. [a. OF. *departir* (depp-, desp-, dip-) = Pr. *departir*, Sp., Pg. *departir*, *despartir*, It. *di-*, *dis-partire*, *s-partire*, Rom. compound of *de-* or *dis-* (des-) + *partire*, for L. *dispartire* to divide, f. *dis* + *partire* to part, divide. See DE- I. 6.]

I. To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† I. *trans.* To divide into parts, dispart. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Hii departede vorst her ost as in foure partye. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 27 Pis werke I departe and dele in seene books. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) li. 43 Pe 3erde of Moyses, with be whilk he departid be Rede See. c. 1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 Departe thyt ymde prudently on thre. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* l. (1568) Hiva, Leues .. very deeply indentyd, euen to the very synewes whiche depart the myde leues.

† b. *intr.* To divide, become divided. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 63 Pe Rede see [i. e. Arabian Sea] stretchep forþ, and departid in twee mouthes and sees. *Pat oon* is ic-leped Persicus .. *pat oer* is ic-leped Arabicus. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† c. *Her.* See DEPARTED 2. *Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of *division* more or less lost, as in *DEAL v.*) to bestow, impart. *Obs.*

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xli. 18 *Pat* departid to baim my clothes. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* li. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and hen maad richere. c. 1430 *LYNG. Bokes* l. x. (1544) 21 a. This Kingdom .. Should have be departed of right betwene us twein. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 76 b/2 Vf thou haue bot lytyl, yet studie to gyue and to departe therof gladly. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 103 Be content to departe to a man wyllyng to lerne suche thinges as thou knowest. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 55 a. He departed with him both my money and other rewards. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes.

† b. To deal (blows). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 16b. When the kyng aperceuyed that Jason departede suche strokes.

† c. *absol.* To share, partake (with a person in a thing). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Gearydes* 3418, I shall .. in wurchippe the auance, And largely departe with the also. 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* viii. 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that nyether of you lacke anye thyng.

† 3. *trans.* To put asunder, sunder, separate, part. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 466 King Lewis .. And Elianore is quene, vor kunrede departed were. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 129 That deth shuld us departe atween. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 265 Departe listli þe toob and be fleisch of þe gomis. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Dj. That god hath ioyned man may not departe. c. 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryl.* (1814) 67 There began a great and a sore batayle betweene these two knyghtes. And Arthur dyd his payne, to depart them. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Till death vs departe [ald. 166a to do part]. 1601 *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley XII.* 134 The world shall nat depart us till we die. c. 1777 *BARROW Sermon*. (1810) l. 199 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

† b. To sever or separate (a thing) from (another).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3710 *Pat* er .. Departed haley fra þe body of Criste. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 10 It is impossible to departe þo qualites from bodies. *Ibid.* 142 Whanne a membre is departed from þe bodi. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 To departe [so CRAMMER and 1557 *Geneva*; *Rhent*, and 1611 separate] us from Goddes love. 1574 *HYLL Planting* 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* x. 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† c. To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 340 As þes þree persones of God beno God .. so alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite maino be departed from oper. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 248 We .. had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. c. 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 2/2 Strange tokens .. departing (as it wer) and .. seuering the cradles of such special chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte.

† d. *intr.* To separate, make separation. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* lix. 2 3oure wickednesses han departed bitwixe 3ou and 3oure God. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 8 The Seurn departed somtyme betwene Eng lond and Wales.

† e. *Old Chem.* To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

† 4. *trans.* To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 804, I have wel lever ever to suffre woo, Than I departe the love bytwix you tuo. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 Marriage mad in þrid & ferd degre .. is so conformed it mai not be departid. 1470-85 *MALORV Arthur* viii. xxxviii, Ye departe the lone betwene me and my wyf. 1511 HACKET *Treas. of Amadis* 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. 1579 *IWYNE Phisicke* agst. *Fortune* II. lviii. 233 b. With stautes to departe their nightly confictes.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. *Obs.*

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* II. 169 Thugat maid that thar aquentance That neur synce .. departyt quhill that lyffand war. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 1328 Thanne cam couiteye .. For a mantel of menyure, he made lede matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deours shupte. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxii. 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart.

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (*intrants*) were formerly formed with *be*: cf. *is gone*.

† 5. *intr.* To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 121/257 So departede þe court þo, and euerch to is In drouz. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 In luf þei departed, Hardknot home went. c. 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* 33, I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 208 The putrifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Mice. Poems* xxxix. 12 Aden nou; he tren nou, Sen that we must depart. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xlii. 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

6. *intr.* To go away (from a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

a. 1225 [see DEPARTING *vbl. sb.* 4]. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11803 (Fairf) Be þat we fra þe depart [*earlier texts part*]. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 8 *Partis* fra me all þat wirkes wickednes. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvi. 7 Vf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. 1547 *8 Order of Communion* 16 Then shall the Prieste .. let the people depart. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg.* Georg. III. 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart. 1641 *LANE Aches. Nts.* l. 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp. to *arrive*. (Now commonly to leave.)

c. 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 Whan the mornynge came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. 1625-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* II. 1081 The Negui was departed. And every man hastened to follow after. 1792 *MRS. C. SMITH Desmond*. III. 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. *Time-table*. The train departs at 6.30.

† c. To go away to or into (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 305 To defende þat mater schal not departe into al þe lyme. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. 1611 *BIBLE Math.* ii. 12 They departed into their own countrey another way.

† d. To depart one's way: to go one's way. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Esdras* ix. 52 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the sweetest.

7. *intr.* To leave this world, decess, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from (this) life.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe vnto vij. myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buried ther. 1526 TINDALE *Like* II. 29 Lorde, now lettest thou thy seruaut departe in peace. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 576 Constantinus departit in Eborac throu Infirmite. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 39 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed. c. 1605 *Stow Annales* 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94, I went to visit him the day before he departed. a. 1861 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. *trans.* To go away from, leave, quit, forsake. Now rare, exc. in phr. to depart this life (= 7).

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs, departe vs nouzt. 1536 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 114 All the Welshmen were commaunded .. to depart the toune. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 186 The soules of men departing this life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. lix. (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 126 Jugurtha was commaunded to depart Italy. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last.

† 9. To send away, dismiss. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 73 Charite .. departeth euery vyce. c. 1500 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 The Kyng .. made them grete chere and so departed them home agayne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* Pref. 27 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† 10. *intr.* To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come of. *Obs.*

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 56b, By theyr countenance and habylements .. they ben departed from noble and goode hous. c. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlv. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyf, can departe noo goode fruite.

11. *intr.* (*transf.* and *fig.* from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (from a course of action, etc.). To depart from: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 The .. Nile .. Departeth fro his cours and fallett into the see Alexandrine. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 7 Feare y^e Lorde and departe from euell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 41 Shamefull luster .. which depart From course of nature. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xli. 255 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciph.* VII. § 24 They depart from received opinions. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles. 1893 *Lawn Times* XCV. 27/1 Disinclination .. to depart from the long-established practice.

III. † 12. **Depart with** a. To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, departe than forth with this creature. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 763 b, And so departed I with them.

† b. To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 563 Iohn .. Hath willingly departed with a part. 1642 *PEAKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 47. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feoffment. 1792 *CHIFMAN Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

† 13. So **Depart from**, in the same sense (12 b).

1548 *CRAMMER Catech.* 81 b, Neyther by threatnyng .. cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 With what difficultie depart they (stones) from their naturall roughnesse? 1687 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† **Depart**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *départ* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *départir* to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. *leave*, *return*, etc.]

1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting, separation. b. Departure from this life, death.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4539 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slawe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 96 At my depart I gaus this [ring] vnto Julia. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 120 When your braue Father breathd his latest gaspe, Tydings were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. 1645 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xxviii, The plantall lifes depart. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 99 For her depart my heart was sair. 1840 *Sportsman in Frel. & Scotch* II. iv. 71, The salmon having long since made his depart.

2. *Old Chem.* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed.

a. 1626 *BACON (J.)*, The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2179) The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quies the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself unto another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called the Depart, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Depart, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis. If you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another depart, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

† **Departable**, *-ible, a. Obs.* [a. OF. *de-partable* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *departir* vb.: see -BLE. The form in -ible follows L. analogy: cf. L. *partibilis* from *partiri*.]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 26 Pe Trinite. Three persones in parcelles departable fro other, And alle þre but o god. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ii. 282 Rist of vce is dyuers and departable fro the rist of lordship. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed; divisible.

1292 *BRITTON* II. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfanz. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 96 Departiabyll, diuisibillis. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 35 Landes .. to

be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 139 b. The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* ii. 26 They had always been departable.

† **Departal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPART *v.* + -AL, after arrival.] Departure.

1823 *GALT Entail* i. xi. 83 When my father took his departal to n better world. 1836 — in *Tail's Mag.* III. 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

† **Departance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *departance*, f. *depart-ir*: see -ANCE.] Departure.

1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departance of this mortal liffe... my bodie be buried. 1592 *WYRELYE Armorie* 61, I license craue for this departance.

† **Departre.** In phrase *lay a departre* (? error) for *lay a parte*, lay aside.

c 1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* iii. 17 All rewthys layde a departre, as well for his fader as for his modre.

Departed (dɪpɑːtɪd), *pp. a.* [f. DEPART *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART *v.* 1, 2.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* 7. p. 898 (H). Eyther thay foreleten her confessours al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schifte in divers places; but sothly such departed schifte hath no mercy of God. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I bequethe... a doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys.

† 2. Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in *Her.* separated by a dividing line (cf. PARTY *a.*). *Obs.*

1439 *CRESS WABWICK in E. E. Wills* (1883) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes departed with my lordys. c 1551 *1st Eng. Rh. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 31/1 These kettlers... is departed of the holy Romes church. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 14 If we consider Death a right, It is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

1554 *HULOET*, Departed, dissitus, praterius. 1845 *J. SAUNDERS Cabinet Pictures* 30 Antiquity and departed greatness.

4. *spec.* That has departed this life; deceased.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Pream. Lyfe [is] as uncertaintye to such as survyve as to them now departed. 1599 *R. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. Shedding funeral tears over his departed dog. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 419 *P. 1* Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. ii. 312 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, *the departed* (*sing.* and *pl.*): cf. *deceased*.

1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* ii. A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* ix. 249 The Catholic Church... cherishes with loving memory all her departed. 1887 *BOWEN Aeneid* vi. 220 The departed is placed on the funeral bed.

Departure (dɪpɑːtʃə), [f. DEPART *v.* + -ER 1: probably a. OF. *departure* (nom. case orig. *departure*, obj. *departeur*), f. *departir* to DEPART.]

† 1. A divider, distributor; discernor. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xlii. 14 A! man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departor, on 300? — *Hebr.* iv. 12 The word of God is... departor or demer of thouzits and intencions of bertis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is not ordeind juge ne departur vp on men.

† 2. *Old Chem.* One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. PARTER.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Finour*, Finours of Gold and Silver... A[ct] 4 [Hen.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called *Parters* in the same place; sometimes *Departers*.

3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)

1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 311 A departer from his Capitaynes Banner. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 61 They are all departers, i.e. before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 *O. WALKER Education* 232 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departer. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

† **Departre** ². *Latv. Obs.* [subst. use of AF. *departre* (Britton III. iv. 25) = OF. *departir* pres. inf. to depart, departing.] = DEPARTURE 6.

1688 *COKE On Litt.* 130 a. A departer in despite of the Court... when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance... makes departure in despite of the Court. It is called a *retraxit*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Departure* or *Departer*, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different.

Departible, var. form of DEPARTABLE *a.* *Obs.*

Departing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPART *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPART, in various senses.

† 1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. *Obs.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE P'saller* cxxxv. 13 He departyd be redd see in departynges. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1886) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom hat hem likly. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 Departyngis of workingis. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P.* xv. xlii. (1495) 50 Dalmacia is a prounce of Grece by olde departyng of londre. c 1449 *PEECOCK Repr.* 407 In summe cuntreis the departyn was made othre wise and into iij parties. c 1450 *MELIUS* 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hyn liked, and made noon othre departyng. 1513 *DONELAS Aeneis* vi. Prol. 90 The sted of fell turmentis, With seir departyngis. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 93 In departing of the bootie.

† 2. Separation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 912 And nakith mony departyng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. c 1340 *Cursor* M. 895 (Fairf.) Fra

his day sal departyng be for-soþ betwix wommon and þe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 He ware of making of mariages, & of diuors or departyngis. 1530 *PAISGR.* 213/1 Departyng of man and wyfe, repudiation, diuors. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing. 1852 *S. M. ARNOLD Poems, Faded Leaves*, At this bitter departing.

† b. *concr.* Place of separation; division, boundary. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Rh. Quintessence* 5 And þat erpely watir wole first come out þat is in þe necke, and so til it be come out vnto þe departyng bitwix it and þe quite essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now rare or *Obs.*; replaced by DEPARTURE.)

c 1325 *ANON. R.* 250 Þis was his driwerie þet he bileuode and 3ef ham in his departyng. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6113 Þe day of departyng fra God away. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 162 The day is come of hire departyng. 1481-90 *Howard Housh.* Bks. (Roxb.) 186 At my Lordes departing from London. c 1500 *Three Kings* 73 Athys, my frende, the tyme is come now of oore departyng. 1644 *MILTON Judgm.* *Bucer* (1851) 335 Not... the mis-believing of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-believes.

† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decess, death. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF a Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is ny3. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 486 How King Donald was crownit... and of his worthie Deidis... and his Departyng. 1633 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us... to our preparation, for our own departing. attrib. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed.

† c. *fig.* Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy.

1526 *TINDALE a Thess.* ii. 3 Except thes come a departyng fyrst. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 563 The departing and declining of the soule.

† 4. *Departing with*: parting with, giving up.

1529 *WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 11 Of the frank departyng with of all that I had in this world.

Departing, *pp. a.* [f. DEPART *v.* + -ING 2.] That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting; *fig.* vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 187 3 She stood awhile to gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing courtiers. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 155 Reflecting the departing glory of Hellas. 181. *THIRING Hymn 'The Radiant morn'*, The shadows of departing day.

b. *Dying.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desirith of thee. 1633 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us... to our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

† **Departingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 *WYCLIF Num.* x. 7 Symple cry of trumpis schat be, and the schulen not soune departyngli [1382a not stowndmeel; *Vulg. non concise utabantur*].

† **Departising**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [? from a vb. *departise* (cf. OF. *departissement, departisseur*), or ? corruption of *partition*.] Partition.

1478 *Act. Audit.* 86 (Jam.) The said breve of depertising of the said half lands of Blith. 1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 66 (ibid.) The diuisione & departising made... the xx day of Julij.

† **Departison**, *Obs.* In 5 -yaoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 *departison*. [a. OF. *departison*, f. *departre*, after *partison*: — L. *partition-em*, n. of action from *partire* to divide.] Earlier form of DEPARTITION.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departysounne.

2. Separation.

c 1440 *LYDG. Secrees* 29 Thou must first Conceyven... un-kouth division, Watir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And flyr from Eyr by a departysoun.

3. *Departure*; *transf.* decess.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xliiii. 423 Asyfr here deth and departysoun. c 1475 *Parthenay* 304 At ther departison had thay gret dolour.

† **Departition** (dɪpɑːtɪʃən), *Obs.* Also 5 -yeyon, -layon, 6 -yayon, -icion. [n. of action f. DEPART *v.*, on L. analogies: cf. L. *partitio*, *dispartitio*, f. *partire*, *dispartire*. The earlier form, from OF., was DEPARTISON, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.

1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Peraventure thei seke departysoun of ther heritage.

2. Separation; severance.

c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyntly by wedlocke... yeveth libel of departicion because of devorse. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxv. Now hast thou made a departysoun Of vs that were by hole affection Yknyt in one. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii. vii. Hit schall grene me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felaship.

3. *Departure*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxxvi. Ye putte vpon me that I shold be cause of his departycyon.

Departitor (dɪpɑːtɪtɔː), *rare.* [Agent-n. from DEPART *v.* with L. suffix: cf. L. *partitor*, *dispartitor*.] One who divides or distributes.

1884 *J. PAYNE 1001 Nights* IX. 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the money.

Departmentalize: see DE- II. 1.

Department (dɪpɑːtmənt), *sb.* Also 5 *departement*. [ME. a. F. *département* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. *departe*, *département*, It. *dipartimento*, a Romanic deriv. of *departire*, f. *departir*: see DEPART *v.* and -MENT.]

The senses in 1 from OF. were apparently obsolete before those in 11 were introduced from modern French.]

† 1. The action of departing. *Obs.*

† 1. = DEPARTURE, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave-taking, withdrawal; c. decess.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1890 Yt we come to this joys with out departement. c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 65 Alas Jason... prolonge ye and tarye your departement. c 1500 *Melusine* 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorrowful of their departement. 1574 *Lament. Lady Scotland* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 350 Befeir her last departement. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this... unkinde departement betwene us. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extrem to another. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) II. 382 The separation, department and absence of the soul from the body.

† 2. Division, partition, distribution. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* iv. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 3. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, esp. of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1735 *ARBUUTHNOT (J.)*, The Roman fleets... had their several stations and departments. 1764 *FOOTR Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 l. 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1822 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 528 Among the professors... Messrs. Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1866 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* l. v. 173 Hitherto... little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 *Nature* 17 May 56 To judge... whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. *spec.* One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the Departments (Depts.) of State (orig. *Foreign Affairs*), War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. The Dept. of Labour is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e.g. the Factory Dept., and Prisons Dept. of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the Paymaster General's Dept., Science and Art Dept., Exchange and Audit Dept., etc.; also in the Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Tramways, and other Departments of a municipal Corporation.

1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* i. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed. 1791 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1892) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department [of the British Government] will... apprise you of the exact result. 1863 *H. COX Instit. Pref.* 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments subordinate to the Treasury. 1890 *M. TOWNSEND U. S.* 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act denominated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1892 *A. B. HART Form. of Union* 144 In establishing the Treasury Department a strong effort was made to create a Secretary of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other countries.

1792 *Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xv, *Departments*, the general divisions of France. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* III. 383 Corsica... is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name. 1850 *JERSON Brittany* xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. *rare.*

1823 *ILL. MARTINEAU Demerara* i. 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

Department, v. *nonce-wrd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide into portions, or branches.

1885 *MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weir* III. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

Departmental (dɪpɑːtməntl), *a.* [ad. mod. F. *départemental*: see prec. sb. and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1793 *MACKINTOSH Vind. Gallic* Wks. 1846 III. 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1862 *FRASER'S Mag.* July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a particular district or region.

1883 *F. CLOND in Knowledge* 15 June 353/3 Indra... god of the bright sky... a departmental or tribal deity.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch of government, or of any organized system.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 256 It has found an active auxiliary in the departmental process. 1854 *Times*, *Let. War Correspond.* 31 Mar. Needless departmental etiquette. 1883 *American* VII. 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hence **Departmentally** *adv.*; also **Departmentalism**, attachment to departmental methods; **Departmentalize** *v.*, to divide into departments; **Departmentalization**.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings fr. Spain* 31 It was found to be no easy matter to carry departmentalization. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 636 We have... been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/3 The... crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism.

Departson, var. **DEPARTISON**, *Obs.*, departure.

Departure (dɛpɑːtʃər). [a. OF. **departire*, *departire*:-late L. type **dispartitura*, f. *dispartire*, F. *départir* to DEPART: see -URE.]

† 1. Separation, severance, parting. *Obs.*

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* cxlii. 631, I shall make a departure of your two lous. 1559 SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 17 The departure of Gascoigne. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* n. vii. (1588) 201 Controversies, betwene masters and servants, touching their departure. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure.

† b. *concr.* A boundary separating two regions; a separation, division. *Obs.*

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxlv. 505 By the ryuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes.

† c. *Old Chem.* Separation of a metal from an alloy or a solution. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Depart*. If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtered, it is called *aqua secunda*; in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstruum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron.

† d. *Departure with*: parting with, giving up. (Cf. **DEPARTION** *vbl.* sb. 4.)

a 1563 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right.

2. The action of departing or going away.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 268 After his departure Kyng Charles mayn had redy his company. 1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 78 You knew of his departure, as you know What you have vnderstande to doe in his absence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 303 Departure from this happy place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) I. 375 The hour of departure has arrived.

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1558 *Bury Wills* (1850) 150 All these... things to him before bequeathed to be delivered to him... within a quarter of one year after my departure. 1611 BALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my departure is at hand. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 The loss of our friends... impresses... upon us the necessity of our own departure. 1821 MAD. *D'ARLEY Lett. Nov.*, I had thought him dead, having heard... a report that asserted his departure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.).

a 1604 TILLOTSON (J.), The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their... Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 PRINGLE *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 15, I have not... taken notice of every departure from the original standard. 1832 *Examiner* 261/2 Every departure from truth is a blemish. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 52 Partial and local departures from the Brehon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland.

4. The action of setting out or starting on a journey; *spec.* the starting of a railway train from a station. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to arrival.)

1540 *Stat. 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [They] intende to make... their departur from the said porte... as soone as wynde and wether wyl serve. 1598 HAKLUIT *Voy.* I. 421 (R.) At their departure was shot off all the ordinance of the ship. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. (1838) I. 17 Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure. 1871 MOLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 101 The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin. 1887 W. E. NOANIS *Major & Minor* II. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. *Mod.* The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

5. *fig.* The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. *New departure*: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure; cf. 7 b.

1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican track. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 9 To begin by stating my point of departure. 1883 CHALMERS & HOGAN *Bankruptcy Act* Intro. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6. *Law.* a. A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea. † b. *Departure in spite of the court*: see *quot.* 1641 (*Obs.*).

1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 6 The Justices... shall... determine... the said Offences concerning every such Departure. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 304 b. A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b. Departure from a plea or matter. *Ibid.*, Departure in despite of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, &... is called after... in the same term, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a depart-

ture in despite of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

7. *Navigation.* a. The distance (reckoned in nautical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated *dep.*) b. The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* bk. iv. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude... and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* I. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension]. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navigator* 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance. *Ibid.* 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 270 When clear of the harbor, a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated... the result... is entered in the log-book with the exact time. This is called the *departure* (i. e. from the land).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Departurism**, **Departurist**, in the expressions *new departurism*, *new departurist*, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action.

1887 J. E. DWYLL *Sight Lights* 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism. 1887 G. W. VEDITT in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Rössler, Arnold.

Depascent (dɛpɑːsənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *depāscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *depāscere*, *depāsci*, to eat down, consume, waste.] Consuming.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1727 BAILEY *Vul.* II. *Depascent*, feeding greedily. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 GOOD *Stud. Med.* (1834) II. 430 American Yaws—Depascent; and destroying progressively both muscle and bone.

Depass (dɛpɑːs), *v. rare.* [a. F. *dépasser*, in OF. *desp.*, f. *dē-*, *des-* (see DIS-) + *passer* to PASS.]

† a. *intr.* To go, pass away, depart. *Obs.* b. *trans.* To pass beyond.

1559 in *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojourn... to depas incontinent of the toun. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres... above which fir-trees do not thrive.

† **Depastion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depāstion-em* eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. *depāscere*: see **DEPASCENT**.] Consumption.

1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvii. A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. *Ibid.* xviii. That continual depastion of his radical moisture by vital heat.

† **Depastor**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [agent-noun from L. *depāscere* (see **DEPASCENT**), after *pastor*.] One who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 91 The wicked livers of their pastors (or rather depastors). *Ibid.* 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minister.

Depasturage (dɛpɑːstʃərɪdʒ). [f. **DEPASTURE** *v.* + *-AGE*.] a. The eating down of pasture by grazing animals. b. Right of pasture.

1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage. 1797 BURN *Ecol. Law* (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 The inhabitants... have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor. 1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in Eng.*, The profit which arose from sheep-farming led to the depasturage of the land.

Depasture (dɛpɑːstʃər), *v.* [f. **DE-I** + **PASTURE** *v.*; cf., for sense, OF. *dépaster* (Coigr. *desp.*), ad. L. *depāscere* to eat down, consume.]

1. *trans.* Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 630/1 To keepe their cattell... pasturing upon the mountain... and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former. a 1796 VANCOUVER in A. YOUNG *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 303 The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depasture it. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. vii. iii. 264 Clayey country, dirty greenish, as if depastured partly by geese.

transf. & *fig.* 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xl, Nor Hilda, though his thyme depastured, As fast againe with honie blossomed. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 381/1 If Austria is forced to depasture the land with hordes of soldiery.

2. *intr.* To graze.

1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. Surtees (1860) 131 My cattell shall remaine and depasture, upon my groundes... as they are at this instant. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 96 a. To sheere all the sheep depasturing within the manor. 1785 FALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depastured upon a neighbouring hill. 1840 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 263 Over this vast open field... no cattle can depasture.

fig. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. lxxix. 250 The bait and food, Whereon his strange disease depastured long.

3. *trans.* To put (cattle) to graze; to pasture or feed (cattle).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 307 Depasturing their Cattel in the Desarts and uncultivated World. 1809 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 799/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured... is set out into divisions. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattel on the land of another.

fig. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 240 The human spirit

... depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4. Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle).

1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 196 This part of the county... now... depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed. 1844 *Port Phillip (Austral.) Patriot* 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence **Depastured** *ppl. a.*; **Depasturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Depasturable** *a.*, capable of being depastured; **Depasturation**, **Depasture** *sb.*, depasturing.

1794 GIBBORNE *Walks Forest* v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depastured plain. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest. 1823 SURTEES *Durham* III. 239 *note*, Bees were of so much importance that... the depasturing of bees was one article of a solemn concordat between two religious houses. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 216 It [the winter tare] is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 380 Mowing and depasturing are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. vii. iii. 183 This is memorable ground... little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there.

† **Depatriate**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DE-I** + *L. patria* fatherland: cf. med. L. *dispatriare* in same sense.] *intr.* To leave or renounce one's native country; to expatriate oneself.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 154 If they should hear so odious a thing of us, as that we should depatriate. a 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.), A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

† **Depauper**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *depauperer*, ad. L. *depauperare*: see next.] = **DEPAUPERATE** *v.*

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 8 The depaupering the tennis is four fewis, augmentationis and uthris exactionis. 1571 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ve have... depauperit the inhabitants of the toun.

Depauperate, *ppl. a.* Also 5-6 *-at.* [ad. L. *depauperat-us*, pa. pple. of *depauperare*: see next.] Made poor; impoverished (*Obs.* in general use); b. *Bot.*, etc. = **DEPAUPERATED**.

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled by his predecessour. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 The depauperat saullis that this day dwell thairin. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 It loses much of its vitality, and becomes depauperate and affect.

1863 A. GRAY *Let.* (1893) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depauperate*, impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also... having no, or few, flowers.

Depauperate (dɛpɔːpəreɪt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. L. *depauperare* to impoverish, reduce to poverty, f. **DE-I** + *pauperare* to make poor, f. *pauper* poor.] *trans.* To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depauperate*, to impoverish. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissas. Popery* ii. ii. § 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted Table, does depauperate our understanding of God. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 891 The blood is now... depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles. 1708 MOLYNEUX *ibid.* XXVI. 59 Liming... doth not so much Depauperate the Ground. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 728 Bishops... had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees. 1886 *Ch. Times* 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed.

Hence **Depauperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient... persevered.

Depaupered, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED.*] Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 95 The best blood itself... becomes weak and much depauperated. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices. 1870 C. B. CLARKE in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 48/2 The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and depauperated state.

b. *Bot.*, etc. Stunted or degenerate from want of nutriment; starved; imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to innutrition.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Flowers hermaphrodite, surrounded by bractee, the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1888 *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 293/3 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

Depauperation (dɛpɔːpəreɪʃən), [ad. med. L. *depauperation-em*, n. of action f. *depauperare* to impoverish: see **DEPAUPERATE**.] The process or condition of being depauperated; impoverishment.

1664 BAXTER in *Life & Times* 1. (1696) 106, I fell into another fit of Bleeding, which... after my former depauperation, did weaken me much. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the depauperation of the Crown. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59 Flowers axillary, or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the depauperation of the upper leaves. *Ibid.* 233 A singular depauperation of the calyx... in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring.

Depauperize (dɛpɔːpəreɪz), *v.* [f. **DE-I** + *pauperize*, after L. *depauperare*: see *prec.*] = **DEPAUPERATE**, **PAUPERIZE**.

1873 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arcetoga is shrunken and depauperized in North Asia.

Hence **Depauperization**, depauperation, pauperization.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 218 heading. Depauperization of the Church. 1877 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 636/1 After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization of certain parts and organs... in the Anomura is easily to be understood and admitted.

De-pauperize (dip'pə'riz), v. 2 [f. DE- II. 1 + *pauperize*.] *trans.* To raise or free from pauperism; to DISPAUPERIZE.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds. 1883 19th Cent. May 909 The neglected children... must be depauperized before they can be received into good and respectable homes.

† **Depe**, v. *Obs.* [OE. (Anglian) *dēpan* = OFris. *dēpa*, OS. *dēpan* (MDu. *dōpen*, Du. *doopen*, LG. *dōpen*, whence Sc. *dōpa*, Da. *døbe*), OHG. *toufen*, *touffan* (= *touffan*, MHG. *toufen*, *toufen*, Ger. *toufen*), Goth. *daupjan*, 'to baptize'; in MHG., MDu. (and Goth. *ufdaupjan*) with the wider sense 'to immerse, to dip'; OTeut. **daupjan* causal of **deupan*, *daup*, *dupan*- to be deep, **deupoz*, Goth. *diups*, deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the cognate *depe*, DEEP, OE. *dlepan*, *dýpan*, to make deep, to submerge.]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize. c 960 *Rukow. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic eowic depu vel dyppe wættre. *Ibid.* 13 Þette he wære depid. *Ibid.* 14 Ic sceal fram þe beon vel wesa deped vel fullwited. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 11 Oleti nie mot hym depe in the water. 1340 *Aeneid*. 107 Vor depe and cristini is al on.

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip. See also DEEP v. 4. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 23 Se ðe depeð mec mið hond in disc. 1340 *Aeneid*. 83 Efterward he depp ine blod. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 69 Others bishops that ben not so depid in error. 1565 J. STAPLETON *Portr. Faith* 34 Protestants are now a days so deped in darkness. [a 1608 *Sir F. VERNER Comment.* (1657) 34 The measure and time... which they were to observe in the deeping of their oares.]

Depe, obs. form of DEEP a. and v.

† **Depeach**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 depescho, depoch, peacho, 6-7 -peche. [a. F. *dépêcher*, in OF. *despeche*, -esche (1495 in Godef.), f. *dépêcher*: see next.] Dispatch: a. of messengers, messages; b. of business. c. A message or messengers sent off. a. 1588 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 116 We differed the depech of this post. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 83 At their late depeche over the seas. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 918/1 Having his depeche, he took his leave of the king at Richmond about noone. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassade.

b. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. 158 b. Shee onely did confirme al the provisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike. a 1563 CAVEWISH *Walsey* (1893) 190 Resort to hym for the depeche of the noblemens and others patens.

c. 1551 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* II. ii. xi. 337 We send this Depeche, not by thorough post from hence. 1568 DK. SUFFOLK in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 28 'Ill. they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next depeche.

† **Depeach**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *depeache*, 6 -pecho, -peech, -peacho, 6-7 -pescho, -peach; also DESPECHE q.v. [a. F. *dépêcher*, in OF. *de-*, *des-*, *peechier*, -pechier, -peeschier, -peschier, etc. (1225 in Godef.), repr. a late L. type *dis-* (or *de-ex-*) *pedicare*, with the same radical as IMPRACH, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedire*.]

The OF. forms of *dépêcher* are entirely parallel to those of *empêcher*, OF. *empêchier*, which goes back through the recorded early OF. *empedecher*, Fr. *empedger*, to L. *impedire* to catch, entangle (f. *pēdicā* fetter, snare for the feet), used in late L. and Romanic for L. *impedire* (Du Cange). Parallel to this is **(de-)expedicare*, for L. *expedire*, to free the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though DISPATCH (q.v.) is synonymous, it is not etymologically connected with *dépêcher*, *depeach*.

(In 16-17th c. the form *depeche*, -peach, was mostly English, *depeche* (rime *flesche*) Scotch.)

trans. To send away, get rid of, dispose of, finish off expeditiously; to dispatch.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1866) A ij. I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anone were depesched and solde. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 12, l. 1. haue this daye by noone depesched hym with other letters. 1597 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* I. App. xiv. 32 She said that our demand was reasonable and that we shold resort unto the Chancellor therfore who shold depeache it out off hand. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 He depeached those deponentes for that time. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 200 All sic 3e suld frome 30w depeache. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 36 The Senators depeached ambassadours to the King commanding them to say nothing of Simocharis. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843-6) III. 706 That the French Ambassador... may be depeached. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 301 This I do depeach, without knowledge of the Queens Majesty.

b. *refl.* To rid or disembarass oneself of (any one). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

1485 CAXTON *Char. Gt.* 53 Depesche the, or by the god on whome I hylene, I shalle smyte the there as thou lyst. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. v. 28 Comment. Wks. 1874 II. 289 For his sone Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him.

Hence † **Depeaching** vbl. sb.

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 56 Where one man hath the depeaching of many matters. 1554 HULOT, *Depeaching*, *absolutio*.

[**Depectible**, mispr. for DEFEETIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts: see *List of Spurious Wds.*]

† **Depeculate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpeculārī* to despoil, pillage, plunder, f. DE- I. 1 + *peculārī* to embezzle, *peculate*.] *trans.* To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 319 He... left Syria in his short Lieutenantancy miserably exhausted and depeculated. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 355 The Prætor of Sardinia being sentenced for depeculating and Robbing that Province.

† **Depeculation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Plunder by peculation (*esp.* by an official).

1623 COCKERAM, *Depeculation*, robbing of the commonwealth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues. 1656 in HULOT *Glossogr.*

Depeditate, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot, after *decapitate*.] *trans.* To deprive of one's feet (or the use of them).

1808 *Satirist in Spir. Publ. Jnrls.* (1809) XII. 328 Almost depeditated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overleaped a Roman sella.

So **Depeditation**, [after *decapitation*.] Amputation of a foot.

a 1773 JOHNSON in *Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug., Dr. Johnson... said, 'George will rejoice at the depeditation of Foote'; and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had made it.

† **Depeinct, depinct**, v. [Intermediate forms between DEPAINT, *depeint*, and DEPICT: cf. OF. *depeinct*, var. *dépeint*, and It. *depincto*.] = DEPICT.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Apr.* 69 The Redde rose medled with the White yere. In either cheek depeincten liuely chere. 1590 - F. Q. III. xi. 7 The winged boy in colours cleare Depinct was. 1690 LEYBURN *Curr. Math.* 356 Upon the Celestial Globe is depincted the several Constellations of the fixed Stars.

Depeint, obs. form of DEPAINT v.

Depeinten, pseudo-arch. f. *depeinted*, pa. ppl. of DEPAINT.

† **Depe'l, depell**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpell-ēre* to drive out, cast down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pellere* to drive.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel, expel.

1533 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 449 Who ought to be admitted, and who to be depelled. 1568 F. TULNEY *Flower of Friendship*, All evils suspicions depelled, angers avoided. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube. 1788 TRIFLER No. 24. 324 The application... will infallibly depell all his ills.

Hence **Depe'lling** vbl. sb.; also **Depeller**, one who or that which drives away; a dispeller.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wind. Solomon Par.* vi. Hija, The very thought of her is mischiefs barre, Depeller of misdeeds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

† **Depencil**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 depensil. [f. DE- + PENCIL v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To inscribe with a pencil or brush; also *fig.* to depict.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 137 Vpon the forefront or some other places within these Abbeys, this sentence is most commonly depensild, grauen, or painted. 1658 J. COLES *Cleopatras*, 7th Pt. 39 If mine [my astonishment] was easie to be observed in my countenance, Adallas was no lesse depencilled out in his. 1708 E. HATTON *New View Lond.* II. 496/1 But the Decalogus, etc. are not there depencilled. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 287 The names... are depencilled in gold letters.

Depend (dip'end), v. 1 [a. OF. *depend-re* (12th c. in Hatf.), f. DE- I. 1 + *pēndre* to hang, after L. *dēpendere*, f. DE- I. 1 + *pēndere* (intr.) to hang. (The F. *pēndre* in form represents L. *pēndere* *trans.*, to hang, suspend.)]

1. *intr.* To hang down, be suspended. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A ij. An olde man... with bearde like bristles depending on his chin. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 42 As on your boughes the ysicles depend. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ix. 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold. 1711 POPA *Temp. Rame* 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 The drapery... that depends from his shoulders. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 450 With handkerchief in hand depending low. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low.

b. *trans.* To hang down. *rare*.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 15 The mountain-asb... Depends its branches to the stream below.

2. *intr. fig.* To hang upon or from, as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause; to be contingent on or conditioned by. *Const. on, upon* (formerly of, rarely *from, to, in*). Also *absol.* (elliptically) in colloquial use in *that depends*, i.e. on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he werket dependeth of fortune and not of hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiv. The vii. Sciences... Eche upon other do full well depend. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 164 b. For in the loue of God & of our neyghbour... dependeth all y^e lawe & prophesies. 1547-64 BAULDWIN

Mor. Philos. (Palfy.) III. ii. If rulers be negligent, & looke not to small things whereunto greater doe depend. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 153 Hee waited onely to receive her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure. a 1645 FEATY in *Fuller's Abel Kadir*, *Reinolds* I. 48a Howsoever the spiritual power be more excellent and noble than the temporall, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffer's Amphith.* 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 236 Forming a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate. 1847 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days: but this depends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 Whether the bond should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct. 1869 J. MARTINRAU *Ess.* II. 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend. 1886 J. R. RIES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* I. 33 The value of a book be it intrinsic or adventitious... does not depend on its size.

† b. Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected with, to pertain or be pertinent to. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. cclij. [cxviii.] 623 That... ye may write it in your Cronicle, with many other hystories that depende to the same mater. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 The... beautie depended most of Poetrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Poet.* II. 293 And therefore this my present discourse... howsoever it is in nature different, yet it dependeth of the other.

† c. To follow or flow from, result from. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* x. vi. 205 A Dysentery... with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines.

3. *With on, upon* († of, etc.: see 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination; to belong to as something subordinate; to be a dependant of. c 1500 *Melusine* 333 Partenay, Mermont, Vouant & al theire appurtenances... with the Castel Eglon with al that therof dependeth. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 Those [Vertebres] that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum. 1639 GRNTILIS *Servitia's Inquir.* (1676) 840 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 479 Hereupon a story depends. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. of Russia* (1758) 48 They have no more freehold left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Czar's officers. 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) V. 11 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it.

† b. *absol.* To be dependent; to have or take a position of dependence. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlem.* 26 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chuse their places.

4. To rest entirely on, upon († of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained by; to be dependent on.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b. The whole waight and burden of the realme, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walls below. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 The effect of depending upon foreign Countries for Hemps. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 A father and mother... who depended on me for their support. 1832 H[ALL] MARTINRAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 257 Clara must... depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently on, upon († of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq. phr. *depend upon* it, used parenthetically.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 107 And on the prince depend with heuinely feir. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Faith* II. (1859) 40 Depending (or hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1658 Sir T. HAZARD *Trav.* (ed. a) 275 The superstitious, who depended upon some supernatural helps. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tackly* iv. 60 If so be they had been defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire restored. 1728 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 53 Faith Miss, depend upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring. 1745 ELIZA HATWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) 370 It may be depended on that... we shall advertise. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* I. 30 If they can eat Seal, there is such a Plenty of them... that they may depend upon Food be their Voyage ever so long. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 He could no longer depend on the protection of his master. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v. Depend upon it, Churchill, over-education's a great error.

b. *ellipt.* with following clause: To be sure or confident; = 'to depend upon it' (see 5). *colloq.*

1700 ASQUILL *Argument* 95, l. do as much depend that I shall not go hence by returning to the Dust. 1747 FRANKLIN *Plain Truth* Wks. 1887 II. 49 No man can with certainty depend that another will stand by him. 1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 50 Depend, it will not be ill conducted by one of such skill. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* II. x. 187 From the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 128 We may depend that a swift blight would have shrivelled his labours.

† 6. To wait in suspense or expectation on, upon. (Cf. *to hang upon any one's lips*.) *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. l. (1554) 178 a. The heartes of men, depending in a traunce. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 38 Off gyd and gouirance we ar all solitar, Dependand ay vpon thay stay and grace. 1611 FROX *Virginia* 41 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 385 Captaine Bartholomew Gosnell... at last prevailed with some Gentlemen... who depended a yeare vpon his projects, but nothing could be effected. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Æneid* I. (T.) The hearer on the speaker's mouth depends. 1704 STEEL *Lying Lover* II. i. 20 Haue not I, Madam, two long Years... depended on your Smiles?

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. ppl. = pending: see also *DEPENDING* *ppl.* a. 5.)

c 1430 *LYDG. Story of Thebes* iii. (R.). The fatal chance Of life and death dependeth in balance. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 8 Every matter, cause, and contention now dependinge... before any of the sayde archbishops. c 1575 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 131 (*Satir. Poems Reform.*) Becaus St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotions he pretendit. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends ready for the Judgement of y^e Court. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* i. 185 Whilst these disputes... were depending, the Indians made attacks. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

† 8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. *Obs.*

1712 *SWIFT City Shower* 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolics. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* i. xii. (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible.

† 9. To have a leaning. (*Cf. penchant.*) *Obs. rare.* 1886 *Let. Earle Leicester* 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

† *Depend*, v. 2 *rare.* [*ad. L. dependere* to pay down or away, spend, expend, f. *DE-* I. 1, 2 + *pendere* to weigh, pay. *Cf. DISPEND.*] *trans.* To expend, spend.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended.

Dependable (dĕpĕndăb'l), a. Also -ible. [*f. DEPEND* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1735 *POPE Let. to Gay* xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships. 1840 *HEASCHEL Ess.* (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. IV.* 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable. 1889 *BOYD CARPENTER Permanent Elem. Relig.* Intro. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence **Dependableness**; **Dependably** *adv.*

1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependableness of the Jewish people. 1862 *Mrs. CARLILE Lett.* III. 111 The accounts I get of Mr. C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid. 1874 *MISS MULOCK My Mother & I* xi. One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness.

Dependant, -dent (dĕpĕndĕnt), sb. [*a. F. dependant* adj. and sb., properly pr. ppl. of *dĕpendre* to *DEPEND*. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt *dependent*, after *L.* (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling -*ant* still predominates in the sb.: *cf. defendant, assistant*.

1755 *JOHNSON Pref. to Dict.* Some words, such as *dependant, dependent; dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

† 1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. *Obs.*

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clxxvii. (R.). The Frenchemen... demanded... to have the synorie of Guynes... and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guynes vnto the hymttes of the water of Graucelyng. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 98 With all incidents, circumstances, dependantes, or connexes. 1643 *PRYNNE Treachery of Papists* i. 22 (R.) The parliament... repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependents. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the... Copper-Works... with its Dependents. 1721 *BRADLEY Wh. Nature* 32 Monsieur de Reaumur... discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependents of Flowers. 1837 *F. COOPER Recoll. Europe* I. 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1632 *LITHCOW Trav.* i. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 28 ¶ 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependants. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 190 ¶ 7 Convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependants, and not friends. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 55 Other people could provide for their dependants. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependants. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

Dependence (dĕpĕndĕns). Forms: 6 -aunce, 6-9 -aunce, 7- -ence. [*a. F. dependance* (15th c. in Littré, in 14th c. *dependance, Oresme*), f. *dependant*: see *prec.* and *-ANCE*. Like *DEPENDENT* a., subseq. assimilated to the *L.* type, the form in -*aunce* being rare after 1800.]

† 1. The action of hanging down; *concr.* something that hangs down. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependence from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending upon something else.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 Words... that seeme to have dependance on the Latin. 1613 *J. SALKELD Treat. Angels* 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 45 There was no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe. 1677 *PLOR Oxfordsh.* 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* i. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 348 That which comes next in the order of dependence.

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. *Obs.* (or merged in *prec.*.)

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 611 (R.) Hys woordes... be so dark and so intricate of purpose withoute any dependence or order. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependence; the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 The Discourse... from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependence.

† c. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (*cf. DEPEND* 2 b). *Obs.*

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 226 As their [St. Philip and St. Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindered them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependences, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men... hindered them not from being of the Twelve.

3. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (*Opp. to independence.*)

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependance. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 483 A dependence upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* Intro. § 4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 469 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependence.

† 4. *concr.* That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. *Obs.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 To committe the state of his said marriage, with all the circumstances and dependance thereof vnto the prelates. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* iii. xiii. (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependence of one navy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 127 The great river Indus... issueth out of a part or dependence of the hill Caucasus. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 54 Coblenz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz.

† b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue. (Usually -*ance*.) *Obs.*

1606 *FORO Honor Tri.* 10 Deserving to be beloned; of whom? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependances? 1631 *WYKLER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 273 He feasted... two kings, two Queenes, with the dependances, 700. messe of meate scarce serving for the first dinner. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependence. 1694 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Encumbered with Dependances, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence or trust.

1697 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1632) 530 Faithful dependance vpon the providence... of God. 1754 *Hist. Yng. Lady Distinction* II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 *ELIZ. CARTER Mem.* etc. (1816) i. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependence of getting better. 1801 *GABRIELLI Myst. Rus.* II. 205 There was no dependence to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependence. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 Living... in dependence on the will of God.

b. *transf.* That on which one relies or may rely; object of reliance or trust; resource. *Obs.*

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Desp.* 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependence.

† c. Reliability, trustworthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 22 So little dependence has this affair. 1790-1811 *W. COMBE Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets... is not of very sterling dependence.

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspense. (Now only in legal use.)

1605 *BURGH Rec. Aberdeen* 4 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.) That anes the actionne may be put under dependence befor onie parliament. 1679-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* After a long dependence it might end as the former had done. 1816 *SHELLEY Let.* in *Dowden Life* II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot., Depending Action*, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict.* c. 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence.

† b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. *Obs.*

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. The bastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* iv. vii. H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependence. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxi. Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. [Note. *Dependence*, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.]

Dependency (dĕpĕndĕnsi). Also 6-7 -encie; 6 -ancye, 7 -ancie, 7-9 -ancy. [*f. as prec.*: see *-ANCY, -ENCY*.]

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = *prec.* 2.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Fol.* v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent [etc.]. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 62 Such a dependency of thing, on thing, as ere I heard in madness. 1647 *SRAIGGE Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. iii. 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism... the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported: state of subjection or subordination; = *prec.* 3.

1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 26 Having no such dependency upon any one. 1634 *W. TIRWHITT tr. Balzac's Lett.* 251, I have no servile dependency upon their conceptions. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependent is comfortable in his dependency. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

† 3. Reliance; = *prec.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 *HOOKEE (J.).* Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lx. 98 As if God... would lead us to a dependency on Him.

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. a. *gen.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. (1632) 1004 Many dependencies of Story had their euent in the Acts of this man. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which... are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances. 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies. 1852 *S. R. MAITLAND Ess. Various Subj.* 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

† b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDOVS Trav.* 61 This mans Serraglio... answerable to his small dependence. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1701 *SWIFT Contests of Nobles & Com.* Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; esp. a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684-90 *I. BURNET Th. Earth* (J.). This earth, and its dependencies. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1864 *R. A. ARNOLD Cotton Fam.* 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.). 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* ii. 12 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

† 5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = *prec.* 6 b. *Obs.*

a 1625 *FLETCHER Elder Bro.* v. i. The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* i. i. Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

† b. *gen.* An affair pending or awaiting settlement. *Obs. rare.*

1809 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

Dependent (dĕpĕndĕnt), a. Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant. [Originally *dependant*, a. *F. dependant* (14th c. in Hatzf.), pr. ppl. of *dĕpendre* to hang down, depend: from the 16th c. often assimilated to *L. dependĕnt-em*, and now usually so spelt, the form in -*ant* being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1060 So thai be wombed wel, dependant, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty store. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii. With glistering eyes & side dependant beard. 1591 *GREENE Maidens Dreame* xxviii. Mourning locks dependant. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That depends on something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else.

1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 20 On these two general heads... all other specialties are dependent. 1623

COCKERAM, *Dependent*, which hangeth upon another thing. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 192 Effects dependent on the same. CAUSES. 1707 *Nowis Treat. Humility* III. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 *M. COSH Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 11 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another.

† b. Annexed, appertaining. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 62 h, The reversion that is dependant unto the same franktenement is severed from the jointure.

3. That depends or has to rely on something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Commend. Verses in Fletcher's Wks.*, Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their benefactors' dole aspires. 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* III. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II, She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers. 1865 *THOLOPE Belton Est.* XVII. 333 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 6. 93 The vast estates... were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to independent.

1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 574 One Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependent from him. 1624 *FISHER in F. White Repl. Fisher* 337 Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Polit.* 93 Sovereigns are not subordinate and dependent to them [the Lawes]. 1736 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependent Parliament. 1829 *I. TAYLOR Enthus.* VII. 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependent and subordinate agent. 1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., They ceased to be dependent colonies of England.

b. Math. *Dependent variable*: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the independent variable).

1852 *TOOTHUNTER Diff. Calc.* I, A dependent variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

† 5. Impending. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. III. 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket.

† **Dependential**, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *dependētia* dependence + *-al*: cf. *confidential*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1646 *S. BOLTON Arraignm. Err.* 14 God doth it to exercise a dependential faith upon God.

Dependently (*dipendēntli*), *adv.* [f. *DEPENDENT* *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In a dependent manner; in a way depending on something.

1646 *Sis T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 178 These... act but dependantly on their forms. 1677 *HALE Primm. Orig. Man.* I. III. 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material being to be either independently or dependently eternal. 1793 *BEATTIE Moral Sc.* I. I. § 3 (R.) If we affirm... relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (*dipendēs*). Also 6-7 *Sc. -ar.* [f. *DEPEND* *v.* + *-er* 1.]

† 1. A dependant. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1505 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in *Skene Celtic Scot.* III. App. 438 And dependar on the Clan Donald. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1724 *SWIFT Poems, A Riddle*, I'm but a meer Dependur still: An humble Hanger-on at best. 1726-31 *TINOA Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependurs.

2. One who depends or relies on something. *rare.* 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. v. 58 To be dependar on a thing that leans. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 306 Art thou a continuall dependur upon teaching? 1827 *Examiner* 470/2 A set of puny dependurs upon a British soldiery.

Dependible, var. of **DEPENDABLE**.

Depending, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. *DEPEND* *v.* + *-ing* 1.] In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the *ppl. a.*]

1. The action of the verb *DEPEND*; dependence; in quot. † waiting, suspense (see *DEPEND* *v.* 1, 6, 7). 1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.*, To William Roe, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appertenance; = **DEPENDENCE** 4; **DEPENDENCY** 4 *a. Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependinge of kepinge of the sea. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1694) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

Depending (*dipendin*), *ppl. a. (prep.)* [f. *DEPEND* *v.* + *-ing* 2.]

A. adj. That depends: see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1777) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part. 1810 *WIFFEN Aonian Hours* (1820) 39 Locked in the twilight of depending vines. 1860 *GOSSE Com. Nat. Hist.* 176 One or two depending vines.

2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned, etc.; dependent.

1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and advantageously arranged.

† 3. Subordinate, dependent, subject. *Obs.*

1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr. I.* 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 419 Either king-
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dom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

† 4. Relying, trusting. ? *Obs.*

1746-7 *HERRVY Medit.* (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith. 1859 *E. HATCHEM Sermon* II. 372 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.

1679 *Hist. Jeter* 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. St. Law* (1809) 35 Letters of diligence... granted in a depending process.

B. prep. [Originally the *pres. ppl.* agreeing with the *sb.* in absolute construction, as in *L. pendente lite*; cf. *during*, *notwithstanding*.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 31 Pream., Knyghthode... received, any tyme depending the said actions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 61 The plaintife is put out of service depending the plea.

Dependingly, *adv. rare.* [f. *DEPENDING* *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In a depending or dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* XI. § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependingly on God. 1676-7 *HALE Contempl. II. On Lord's Prayer* (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependingly.

† **Depensation**, *Obs. rare -o.* [ad. *L. depensationem* expenditure, f. *depensare* to spend, expend.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Depensation* (*depensio*), a weighing, a paying of money.

Depeople (*dēpēpl*), *v. arch.* [ad. *F. dépeuple-r* (1364 in *Hatzl.*), *despeupler* (1611 *Cotgr.*); after *people*. See *DE* I. 6, and cf. *DISPEOPLE*, *DEPOPULATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XIX. 146 Achilles in first fight depopling enemies. 1615 — *Odys.* IX. 75, I depopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* (1862) 297 The town, awed and depopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† **Deperdit**, *-ite, a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *L. deperdit-us, -um*, corrupt, abandoned, pa. *ppl.* of *deperdere* to destroy, ruin, lose, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perdere* to destroy, lose.]

A. adj. Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or perdition.

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang. T. III.* 198 Such miscreants, and perditite wretches as they proved. 1642 — *Bk. Consolation* 7 Some notable perditite wretch.

B. sb. Something lost or perished.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* V. § 4 (1810) 58 No reason... why, if these perditits ever existed, they have now disappeared. Hence **Deperditely** *adv.*

1608 *J. KING Sermon* 5 Nov. 17 The most... deperditely wicked of all others.

Deperdition (*dēpēdīshn*). Now *rare*. [a. *F. déperdition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action from *L. deperdere*: see *prec.*] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 *J. KING Sermon* Nov. 31 Wherin was prodigious, perdition, deperdition, al congested and heaped up in on. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. I. XXXI, The old [flesh] by continual deperdition... evaporating still out of us. 1646 *Sis T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacy of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles. 1795 *tr. Mercier's Fragments* II. 63 At its horrid deperdition every citizen is alarmed. 1881 *Annihilation* 6 Alas I who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only... end in painless deperdition?

Deperition (*dēpēritshn*). *rare.* [n. of action f. *L. deperire* to perish, be lost utterly, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perire* to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away.

1793 *EARL of LUCHAN Anon. Ess.* (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 76 Deperition of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party... deperition viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† **Deperpeyl**, *v. Obs.* [a. *OF. deparpeillier*, *desp.*, to disperse.] = **DISPARPLE**, to scatter.

13. HAMPOLE *Psalter* (xlv. 11) xliii. 13 In genge þou scatird [MS. *S. deperpeyl*] vs.

Depersonalize, *v.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSONALIZE*.] *trans.* To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Introd.*, He would have enabled me... to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. 1883 *W. S. LILLY Century of Revol.* 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man.

† **Depersonate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-ate* 3. Cf. med.L. *depersonare* = *dispersonare*.] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

1676 *R. DIXON Two Test.* 336 A Bond-man, a Slave... being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

Depersonize, *v.* [*DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-ize*.] = **DEPERSONALIZE**.

1883 *F. H. STODDARD in Andover Rev.* Oct., The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

Depte, *obs. form of DEPART*.

† **Deptertible**, *a. Obs.* [f. as if from *L. vb. *deptere* = *dispartire* to divide, distribute + *-ble*. The prefix follows *F. départir*, *ENG. DEPART*.]

Capable of being divided into parts; divisible.

1646 *BACON Sylva* § 857 Some Bodies have a... more Deptertible Nature than others; As we see it evident in

Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil or Wine.

Dopeschio, var. of **DEFEACH**, *Obs.*

† **Depester**, *v. Obs.* [a. *OF. depestrer*, *despestrer* (13-14th c. in *Hatzl.*), mod. *dépêtrer*, in same sense, f. *de-, dēs-* (*DIS-*) + *-pestrer* in *empester*: see **EMPESTER**, **PESTER**.] *refl.* To disentangle or rid oneself (from).

1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* I. 449 One vice... so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestered himself from it or no.

Depeter (*de'pēter*). *Building*. Also **depreter**. [Derivation obscure.]

It looks like a formation of *L. de* and *petra* stone; possibly from a med.L. *dēpetrāre* to dress with stone. In that case *depreter* is an erroneous form. (See *quots.*)

1852 *BREES Gloss.*, *Depreter* or *Depeter*, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first, pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board. 1876 *Notes on Building Constr.* (Rivington) II. 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat [of plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface. 1886 *SENDON Builder's Work* 248 *Depeter*, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board. *Ibid.*, *Depeter*, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

† **Depe-x**, *v. Obs. rare -o.* [f. *L. dēpex*, *ppl. stem* of *dēpēctere* to comb down.] To comb down.

1623 *COCKERAM, Depe-x*, to comb. 1644 *Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus*: see *quots.* s. v. **DEPRUST**.

Depheazance, **dephezaunce**, *obs. ff. DEFEASANCE*.

1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 183 Without any manner of vse, condition or depheazance.

Dephileosophize: see **DE** II. 1.

† **Dephlegm** (*diflēm*), *v. Old Chem.* [ad. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, *F. dēflegmer* (1698 in *Hatzl.*): see **DEPHLEGMATE**.] = **DEPHLEGMATE**.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXIV. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelessly enough dephlegmed. 1668 — *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc.]. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing.

Hence **Dephle'gmed**, **dephlegm'd** *ppl. a.*; **Dephle'gmmedness**.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXX. (1682) 115 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669 — *Hist. Firmness, Ess. & Tracts* 291 The proportion... depends... upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 — *New Exper.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine.

† **Dephlegmate** (*diflēgmēt*), *v. Old Chem.* [f. *ppl. stem* of med. or mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, f. *DE* I. 6 + *phlegma*, a. Gr. *φλέγμα* (*phlégma*-) clammy humour: see **PHLEOM**.] *trans.* To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

1668 *BOYLE Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications. 1686 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 *A. COOPER Distiller* I. 2311 (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1789 *J. KEIR Dict. Chem.* 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated.

b. *fig.* To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.

Hence **Dephle'gmated** *ppl. a.*, **Dephle'gmating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1641 *FRENCH Distill. v.* (1651) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 To know whether it is truly dephlegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 *ORR Lett. Art.* I. (1848) 253 The ancients... produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified persooifications of strength, activity, beauty.

† **Dephlegmation** (*diflēgmāshn*). *Old Chem.* [n. of action from *prec. vb.*; in mod.F. *déflagmation* (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid.

1668 *BOYLE Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Dispens.* 40 The same thing is constantly observ'd in the dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1758 *K. Laboratory laid Open* Introd. 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

Dephlegmator (*diflēgmātōr*). [Agent-n. in *L. form* f. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre* to **DEPHLEGMATE**.] An apparatus for dephlegmation; a form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 *S. F. GRAY Operative Chemist* 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only 1/4th of an inch between them. 1876 *S. KENS. Mus. Catal.* No. 4376.

† **Dephlogistic** (*diflōdgi'stik*), *a. Old Chem.* [f. *DE* I. 6 + **PHLOGISTON** + *-ic*: cf. **PHLOGISTIC**.] = **DEPHLOGISTICATED**.

1787 *DARWIN in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

Dephlogisticate, *v.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + **PHLOGISTICATE**.]

† 1. *trans.* *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 441 The power... of dephlogisticating common air. 1788 *KIRWAN ibid.* LXXII. 212 The nitrous acid... is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as oxygen. 1788 *CAVENISH ibid.* LXXVIII. 270 We suppose that the air... was entirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. ANTIPHLOGISTIC 2.)

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 452 The sheriffs... were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 *GEIKIE Life Sir R. Murdoch* 1. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating.

Hence **Dephlogisticated** *ppl. a.* (esp. in dephlogisticated air, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); **Dephlogisticating**, *ppl. a.*; **Dephlogistication**.

1775 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LKV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, **dephlogisticated air**. This species of air I first produced from *mercurius calcinatus per se*. 1789 — *ibid.* LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticating principle. 1784 *CAVENISH ibid.* LXXIV. 147 There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated) muriatic acid. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 86 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 459 Vegetables... again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

Dephosphorize (dē'fōs'fōrīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from phosphorus.

1878 *URE Dict. Arts* IV. 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence **Dephosphorized** *ppl. a.*, **Dephosphorizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dephosphorization**, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 *Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst.*, The dephosphorization of iron. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

Dephysicalize, see DE-II. 1.

† **Depict**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *depict-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *depingere*; see next.] Depicted.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 177. I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wall. 1440 *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 94 And letters new depict in every payn. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xl. (1603) 416 Embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them.

Depict (dē'pīkt), *v.* [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* of L. *depingere* to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. DE-I. 3 + *pingere* to paint: cf. **DEPAINT** and prec.]

(Godefroy has a single example of OF. *depictor* of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)

1. *trans.* To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted upon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 20 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [there is fig.] 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xii. (1840) 109 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. a 1667 *JEN. TAYLOR (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.* 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1807 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 *VEATS Growth Comm.* 33 Victims of the slave-dealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. *transf.* To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also *fig.*

1817 *BP. R. WATSON Anc. II.* 401 (R.) Why the man has... an idea of figure depicted on the choroides or retina of the eye. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc.* xviii. (1840) 176 He... saw... a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted... on the sea. 1839 *G. BIRD Nat. Philos.* 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. a 1870 *LONGFELLOW Birds of Passage* 1, *Discov. North Cape* xxi. With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

a 1740 *FELTON (J.),* When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted... while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspeare the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Patmos* iv. 45 Cartoons... in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character. 1872 *VEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence **Depicted** *ppl. a.*, **Depicting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1762 in *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 93 A depicted table of Colonia. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 532/1 His... gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

Depicter, *-or.* [f. *DEPICT* *v.* + *-ER*; the form in *-OR* is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words.

1837 *LOCKHART Scott, Depicter* (F. Hall). 1865 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug., The mournful depickers of Calcutta life. 1892 *A.*

HAMLYN in Atalanta Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depicter of animal life.

Depiction (dē'pīkshn), [ad. L. *depiction-em*, n. of action from *depingere*; see *DEPICT* *v.* (Cf. OF. *depiction*, 1426 in Godef., but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted representation, picture; graphic description.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals. 1882 *A. W. WARD Dickens v.* 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease... as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 *E. FOSTER in Elocutionist* Dec. 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

Depictive (dē'pīktiv), *a.* [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* (see *DEPICT* *v.*) + *-IVE*.] Having the function or quality of depicting.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written. 1892 *WHITNEY Max Müller* 40 The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character.

Depictment, *rare.* [f. *DEPICT* *v.* + *-MENT*.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 136 Hung with gay depicments, in glowing colouring... of those who have suffered. *Ibid.* II. 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depicments give the representation.

Depicture, *sb.* In 5 *Sc.* -*our.* [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* of *depingere* (see *DEPICT* *v.*) + *-URE*.] = **DEPICTION**; depicting; painting.

1500-20 *DUNBAR To Queen of Scots* 14 [Ma]istres of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depicteur princes[s] and patroun. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 118 He is lost in amazement... to see genius employed upon the depiction of such a *rascaille* rabblement! 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 534 The depiction of... revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

Depicture (dē'pīktūr), *v.* [f. DE- prefix + *PICTURE* *v.* (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of *DEPICT* *pa. ppl.*, and of L. *depingere*, *depictum*.]

1. *trans.* To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray; = *DEPICT* *v.* 1.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 The starre... underneath depicted. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 The glasse-windows wherein the effigies of... Saints was depicted. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. ii. 183 A paradise or garden was depicted on the ground. a 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures... on the subjects depicted upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = *DEPICT* *v.* 1 b.

1742 *tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. 126 The Images... are depicted upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 219 The... tableau depicted itself indelibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = *DEPICT* *v.* 2.

1798 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depicts images better. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iii. v. You have but described my feelings when you depicted your own. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 752 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicting his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = *DEPICT* *v.* 3.

1650 *Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe* 30 The Iron Leggs and the Clay Toes depicted the Roman Empire. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall. 1852 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 152 The Outward expresses, depicts the Inward.

4. *fig.* To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess... as they depicture them according to their own dispositions. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mouritur Fam.* II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depicted him. 1876 *MISS BRADDOCK J. Haggard's Dau.* II. i. 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depicted to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence **Depictured** *ppl. a.*, **Depicturing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Depicturement**.

1850 *MRS. BROWNING Seraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission. 1886 *J. PAVNE tr. Boccaccio's Decam.* iii. vii. 1. 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements.

Depigmentation, [f. DE-II. 1 + *PIGMENTATION*.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

1889 *I. TAYLOR Origin of Aryans* 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

Depilate (dē'pilāt), *v.* [f. L. *depilāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *depilare* to pull out the hair, f. DE-I. 2 + *pilus* hair, *pilare* to deprive of hair. Cf. F. *dépiler* (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t. in *Sc. depilat* for *depilāt*.)]

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair. 1750 *ROLLAND Cril. Venus* iii. 29 The hair... Fra his Father throw sich scho depilat. 1857 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabify. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depilated with the lamp.

2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke.

Hence **Depilated**, **Depilating** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 *DUNNING Skin Diseases*, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in *trinea sycosis*], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

Depilation (dē'pilāshn), [ad. med. or mod. L. *depilation-em*, n. of action from *depilare* to *DEPILOSE*. So in F.; in 13th c. *depilation* (Hatzf.).]

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cci. 69 b, Depilation of a mannes heare. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the hairs of their Eye-brows, taking great pride... in that unnatural depilation. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archaeol.* I. vii. 137 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 *COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rod.* 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens... show... hairy tail and feet.

2. The action of spoiling or pillage. *Obs.*

1611 *SPERD Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 661 Orders for bridling their excessive depilations [i.e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1689 *T. K. Veritas Evang.* 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Under Officers.

† **Depilative** (dē'pilativ), *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *depilāt-*, *ppl. stem* (see *DEPILOSE* *v.*) + *-IVE*. Cf. mod.F. *dépilatif*, -ive (1732 in Hatzf.).] = **DEPILOCATORY**.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilative or burners of hare. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 20 They say it is used to Oyntments depilative.

Depilator (dē'pilātōr), [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. *depilare* to *DEPILOSE*.]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 *E. HOWARD R. Reefer* lvi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Depilatory (dē'pilātōrī), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *depilātōrius*, f. *depilāt-*: see *DEPILOSE* *v.* and *-ORY*. In F. *dépilatoire* (Paré 16th c.).]

A. adj. Having the property of removing hair.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) IV. 59 (Jod.) Elian says that they were depilatory, and... would take away the beard. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory.

B. sb. A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair... without pain.

† **Depiled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Formed after L. *depilāt-us*, f. *depilāt-*: see *DEPILOSE* *v.*] Depilated.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* II. 48 [Shaving is] uncomely, because allied unto depiled baldnesse.

Depilous (dē'pilōs), *a.* [f. assumed L. type **depilōs-us*: cf. L. *depīlus* without hair, and *pīlōsus* hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* vi. x, How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apeleus* vii. 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

Depinct *v.* *Obs.*: see **DEPICT**, **DEPICT**.

† **Depinge** (dē'pīndz), *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depingere* to *DEPICT*.] *trans.* To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

† **Depinged**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 *R. FRANK North. Mem.* (1821) 112 To bait for trout... I commend the canker... or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper. — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to... the depinged grasshopper.

Deplac'e, *v. rare.* [a. mod.F. *déplacer*, in OF. *desp-*.] = **DISPLACE** *v.*

1839 *J. ROGERS Antipope* xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell.

Deplanate (dē'planēt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deplanāt-us* levelled down, made plain.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deplanate, flattened, smoothened.

† **Deplaine**, *v. Sc.* *Obs.* [f. DE-I. 3 + L. *plan-us* plain: cf. *de-clare*.] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 136 The day is neir; as I dar well deplane 30w.

† **Deplant** (dē'plant), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *déplant-er* (16th c. in Littre) to transplant, L. *deplanare* to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *plan-tare* to plant, *planta* plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence † **Deplantation**. [So in mod.F. (Littre).] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Deplantation, a taking up Plants. (Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.)

Deplenish (dē'plenish), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + *PLENISH* (*Sc.*) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. **DISPLENISH**, **REFPLENISH**.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to **DISPLENISH**.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/4 The tenants have sold their stock, depenished their farms.

2. *gen.* To empty of its contents: the opposite of **replenish**.

1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 144 Their own depenished pockets.

Depletant (dēpl'ēt-ānt), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*f.* DEPLETE *v.*: see -ANT 1.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE *v.* 2). **B.** *sb.* A drug which has this property.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more service (in inflammation) than depletants.

Deplete (dēpl'ēt), *a.* [*ad. l.* *dēplēt-us* emptied out, exhausted, *pa. ppl.* of *dēplēre*: see next.] Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* III. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Lct. in Life* (1891) II. xi. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

Deplete (dēpl'ēt), *v.* [*f. l.* *dēplēt-*, *ppl.* stem of *dēplēre* to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, *f. DE- I. 6* + *-plēre* to fill.]

1. trans. To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 Saxe *Poems, Progress* 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse. 1880 *Times* 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat deplete of troops at the present time. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 July 11 The demand for coin... will help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

2. Med. To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives.

1807 [see DEPLETING below]. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 II. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels.

Hence **Depleted** *ppl. a.*, **Depleting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov. To fill her depleted magazines. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

Deplethoric (dēplē'thōrik, -plē'thōrik), *a.* [*f. DE- II. 3* + *PLETHORIC*] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 1885 *Pop. St. Monthly* Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that... the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

Depletion (dēpl'ē-shən). [*ad. l.* type **dēplēt-ion-em* (*perh.* used in *med.* or *mod. l.*), *n.* of action from *dēplēre*, *dēplēt-* to DEPLETE. Cf. *mod. f.* *dēplēt-ion* (term of medicine) in Littré. (The *cl. l.* equivalent was *dēplētura*.)

1. The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; exhaustion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Depletion, an emptying. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

2. Med. The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 471 The mode of treatment... was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit.* Org. 83 The acute symptoms... yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives. 1890 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in.

Hence **Depletionist**, an advocate of depletion.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scottish crofters]... may be summarized by the two words 'implicationist' and 'depletionist'.

Depletive (dēpl'ēt-iv), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*mod. f. l.* *dēplēt-* *ppl.* stem of *dēplēre* to DEPLETE + *-IVE*. Cf. *mod. f.* *dēplēt-iv* (medical term) in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by depletion. **B.** *sb.* A drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 WARREN *Bleeding* (L.), Depletive treatment is contra-indicated... She had been exhausted by depletives. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Diseases* III. i. (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

Depletory (dēpl'ēt-ōrī), *a.* *Med.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ORY*] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

† Deplication. *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action *f. med. l.* *dēplīcare* to unfold, *f. DE- I. 6* + *plīcare* to fold.] Unfolding, display.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and depication of the inside of this order. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deplication, an unfolding.

Deplorability (dēplō'rābī-lī-ti), *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being deplorable; and an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities. 1856 *Times* 18 Jan. (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

Deplorable (dēplō'rāb'l), *a.* [*mod. f. l.* *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE: see -BLE. Cf. *f. dēplorable* (c 1600 in Hatfz., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; deplorable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity' (Johnson).

1612 E. GUNSTONE (title), Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of the most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. li, The storie of your most deplorable fortune. a 1687 COTTON *Pindar: Ode, Beauty* (K.), He... does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1710 SWIFT *Tailler* No. 230 P 2 The deplorable Ignorance that... hath reigned among our English Writers. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xlii. 160 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would ensue.

† b. Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. Argt. *conc. Militia* 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* F.VI. v. 291 A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. 1684 RIVINGTON *Holy War* 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Mansoul.

† 2. Given up as hopeless; = DEPLORE. *rare.*

1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Confit.* viii. 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

B. as *sb.* *ppl.* Deplorable ills.

1830 SCOTT *Jnrl.* II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorable.

Deplorableness. [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit.* Pardoned iii. iv. (1713) 321 He... hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

Deplorably, *adv.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miserably, wretchedly.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable. 1728 V. KNOX *Ess.* 134 (R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics... deplorably incorrect. 1878 LECY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

† Deplobrate, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. l.* *dēplōrāt-us* be- wept, given up as hopeless, *pa. ppl.* of *dēplōrēre* to DEPLORE.] Given up as hopeless; desperate.

1599 *Supplic. to King* 46 This deplobrate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 In a deplobrate or desperate dropsie. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii. 54 Those that... are not deplobrate in Diabolism. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplobrate.

Deploration (dēplō'rē-shən). Now *rare.* In 5 -acyon, 6 -atoun. [Ultimately *ad. l.* *dēplōrā-tion-em*, *n.* of action *f. dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE; but in Caxton and early Sc. *perh.* from French.]

1. The action of deploring; lamentation.

1533 BILLENDEN *Liuy* I. (1829) 3 The deploration of sic miserys. 1582 BENTLEY *Non. Matrones* II. 151 The bitter deploation of mine offences. 1627 Br. HALL *Gl. Impostor* 507 The meditation and deploation of our owne danger and misery. 1831 *Examiner* 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deploations that occur.

† b. Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]

1537 LYNDSEY (title), The Deploation of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

† 2. Deplobrate condition, misery. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 16 It sholde be an harde thyngne... to putte in forgetyngne her swete firste lyf and now her deploacyon.

† Deploreative, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. dēplōrāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *l. dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE + *-IVE*.] Characterized by or expressing deploation.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* viii. xxvi. (1620) 315 Hermes himself in his deploreative passage... doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

Deplore (dēplō'r), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *deplour.* [Ultimately *ad. l.* *dēplōrāre* to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, *f. DE- I. 3* + *plōrāre* to weep, bewail. Cf. *f. dēplorer*, in OF. *desplorer*, *deplourer*, *deplourer*, *deplourer*, *deplourer*, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from *f.* or *It.*]

1. trans. To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 75 Quhat duilfull mynde mycht dwellie this deploir? 1591 SPENSER *Knives of Time* 658 He... left me here his losse for to deplore. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He... was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* XI. 44 He... must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. of Wellington* II. Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

† b. To tell with grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Fuel.* N. III. i. 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

† c. To shed like tears, 'weep'. *Obs. rare.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Dial.* lxxv. The Turpentine that sweet iynce doth deplore.

2. intr. To lament, mourn. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1632 LITTHGOW *Trav.* x. 485 My Muse left to mourne for my Liberty, deplored thus [verses follow]. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 Bid him fulfill the ceremonial law of deploing for ten dayes. 1776 MICKLE *Tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

† 3. trans. To give up as hopeless, to despair of. *Obs. rare.*

1559 [see DEPLORED 3]. 1605 HACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 7 The physicians... do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. a 1729 CONGREVE *Poems, To Ld. Halifax* 29 A true Poetick State we had deplo'd.

Hence **Deplo'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deplo'ringly** *adv.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Turne a deploing dumpe. 1847 CRAIG, *Deplo'ringly*. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* III. xiii. Mr. Fledgeby shook his head deplo'ringly. 1880 G. MARETH *Trag. Com.* xix. (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people hailed deplo'ringly.

Deplored (dēplō'rēd, -rēd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED* 1: rendering *l. dēplōrāt-us* DEPLORATE.]

1. Lamented, mourned for.

† 2. Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DEPLOBRATE. *Obs.*

1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 376 The maist deploirbt heretykis quhilk ener we. 1620 YENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 12 Who with deplored diseases... resort to our Baths. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. (1669) 300/1 His affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

Hence **Deplo'redly** *adv.*, **Deplo'redness**.

1656 Artf. *Handsom.* 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity. 1668-71 Br. HALL *Medit.*, *Love of Christ* § 2 The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy flame. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 201.

† Deplo'rement. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DEPLORE v.* + *-MENT*.] The act of deploring; lamentation.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 9 O that I did weep in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gave mee no true cause of deplo'rement. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deplo'rement*, weeping, lamenting.

Deplo're (dēplō'rē), [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who deplores.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplo'res of them too.

Deploy, *sb.* *Mil.* [*f. DEPLOY v.* Cf. OF. *desploy*, *-ploy*, *DISPLAY*.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrin's Waterloo* 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploy.

Deploy (dēplō'i), *v.* [*a. f.* *déploier*, in OF. *desployer*, orig. *despleier*:—*l. displicāre* (in late and *med. l.*) to unfold. In its Afr. form regularly adopted in ME. as *desplay*, *DISPLAY*. Caxton used the forms *deplaye*, *dysplaye* after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of *deploy* in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

† 1. (in Caxton) *trans.* To unfold, display. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 Anon they deploied their saylle.

1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysplaye the sayles.

2. Mil. a. trans. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth.

1786 *Progress of War in Europ. Mag.* IX. 184 His columns... are with ease and order soon deploied. 1818 Tonn, *Dr. ploy*, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is *deploied*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1863 *Life in the South* II. i. 11 Other companies were deploied along the stream.

fig. c 1829 LAMOND *Wks.* (1868) II. 206/2 Hnt now deploy your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius.

b. intr. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also *fig.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 WASHINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 22 The right wing, having deploied into line, began to advance. 1870 DISNEY *Laithair* viii. 203 The main columns of the infantry began to deploy from the heights.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* v. Mrs. Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener. 1873 CHURCH *Gl. Ice Age* xix. 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds.

Hence **Deployed** *ppl. a.*, **Deploy'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 292 They behold the deploying of the line. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Deployment. *Mil.* [*ad. f.* *déploiement* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*), *f. déployer*: see DEPLOY *v.*, and *-MENT*.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY *sb.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. i. 38 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

Deplumate (dēplū'māt), *a.* [*ad. med. l.* *dēplūmāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *dēplūmāre* to DEPLUME.] Stripped of feathers, deplored.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deplumate*, without, or having lost, its feathers.

Deplumated, *ppl. a.* [*-ED* 1.] = *prec.*

1797 BAILY vol. II, *Deplumated*, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities... the soul is compelled to toil.

Deplumation (dēplū'mā-shən). [a. F. *déplumation* (Cotgr. 1611), n. of action from *déplumer* to *DEPLUME*.] The action of depluming, or condition of being deplumed: loss of feathers, plumes, or fig. of honours, etc.

(In quot. 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination.)
1601 COTGR., *Deplumation*, a deplumation, pluming, v. feathering. 1662 R. WALDEN (*titl.*) The Deplumation of Mrs. Anne Gibbs, of those furtive perfections whereof she was supposed a Proprietary. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting or deplumation. 1847 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cat. Prophecy* (1844) II. 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this deplumation, it [the first Wild-Beast] afterward became erect upon its feet, like a man. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Lest we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries of deplumation.

¶ *Path.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deplumation* .. in Surgery, a swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deplumation*, old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the eyelashes to fall off (Gr. *πτελωσις*).

Deplume (dēplū'm), *v.* [ad. F. *déplumer* (in OF. *desplumer*), or med. L. *dēplūmare*, f. DE- I. 6 + L. *plūma* feather.]

1. *trans.* To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 698 Twice a yere deplumed may thai be. 1575 TURBERV. *Paulcornie* 310 Ye must cast your hawke handsomly, and deplume hir head behinde .. and anyoint it with butter and swynes blond. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle deplumed, every Bird had its own Feather. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xv. 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, deplumes himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 237 From the circumstance of its depluming its breast. 1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 293 [The pigeons] are .. deplumed and drawn .. before they are sent to market.

b. To strip off (feathers). *rare*.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 28 There are that will .. deplume your borrowed feathers.

c. *transf.* To pluck or cut off hair from. *rare*.

1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 6 Holding this Indian razor between their fore-finger and thumb, they deplume themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests.

2. *fig.* To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like.

[1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. Hij, Thence lighted I in Thessalic of fethers then deplumede.] 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1867) II. 174 [The bishopric] of Ely (before it was so much deplumed), a 1661 *Fuller's Worthies* III. (1662) 168 This Scottish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 588 His favourite amusement of depluming me. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. xi. 258 [They] kept gaming-tables .. where the unwary were speedily deplumed.

Hence *Deplumed ppl. a.*, *Depluming vbl. sb.*

1638 *Shirley Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. P. I.* 219 The live rail of a deplum[e]d Henne. 1655 *Fuller's Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 63 Thus on the depluming of the Pope every bird had his own feather. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 170 A fowl .. dressed without any other preparation than that of depluming. 1890 H. A. HAZEN in *Science* 23 May 313/2 The most singular fact is that the fowl lives under the depluming process [in a tornado].

Depnes, obs. form of DEEPNESS.

Depoetize (dēpō'etīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of what is poetic; to render prosaic.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 Pope's villa .. still survives .. though much depoetized with improvements. 1887 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the depoetizing influence of humanity.

Depoetize (dēpō'etīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to deprive of poetic character; = *prec.*

1805 *Pall Mall G.* No. 192. 4/2 The presence of cottages .. depoetizes the scene. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

Depois, obs. Sc. form of DEPOSE.

Depolarize (dēpō'lāriz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy the effect of polarization.

a. *Optics.* To change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 180 The light becomes depolarized. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray.

b. *Electr. and Magn.* To deprive of polarity. Also *fig.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t. i.* To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it. 1866 E. HOPKINS in *Athenaeum* 22 Sept. 369/3 The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel bar.

Hence *Depolarized ppl. a.*, *Depolarizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Depolarization*, the action or process of depolarizing.

1815 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 20 (*titl.*) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light. 1818 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's Wks.* (1876) II. 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t. i.* Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words. 1871 B. STUART *Heat* § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat.

Depolarizer (dēpō'lāriz), [-ER-1.] That which depolarizes; an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization.

1846 *Joyce Sci. Dial.* xxiii. 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer. 1894 *Daily News* 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous depolarizer.

Depolish (dēpō'lish), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + POLISH, after F. *dépolir*, *dépoliss-ant* (in Furetière, 1690).] *trans.* To remove the polish from, deprive of polish. Hence *Depolished ppl. a.*

1873 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc. I.* vii. *Niagara*, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 639 s. v. *Gilding*, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished; for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets.

Depoliticalize: see DE- II. 1.

† *Depolition*, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *dēpolitiō-em*, n. of action from *dēpolire* to polish off.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depolition*, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing.

Depone (dēpō'n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. L. *dēponēre* to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit; in med. L. to testify (Du Cange); f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pōnēre* to put, place; cf. DEPOSE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of chevelry to depone his office. 1649-50 FOORD in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Dec.* I. 394 (Jam.) Who had depone his money in David his hand. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli. The obedient element sits or depone its burthen.

† 2. To remove from office; = DEPOSE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 106 Gif he .. had deponeit one of the kingis afore reherist fra thair empire and kingdom.

3. To state or declare upon oath; to DEPOSE.

a. with simple object; also f. to depone an oath (serment). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 136 Ianius brutus part them depone an serment that that shuld al concur. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 26 He himself has confessed all that they depone. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1837) 312 Any thing they could have to depone aenit the spalzie.

b. with clause.

1600 GOURIE'S *Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 198 Andrew Henderson .. Depones, that the earle enyured of him what he would be doing vpon the morrow. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadnactus* II. 297 Andr. Martin Servitor to the Lord of Pollock .. Depones, that he was present in the house. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 265 Who depone that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Dead Drummer*, One Mr. Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years since he had heard certain groans.

4. *intr.* To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony. Also *fig.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 34 Two witnesses .. deponeing before all England to King James. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 26 Prosecuted for not deponeing in the matter of Field-Meetings. 1793 *Trial of Fyvie Palmer* 66 He was the more difficult to depone to the letter, as, etc. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xiv. § 30. 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused.

¶ *fig.* 1833 CHALMERS *Bridge-water Treat.* I. i. 61 This fact or phenomenon .. depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 114 We cannot be ignorant of what is depone to in the opposites of the axiom.

Deponent (dēpō'nent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēponēt-em*, pr. ppl. of *dēponēre* (see *prec.*), spec. used by the late L. grammarians as in sense 1.]

A. *adj. Gram.* Of verbs: Passive or middle in form but active in meaning: originally a term of Latin Grammar.

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e. g. *utor* I serve myself, *frnor* I delight myself, *proficiscor* I put myself forward, etc.), as in the Middle Voice in Greek; as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having *laid aside*, or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name. In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense.

1528 TYNDALL *Obad. Chr. Man* (1573) 120 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. (1847) 467/1 Of verbs deponent come participle both of the active and passive form. 1859 DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* § 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely depone or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form. 1871 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1892) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. *sb.*

1. A deponent verb.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 34 All such verbes as he used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1660) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? c. 1790 COWPER *Comment. on P. L.* i. 506 Wks. (1837) XV. 320 The verb *dissolve* in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council dissolved itself, or that it was dissolved; but Milton here uses it as a deponent. 1871 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1892) 91 Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2. One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purpose.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 6 (R.). The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturdaye .. he toke the charge of the pryson. 1621 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoun told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he would not be conformable to their wills. 1713 SWIFT *Poems*, *Cadmus & P.* 68 Witness ready to attest .. That ev'ry article was true; Nor further those deponents knew. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* II. 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 165 Dean Jones himself was the deponent.

† **Deponer**, *Obs.* [f. DEPONE *v.* + -ER-1.] One who depones: in *Sc. Law* = DEPOSITOR *sb.* 2.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 203 (Jam.) The Duik of Lennox .. deponis, that .. this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland .. he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc.]. 1634 *State Trials*, *Ld. Balmerino* 7 June, Before he had ended it, he said to the deponeur, Mr. John, I entreat you [etc.]. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 That the Pannel's Presence may over-aw the Deponer.

† **Depo'nible**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. type **dēponibilis*, f. *dēponēre*: see DEPONE and -BLE.] Capable of being deposed (from office, etc.).

Hence † **Depo'nibility**, *Obs. rare*.

1635 T. PRESTON *Lett. in Foley Eng. Province Soc.* *Jesus* I. i. 237 They intend at Rome .. that deponibility, which is the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled withal.

† **Deposition**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. = DEPOSITION 5. 1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 284 (Jam.) The depositions of the witnesses now takin.

Deposit: see DEPOST.

† **Depopulacy**, *Obs.* [f. DEPOPULATE *ppl. a.* (see -ACY): cf. *degeneracy*.] Depopulated condition. 16 .. CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 405 O Jove, neither She nor I .. can keep depopulacy From off the Frogs!

Depopularize (dēpōplū'arīz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + POPULARIZE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of popularity, render unpopular.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 365 But Sparta had not yet become depopularized. 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularise a Minister.

Depopulate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēpopulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpopulāre* (-ārī), in its med. L. sense.] Laid waste; deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants. Used † a. as *pa. pple.* in which use it was at length superseded by *depopulated*; b. as *adj.* now *arch. or poet.*

a. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. ii. The kyngde of Mede had depopulate the cuntry. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulated, destroyed and disgrast.

b. 1624 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or barren or depopulate. 1737 N. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 127 Locusts, which left the earle as naked and depopulate. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Enganean Hills* 127 When the sea-new Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. 1855 CHAMIER *My Trav.* III. i. 51 The people .. are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

Depopulate (dēpōplū'et), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpopulāre* (usually deponent -ārī) to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil; f. DE- I. 3 + *populāre* (-ārī) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. *populus* people), *lit.* to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med. L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form **dispopulare*, whence It. *despopolare* (*dēpopolare*), Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovoar*, OF. *des-*, *de-peupler*, now *dēpeupler*, English DISPEOPLE, DEPEOPLE.]

† 1. *trans.* To ravage, plunder, lay waste. *Obs.*

1548 *Hall Chron.* 56 He set forth toward Caen .. depopulating the cuntry, & destroying the villages. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.). He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate. 1641 G. FITZGERALD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 246 The enemy .. robbed .. my servants and Depopulated my Lands. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. *Ethelred*, He .. enter'd into Mercia .. depopulating all places in their way.

2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants; to reduce the population of.

1594 *Privy Council* in Arb. Garner I. 301 Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are .. wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* III. i. 264. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A Village .. lately depopulated from her Inhabitants, by command from the Spanish King. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The late Plague, which did much depopulate this Kingdom. 1777 WATSON *Philos.* II (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces by the expulsion of heretics. 1837 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 339/1 The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 361 [Lions] excell .. in cruelty .. depopulating the flocks and herds of cattle. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 422 Whole forests and valleys were .. depopulated of game. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 96 The other Knaves will .. Depopulate your Months .. and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.]. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. 1771 GOLOSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 282 An enterprise that .. had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces.

† 3. To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.); to thin. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (1547) 182 The Lewes were enur overunne and depopulated of both y^e hostes. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 173 The soldier-loving Atreus' son .. Depopulating troops of men. 1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS.)

The modern spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

4. *intr.* To become less populous.

In the first two quot. prob. for *was a depopulating* = *was being depopulated*.

[1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures. 1770 *Golds. Des. Vill. Ded.*, An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.] 1882 *Stevenson Stud. Men & Bks.* 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris.

† 5. *trans.* To destroy, cut off. *Obs.*

1576 *Baker Jewell of Health* 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 131 With Depopulators burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

Hence **Depopulated**, **Depopulating**, *ppl. adjs.*

1623 *Sanderson Sermon* (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times. 1632 *Litigow Trav.* x. 450 In that narrow depopulated street. 1643 *Payne Sou. Power Parl.* iii. 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaleers. 1674 *R. Godfrey Inf. & Ab. Physic* 7 A depopulating Plague. 1799 *J. Robertson Agric. Perth* 419 A depopulated, neglected, mountainous country. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe. 1875 *Hamerton Intell. Life* xii. iii. 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane.

Depopulation (dɪˈpɒjʊləˈʃən). Also 5-6 *-acion*. [*ad. l. depopulation-em*, n. of action from *depopulāre* (-āre). In ancient L. used in sense 'devastation, pillaging'; so in French in 1500 (*Hatzf.*). The modern sense in Fr. and Eng. follows that of **DEPOPULATE**.] The action of depopulating; depopulated condition.

† 1. Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging. Often including the destruction of *people*, and so gradually passing into 2.

1462 *Edw. IV* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 127 Warre, depopulation, robbery, and manslaughter. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The same Scottes... make, incurses, invasions, spoyles, burnynges, murders, wastages and depopulations in this his realme. 1655 *Fuller Hist. Camb.* (1842) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds' nests. 1665 *Manley Grotesq. Low C. Warren* 68 Committing Rapes, Murders, and daily depopulations. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1851) 188 The Danes... infested those parts with wide depopulation. 1741 *J. Lawar in Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 44 Amidst tumults, depopulations, and the alarms of war. 1816 *Brown Ch. Hist.* iii. xx. In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne.

2. Reduction of population; depriving of inhabitants; unpeopling. In 17th c. *esp.* the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. To the grete abatyng of his revenues and depopulation of his realme. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* II. liv. § 12, 189 For the depopulation of the Iland. 1619 *Jer. Dyke Counterpoison* (1620) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacrilege, impropriations. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 100 He detests and abhors all inclosure with depopulation. 1765 *Golds. Trav.* 404 Have we not seen... Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train. 1829 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/4 (*Paris*) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies. 1893 *G. B. Longstaff Rural Depopulation* 1 'Depopulation' is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

1607 *Dryden Virgil* (1721) I. 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Money. 1721 *De Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation... which I have seen... abroad. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are to become Spain. Denudation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them. 1827 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* II. 339 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails.

Depopulative, *a.* [*f. l. depopulāt- ppl. stem + -IVE*.] Tending to depopulation.

1861 *J. M. Ludlow in Macm. Mag.* June 170 The evidence... goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative.

Depopulator (dɪˈpɒjʊlətə). [*a. l. depopulātor spoiler, marauder, pillager, agent-n. from depopulāre* (-āre).]

† 1. A waster, spoiler, devastator. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Lyng. Secures* 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat trefable. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* Pref., *Bestia*, i. a *vastando*, for that they were wild and depopulators of other their associates. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* I. 427 Those wasteful depopulators did what they could... many a time to winne it by siege.

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. *esp.* one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.

1623 *T. Scott Highways of God & K.* 77 The Depopulator... to inhane his Rents, puls downe all the petty Tenements and Farmes, and will have none dwell neere him. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Covetous Landlords, Inclosers, Depopulators. 1642 *Fuller Holy State* 237 (T.) Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and country's good. 1798 *Malthus Popul.* n. ii. (1806) I. 339 Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a tyrannical government. 1827 *Scott Napoleon* Introd., Collet d'Herbois, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

Depopulatory, *a. rare*. [*f. as prec. : see -ORY*.] Characterized by or tending to depopulation.

1864 *G. A. Sala in Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The Richmond *Sentinel* calls the depopulatory decree 'an event un-

paralleled in the American war'. 'Shermaa', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'.

† **Deport**, *sb. Obs.* [*a. OF. deport, desport, bodily manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasure, in mod. f. deport action of deporting oneself; f. deporter, desporter, mod. f. deporter to DEPORT*.]

1. Joy, pleasure; = **DISPORT**.

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune.

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxton quotation doubtfully belongs here.)

1474 *Caxton Chesse* II. ii. B v b, Whan thys emperours sone had seen and adverstysed her deportes, her countenance, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and esprysed with her loue forthwyth. 1665 *J. Stencer Vulg. Prophecies* 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seems a little to encourage. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 389 But Delia's self in gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport. 1716 *Claudian Love Makes Man* iv. i, He seem'd, by his deport, of France, or England. 1740 *Somerville Hobbinol* II. 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport.

Deport (dɪˈpɔːt), *v.* [*In branch I, a. OF. deporter (mod. f. de-), f. de- (DE-I. 1 or 3) + portor to carry. In branch II = mod. f. deporter (1798 in Dict. Acad.), ad. l. deportare to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, f. DE-I. 2 + portare to carry. The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. *Obs.*

1474 *Caxton Chesse* II. v. D v, Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus; 'Thou emperour... deporte and forbere thy subgetis. 1481 — *Godfrey* 18 That ye deporte and honoure my poure lynnage.

† 2. *refl.* To abstain, refrain, forbear. *Obs.*

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 14 b, I me deporte from bensforth to speke omyr of this matere. 1483 — *G de la Tour Nij b*, [I] myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of tholyce. 1613 *Treas. Ann. & Mod. Times* 698/1 To deport himselfe from any further molestacion of the Christians.

† b. *absol.* In same sense. *Obs.*

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present tyme to speke of the faytes of Jason. 1489 — *Faytes of A. I. i. 9* To deporte and forbere temprey warre.

† 3. *trans.* ? To raise, lift up. *Obs.*

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Syngye ye to hym in deportyng your voyys [psallite ei in uocacione].

4. *refl.* To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave; = **COMPORT** *v.* 3.

1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 He shall deporte himselfe neither cruell nor couetous. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* II. (1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court. 1743 *Richardson Pamela* (1742) IV. 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease. 1840 *Gen. P. Thomson Exerc.* (1842) V. 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen. 1885 *Lav Times* 30 May 83/2 Throughout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot.

† b. *absol.* To behave. *Obs. rare.*

1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 113 Mercy abused and ingrately deposed to.

II. 6. *trans.* To carry away, carry off, remove, transport; *esp.* to remove into exile, to banish.

a 1642 *Be. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 331 Archelaus... was... deposed and deported to Vienna. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 237 Tronçon Ducoudray... was deported to Cayenne. 1856 *Grote Greece* II. xcv. XII. 377 To... punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/4 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence **Deported** *ppl. a.*, carried into exile.

a 1632 *Sir D. Carleton in Cabbala* (R.), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe. 1880 *K. Johnston Lond. Gog.* 88 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts.

† **De-port**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. DE- II. 2 + PORT sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a port; to make no longer a port; to dis-port.

1691 *Beverley Mem. Kingd. Christ* 5 Its Constantinopolitan port shall not be de-port.

† **Deportate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. ppl. stem of l. deportare*.] *trans.* To carry or convey away; = **DEPORT** *v.* 5.

1599 *tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Akornes which the misse have deportate into their domiciles.

† **Deportates**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*. [*cf. med. l. deportus in same sense (Du Cange), déport des benefices* (Cotgr.). For the form *cf. annates*.] 'The first fruits, or one yerres reueneue of vacant benefices (due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

1532 *Address fr. Connoce.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* App. xli, Nothing at al... should be exacted in the Court of Rome, by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates... first fruits, or deportates, or by whatsoever other title... they be called.

Deportation (dɪˈpɔːtəˈʃən). [*ad. l. deportatiō-em*, n. of action from *deportare* to carry off, convey away, transport; see **DEPORT** *v.* II. Cf. *f. deportatiō* (15-16th c. in *Hatzf.*, not in *Cotgr.*), the modern common use of which has influenced that of the English word.]

1. The action of carrying away; forcible removal, *esp.* into exile; transportation.

1595 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* II. 21 Reservand the tua part to the present Viccare to his death or deportations.

1605 *G. Powell Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* 112 Banishment... among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1633 *Br. Hall Harl. Texts* Ezek. I. 2 The first deportation into Babylon. 1726 *Avliver Parergon* 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a civil Death. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne. 1862 *Merrillat Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents... had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 *C. Geikie Christ* xxxi. (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

† 2. **Deportment**, *pseudo-archaism*.

1616 *J. Lane Cont. Sgr's T.* ix. 144 The vulgar admiration Stood stupified att Horbills deportation.

† **Deportator**, *sb. rare*. [*agent-n. in L. form from l. deportare to DEPORT*.] One who departs or transports.

1629 *T. Adams Sermon* Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

Deportment (dɪˈpɔːtmənt). [*a. OF. deportement (mod. f. de-), f. OF. deporter to DEPORT*.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (*of life*); behaviour. *Obs. or arch.* in general sense.

1601 *Br. W. Barlow Defence* 206 Hereticks will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc.]. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Carriage of Christ's Apostles. 1719 *Young Revenge* v. i, She forgives my late deportment to her. 1839 *Yewell Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 150 Luidhard... whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed.

† b. *pl. Obs.* (*Cf. manners, ways*).

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 490 By his deportments and carriage in all actions. 1665 *G. Havers P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 The King... was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, beating, demeanor, address.

1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women... many of them in faire deportment unmaqued their faces. 1641 *Barome Jour. Crux* I. Wks. 1873 III. 360 Provided your deportment be gentle. 1689 *Shadwell Bury F.* II. His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so. 1761 *Churchill Rosciad* Wks. 1767 I. 29 What's a fine person or a beautiful face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the character of... a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson in deportment.

3. *fig.* The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

1830 *Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.* 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 *Tyndall Heat v.* 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence **Deportment** *ppl. a. (nonce-wd.)*, taught deportment.

1861 *J. Pycroft Agony Point* I. 209 Freached, and musicked, and deportmented.

† **Deporttract**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. DE- (as in next) + porttract var. of PORTRAIT v.*] = **next**.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinittee was deportrait.

† **Deportray**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DE- (as in depaint, describe) + PORTRAY v.*] *trans.* To portray, depict. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. § 13, 42 The Picture of this British woman here last deportrait.

[**Deporture**, in *Jodrell* and *mod. Dicts.*, error for *departure*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Deposable (dɪˈpɒzəbəl), *a.* Also 7-ible. [*f. DEPOSE v. + -ABLE*.] That may be deposited; liable to be deposited.

1643 *Payne Sou. Power Parl.* III. 117 Kings... depositable at the peoples pleasures. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* I. iv. viii, Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are depositable. 1649 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 338 One of themselves, elected by themselves, depositable by themselves.

Deposal (dɪˈpɒzəl). Also 5 *deposale*, *deposayle*, *-ayll*, 6-7 *-all*. [*prob. a. Afr. deposaille. f. déposer to DEPOSE*: see *-AL* 5, and *cf. disposal*.] The act of depositing from office; deposition.

1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Lord. c 1470 *Harding Chron.* CLVII. iv, By deposale and playne coronacion. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 405 (Rich. II) It was be-hovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall. 1631 *J. Bucares Austr. Rejoined* 220 The places voyded by the deposall of incomfortable Ministers. 1855 *Milman Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

† **Depose**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *depos*, *Sc. depois*. [*f. DEPOSE v.*]

1. The state of being laid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge; *concr.* that which is so laid up, a deposit.

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 218 For God... Hath set him but a lital while that he shall reigne upon depose. c 1430 *Lyoc. Beckas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 b, The sayd herd... [and] His wyfe... This yong child toke in their depose. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 119 *Depose, depositum*. 1488 *Inv.* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 399 The gold and silver... jewells and other stuff... that he had in depois the tyme of his decess.

2. Deposition from office or authority. 1559 *Ferrers in Mirr. Mag., Rich.* II vii, To helpe the Percyes plying my depose.

Depose (dēpōz), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *depois*. [a. F. *dēpose-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. DE- I. 1 + *poser* to place, put down:—Rom. *posāre*=late L. *posuere* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, REPOSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnere*, *posui*, *positum*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as synonymous with OF. *pōndre* (:-L. *pōnere*) and took its place in the compounds, so that *dēposer* is now used instead of OF. *depondre*, L. *dēponere* to deposit, and associated in idea with *deposit*, *deposition*, *depositor*, etc., which had no original connexion with *depose*.]

1. *trans.* To lay down, put down (anything material); to **DEPOSIT**. *arch.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 460 Take leves . . of Citur tree . . And into must . . Depose, and close or faste it closed se. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter & Saynt Paule . . by martyrdom depose the tabernacles of theyr bodyes. 1621 B. JONSON *Gypsies Metamorph.*, Face of a rose, I pray thee depose some small piece of silver. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 33 The ashes of Sacrifices . . were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposited in a clean field. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 607 The youthful Band depose their glitt'ring Arms. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposited on the high altar.

† b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1882) 18 We must depose and lay forth ourselves, both bodie, and goods, life, and time . . into the hands of the prince. a 1612 *DONNE* *Biadavos* (1644) 108 [Josephus] says, our Soule is, *particula Dei*, and deposited and committed in trust to us. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposited.

† c. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). *Obs.*

1758 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* I. 524 The urine was . . turbid, and . . deposited a great deal of lateritious sediment. 1816 *Accum Chem. Testis* (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposited.

† 2. *fig.* To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man . . and he renewed in the spiryte of your mynde. 1630 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 139 Being sodden . . they depose all their hurt. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* ii. lxxv. They deposited not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. 1677 *Gent. Venice* 50 The General . . can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; *esp.* to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

c1300 *K. Alis.* 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* xcvi. The parliament then for his misgovernance Deposed him [Richard II]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 20 He was deposed from his kyngly throne, and his majesty was taken from him. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 254 In depositing the High Priest . . they deposited that peculiar Government of God. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Mr. . . The late emperor . . was deposed by his brother. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed. 1856 FROUE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 108 Sir Thomas More . . declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased.

b. *gen.* To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). *Obs. exc. as fig. from prec.*

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xv. 514 Ryt so clerkes for þowre couitseye, ar longe, Schal bei . . þowre pryde depose. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 77/3. I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 413 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, emptied. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnie.* xviii. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

† 4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to *impose*). *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 200 In sory plite . . he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iv. i. 192 You may my Glories and my state depose. But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* iii. iv. iii. 195 Frances know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances). *Obs.*

1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Istine* 98 a, He was content to give himself of such a trouble as to be a souveraigne. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* To Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't awhile. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; *esp.* to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition.

a. *techn.*

(a) *trans.* with simple obj. (usually pronominal). a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 And blynde was borne undowdelye And that we will depose. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* 43 And that we will depose vpon a book. a 1626 *BACON* (J.) To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* vii. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. cap* 1347 And what discretion proved, I find depose[d] At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(b) with obj. clause (or obj. and infin.).

1562 *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 106 They could not depose her to be of honest name. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 20 a, [He] offered to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners . . was otherwhere then was sayd in his inditement. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others . . deposed what Lord Howard had said. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 236 The workman . . deposed that he carried the . . Vase . . to the furnace. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.

(c) *intr.* (for or against a person, to († for) or against a thing or fact.)

c1400 [see DEPOSING *vbl. sb.* 2.]

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Other witnes . . of as good . . credence as those be which deposed against them. a 1569 *KINGSMYLL Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath . . is vaine. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* iii. x, He deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock.

b. *gen.* To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert.

1599 *MORR Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the same that the other did before, or els that shoulde depose the contrary. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Baltica's Lett.* Pref. A b, [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and . . can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. 1664 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art hasd its being from Eternity. a 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serms.* Rom. iv. 23 When our memory deposes otherwise.

† c. To promise formally upon oath; to swear (to do something). *Obs.*

1610 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true liege man unto the Queene's Majestie.

† b. *causally.* To examine on oath, to take the evidence or deposition of; to cite as a witness, call to give evidence. (Cf. *to swear a witness*.)

pass. To give evidence, testify, bear witness. *Obs.*

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 9 § 5 No Person . . so convicted . . to be . . received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in by Court. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 30. 1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* iv. i, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* xxxvi. (1647) 225 S. Cyprian is the man whom I would choose . . to depose in this cause. 1721 *STRYKE Eccl. Mem.* II. ix. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

† 7. To set, put, or lay down in writing. *Obs.*

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A ii, This little Tract . . where the requisites for Limning in Water-Colours are deposed . . the Colours particularly nominated [etc.]. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 287, I put here the Differences by me computed . . and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses.

Deposed (dēpōz'd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEPOSE* *v.* + -ED 1.] Put down from office or authority.

1552 *HULOET*, Deposed, abactus, depositus, depulsus. 1790 *BURKE Rev.* 124 A deposed tyrant. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Ab.* i. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs.

Deposer (dēpōz'z), *[f. DEPOSE* *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who deposes or puts down another from office or authority.

1639 R. BAILEY *Lett.* in *Macdonald Covenanters Moray & Ross* (1875) I. 23 A deposer of godly ministers. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers.

2. One who deposes or makes a statement on oath; a deponent.

1581 *State Trials. E. Campion* (R.), To be duly examined . . whether they be true and their deposers of credit.

Deposing (dēpōz'z), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DEPOSE*; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

1480 *CANTON Chron.* *cxliiii.* (1482) 283 After the depoyng of kyng Rychard. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 15 When newes of kyng Richardes depoyng were reported. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 The depoying of the lord mayor. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 100 The depoying of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticism.

attrib. 1662 *Jesuit's Reasons* (1675) 117 The Popes depoying power. 1837 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 147 A few . . disclaimed the depoying power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 Noyber be depoying of be witnes, nor be sentens jeyning of be juge, be it self makip a bing rihtful. 1580 *HOLLYNAR Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Deposition de tesmoings*, a depoying of witnesses.

Deposit (dēpōzit), *sb.* Also 7-9 *deposite*. [ad. L. *deposītum*, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of nenter of *dēpositus*, pa. pple. of *dēponere*: see *DEPONE*, *DEPOSE*.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also *fig.* a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* II. i. 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposite [the casket containing Q. Mary's letters]. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Pin.* 22 The . . barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 *SEELEY Ecce Homo* ii. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others.

b. *spec.* A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. vii. 35 No coin or specie . . is paid out again, unless in cases of deposits. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 493 The bank of Saint George . . had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 177 The increase of 40 per cent. in Savings-Banks' deposits.

c. Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Deposit. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses. 1771 *CUMBERLAND West Ind.* iii. iii. Not . . necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. 1818 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. Amer.* 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop.* Law vii. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in *phr. on, upon* († *in*) *deposit*.

1624 *BACON Consul. war with Spain*, They had the other day the Valtoine, and now have put it in deposit. 1701 C. LYTTETON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept . . till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* i. 19 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. 1883 *Times* 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In *Geol.*, any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In *Mining*, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In *Electro-plating* & *Electro-typing*, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

1781 *COWPER Charity* 249 The swell of pity . . throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 469 We now recur to the dried deposite. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* vi. 80 Covered with recent deposits of sandstone, clay, and gypsum. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat. 1874 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. *Mod.* Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. *prec.* senses, and various senses of *DEPOSIT* *v.*

a 1773 *CHESTERF. Wks.* (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. 1794 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of . . merchandise and effects. 1823 J. BABCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 89 This cemetery or place of deposit for the dead. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Deposit* . . a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, *Deposition or Deposit*; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly U.S.)

1719 *DR FOR CRUICE* i. xii. (1840) I. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about . . searching for another private place, to make such another deposit. 1783 J. HUNTINGTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Itin.* II. 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *deposit account*, -house, -money, -warrant (see *quots.*); deposit-receipt, a receipt for anything deposited, *spec.* one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iii. 77 Deposit accounts . . are sums placed at stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. 1893 *BITHELL Counting-house Dict.*, *Deposit Warrant*, an acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. *Mod.* The deposit-receipt was returned for re-encasement.

Deposit (dēpōzit), *v.* Also 7 *deposite*. [a. obs. F. *depositer* 'to lay down as a page . . to commit unto the keeping or trust of' (Cotgr.); ad. med.L. *dēpositare* to deposit, freq. of L. *dēponere*, used in med.L. to represent OF. *deposer*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, put, or set down; to place in a more or less permanent position of rest.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. x, He deposited his reckoning . . mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 126 We deposit our person in the stern of a little boat. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It.*

Jrnl. (1872) I. a At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 120/1 The defendants...damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

b. To lay (eggs).

1604 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. He...observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 *Goldsam. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposits her eggs. 1797-1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 *M. M. M. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 334 These Insects...deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. i. § 48 (1682) To the greater and grosser part of the Sap may be...deposited into those (leaves). 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 54 The vapours...depositing...a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. *Ibid.* 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension.

fig. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. ii. vii. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

d. *intr.* To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. *rare.*

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for *a-built*, *ing*) = 'being built'.]

1831 *Brewster Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of dense. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* vi. (1845) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* I. 198/a When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

† 2. *fig. (trans.)* To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebell.* 24 Animosities...seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1698 *Address from Barnstable in Lond. Gas.* No. 1712/a We are so far from any thought of...impairing...the Grandeur of this...Monarchy, that we will rather deposit our Lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* i. x. Though...his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposit, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 1804 *Miniature* No. 21 p. 3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; *spec.* to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 [He] had...deposited his wife in the hands of that most virtuous Princess, the Cardinal Infant. 1735 *Berkeley Querist* § 44 The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum. 1872 *Geo. Elliot Midilleen* xxiii. Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1624 *Massinger Parl. Love* ii. i. Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crows deposited. 1687 in *Scott's Peveril* xi. Note, Every person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall deposit the sum of five shill. apiece. 1714 *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish borough. 1816 *Keating Trav.* (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

c. *fig.*

1634 'E. KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* ii. § 24 The Apostles have...deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth. 1671 *Milton Samson* 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. 1739 *Butler Sermon*, Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is...a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others...as well as for our own instruction. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

† d. To commit, entrust (to a person). *Obs. rare.* 1733 *Swift Advice Freeman Dublin*. Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4. *absol.* To make or pay a deposit. *rare.*

1799 *Piece of Pam. Biog.* III. 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd down to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence *Deposited ppl. a.*, *Depositing vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xis. p. 3 The greater difficulty will be, to persuade the depositing of those lusts. 1693 *URQUHART Kabalets* iii. xxxiv. 285 That deposited Box. 1845 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iv. 301 The transporting and depositing agents. 1866 M. HOKINS *Hawaii* 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. 1865 G. GOZIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/a The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials.

Deposit, *obs.* Sc. form of *deposed* (DEPOSE *v.*).

Depositable (dēpōzītāb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depository (dēpōzītārī), *sb.* [ad. L. *dēpositārius* one who receives or makes a deposit. F. *dépositaire* (14-15th c. in *Hatzf.*); f. L. *dēposit*-*ppl.* stem of *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE): see -ARY 1.

Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

1605 *SWANES. Lear* ii. iv. 254. I gave you my Guardians, my Depositories. 1772 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 495 p. 10 They [Jews]...are the Depositories of these...Prophecies. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Decd. I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* Intro. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xviii. I have never been the depository of her plans and secrets. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. iv. Voisin was induced...to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depository.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY 1.

1797 *Godwin Enquirer* I. v. 31 Books are the depository of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 *MAUSV Phys. Geog. Sea* § 466 The ocean then is the great depository of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii. x. Used...as a depository for State records.

Depository, *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *sb.* + -ARY 1.]

1. *Geol.* Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit. [Cf. *sedimentary*.]

1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depository characters. *Ibid.* i. xxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depository character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.

1886 *Rept. Sec. of Treasury* 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depository banks.

† **Depositate**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *dēpositāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēpositāre*.] Deposited.

1723 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 86 His corpse is depositate within. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Jrnl.* (1884) 298 The skilling being first depositate in a neutral person's hand.

† **Depositate**, *v. obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *dēpositare* to DEPOSIT; or f. obs. F. *depositer*: see -ATE 3 7.] = DEPOSIT *v.*

1618 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 65 What teares and complaints he deposited in my bosome. 1650 *HOWELL Masaniello* i. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there deposited. 1768a A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 The Marrow is...deposited in these cells.

Deposition (dēpōzīt'jōn). Chiefly Sc. [n. of action f. med. L. *dēpositare* to DEPOSIT: see -ATION.] The action of depositing; a deposit.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 316 Forbidding any execution, deposition of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their deposition in...the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 288 Deposition is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depository), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* III. 205 A spontaneous deposition of ochre. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal...who shall...grant a certificate of such deposition. 1847 *Ld. Cockburn Jrnl.* II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositions. 1861 [see DEPOSIT *sb.* 4].

Deposittee (dēpōzīt'ē). [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -EE: correlative to *depositor*.] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge.

1676-7 *HALE Contempt* i. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Deposittee of what thou hast received. 1821 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 623/a The deposit of this lease gave the deposittee a right to its possession.

Deposition (dēpōzīt'jōn, dep-). Also 5 -yeion, 5-7 -ieion, 6 -ieion. [a. OF. *deposition*, also *desp-* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *dēpositiō-em*, n. of action from *dēponere*: see DEPOSE. Used as the noun of action from *deponere*, *depose*, and *deposuit*.]

1. The action of putting down or depositing.

[Cf. L. *dēponere* in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 33.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b. The manner of...his depository or taking down from the crosse. 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* vii. 118 The figures...represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection.

† 2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e.g. a burden); usually *fig. Obs.* 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1615 *HIBERN Whk.* I. 653 As it were, the quitting himself of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort eased and lightened. 1616 *CHARMAN Hymne to Apollo* 43 Why sit ye here...nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* ii. iv. 402 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

† 3. *Surg.* 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Obs.*

4. The action of depositing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority; degradation, dethronement.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/a If [they] ever be adherant to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel,

helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 After the deposition of kyng Hildericus. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Intro. 8 To resigne...all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng...But er this deposition was executed [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of...Richard the Second. 1766 *AVLIERE Parergon* 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1858 *Faoude Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

5. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; *spec.* a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness.

1494 *FARYAN Chron.* vii. 334 Mychaell Tony...was, by depoycion of the aldermen, founde gyly in the sayde cyme of perjury. 1562 *Act 3 Elis.* c. 9 § 6 If any Person...commit...Perjury, by his...Deposition in any of the Courts. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* i. (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kind of proofes. 1726 *AVLIERE Parergon* 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro forma, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s.v. It is a...rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Testimony, statement (*esp.* of formal character). c. Allegation (of something).

1587 *GOLDING De Moray Pref.* 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men will wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ell.* ix. ii. The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* 13. I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing.

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; *spec.* interment [med. L. *dēpositiō* in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relics in a new resting-place.

1659 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 78 True Christians...allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civil deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition. 1833 *WHWELL Astron.* i. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos. [1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Intr.* xiv. The *dēpositiō* or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the natalis or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; *concr.* a deposit.

1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moveable is freele given to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whensoever it shall please him that so leaueh it. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Kelig.* i. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) III. 279 Every fresh deposition [in a savings bank].

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 11 The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate, sediment.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 450. I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xiii. 111 A common pane of crown glass...that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

Depositive (dēpōzītīv), *a.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* (or its L. etymon) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *depositis* in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In *Path.* see quot.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 286 *Depositive*...an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

Depositor (dēpōzītār), [In form = L. *dēpositor*, agent-n. from L. *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE); but taken as agent-n. from DEPOSIT *v.*: so mod. F. *dépoteur*, connected in sense with *dépôt* deposit.]

I. One who deposits.

† 1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent. 1565 *Sir T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1623) 106 That all men may hear from the mouths of the depositors and witnesses what is said.

II. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; *spec.* one who deposits money in a bank.

1624 T. SCOTT *Votiva Anglia* 26 Bavaria is but Spaines Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavarias Patron and protector. 1781 *Sir W. JONES Law of Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 699 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depository. 1832 *Examiner* 551/2 All persons were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 385/a Where a depositor has...a drawing account, the balance is struck every six months. 1880 *MUTHHEAD Gains*

Digest 186 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depository being merely his agent in possessing.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance. b. A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 264 A 'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the counter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire... for suspending the... articles to be coated.

III. + 4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY sb. 1. Obs.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 145 That the said goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

Depository (dēpōzītōrī). [f. (or on the same type as) med.L. *depositorium*, f. ppl. stem *depositor* or agent-n. *depositor-em*; see -ORY.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository.

1750 BEAWEES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 5 Alexandria... the depository of all merchandises from the East and West. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* II. x. The Jewel Tower... the depository of the Regalia. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 158 The Act... directs that convenient depositories shall be provided... for all such wills... as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

fig. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 1. 2 [The Bible] is a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times.

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial things); = DEPOSITORY sb. 1.

1656 HAMMOND *Answ. to Schism disarmed* vii. § 3 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church... we must hold... that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us. 1770 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov. I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles. 1864 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 456 The pretensions advanced... for the Roman Church... to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* viii. (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

|| **Depositum** (dēpōzītūm). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums. [L. *depositum*; sb. use of neuter pa. ppl. of *dēponere* to lay down: see DEPONE, DEPOSIT.]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. a. *lit.*

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 16 B. The thing left is called Receiptum, Commendatum or depositum. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 81 Two depositums of like nature. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 272 She... had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place; and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 1 P. 2. 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 527 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands.

b. *fig.* of immaterial things: *esp.* of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i *Tim.* vi. 20 O Tymothee, keepe the depositum [Vulg. custodi depositum]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. 566 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, paraseeve, paraclete. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 HAMMOND *Answ. to Schism disarmed* viii. ii. § 1 That depositum... that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed. a 1711 KEN *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. c.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depositum*, a pledge. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 To pay down... half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov., Towards the lower end of the church... is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. 1646 J. HALL *Norw. Vac.* 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipzig is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies. 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. iv. The... most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

Depositure (dēpōzītūrā). *rare.* [In form corresp. to a L. type **depositura*, f. ppl. stem of *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSIT); in sense associated with *deposit* vb.: see -URE.] The action of depositing or placing.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the... sepulchre. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd., By precious embalmments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1884 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 16 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

+ **Depost, depoost.** Obs. [a. OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod. F. *dépôt*, ad. L. DEPOSITUM; see above.] An earlier equivalent of DEPOSIT sb. sense 1.

1382 WYCLIF I *Tim.* vi. 20 Thou Tymothee kepe the depoost, or thing bitakun to thee. — 2 *Tim.* i. 12, I woot to whom I have bileuyd, and I am certeyn for he is mysti for to kepe my depoost, or thing putt in keping. 1735 DYCBE & PAROON, *Depost or Depositum* (ed. 3, *Deposit*).

+ **Depo-sure.** Obs. *rare.* [f. DEPOSE v. + -URE: cf. *composure, exposure*.] The action of depositing from office; = DEPOSITION 4.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State Wks.* (1711) 130 After the depo-sure of king Richard II. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and depo-sure... of his whole race.

Depot (dēpōt, dēpōt, dēpōt). Also depôt, dépôt. [a. F. *dépôt* (depo), in OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), (= It., Sp. *deposito*), ad. L. *depositum*; see DEPOSITUM, DEPOSIT, DEPOST, all forms of the same word.]

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French *dépôt*, with short *e* and *o* and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. *bureau, chateau, Tussaud*), *dipōt*, or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, *dēpōt*; these pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the *o* doubtful, giving *dēpō*, *dēpō*, in England, *dēpō*, *dēpō*, in U.S. (where the word is much more in popular use, and *dēpōt*, *dēpōt*, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vulgarisms). The form *dēpō* comes as near the French *dépôt* as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling omitted the accent-marks, and this is now usual; the spelling *depost* belongs especially to the pronunciation *dēpōt*; the actual F. spelling *dépôt* goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

+ 1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition. Obs. *rare.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 72 Some [mountains] have... been formed by successive depôts in the sea. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 515/2 Depôts of matter take place in the disorganized tissue.

+ 2. A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc.); = DEPOSIT sb. 3, 1. Obs.

1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvii. 513 To fetch a third depot of fish. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 133 The neileys had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it.

3. *Mil.* a. A place where military stores are deposited. b. The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. c. A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. d. *attrib.* Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depôt. 1812 W. C. in *Examiner* 25 May 334/2 Barracks and Military Depôts are building. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. En cycl.* s.v., Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island [of Chusan]... from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war. The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon.

1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* I. 231 Prisoners of war... [at] Fontainebleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depôts appointed for that purpose. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 87 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a depôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress. 1839 *36 Years Sea-faring Life* 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depôt.

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; c. g. a coal depôt, grain depôt, furniture depôt; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 142 Lake Winnipeg... seems calculated... to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. COLAROCKE *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general depôt of saltpetre. 1863 Sir G. C. SCOTT in *Archaeol. Cant.* V. 7 note, The church was used as the coal depôt for the castle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depôts... in the Crimea.

5. U.S. A railway station.

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus: cf. sense 4.)

1830 BOOTH *L'pool & M'chester Railway* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the... stations and depôts at each end. 1837 F. WHISHAW *Anal. Railways* 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt. 1844 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depôt' (pronouncing the last word no as to rhyme with *teapot*). 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 1. Poems 1890 II. 232 With all our doors for depôt (prime teapot). 1872 MARK TWAINE *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depôt till you have secured your ticket. 1892 *Camden Town Directory*, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1823 in CRABA *Techn. Dict.* 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. En cycl.* s.v., In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. *attrib.* (See *spec. use* in 3 d.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building... at Leaf River. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance.

Depotentiate (dēpōtēnsi'et), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *potentia* power: cf. *potentiate*.] *trans.* To deprive of power or potency. Hence **Depotentiated** ppl. a., **Depotentiation**.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1882-3 SCHAFER *En cycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 A temporary self-annihilation or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos. 1886 A. B. BAUER *Mirac. Elem. in Gospels* viii. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life.

Depoulsoir: see DEPULSOR.

+ **Depoverish, v.** Obs. [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + radical of *impoverish*: cf. OF. *apovrir, apovriss*, F. *appauvrir, f. pover, pauvre* poor; also DEFAUPER, DEFAUPERATE.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitee.

Depper, -est, obs. comp. and sup. of DEEP.

Deprava (dēprāvāb'l), a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and deprava.

+ **De-pravate, ppl. a.** Obs. [ad. L. *dēprāvātus*, pa. ppl. of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

1524 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* 15 b, A great part of the Senators were... so depravate that they contemned and set at nought be words of Adherball. 1538 HEN. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 137 Thynges... which, nowe beinge depravate, are lyke... to be the viter ruine of Christen relygyon. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 166 Seeing my corruption and depravate nature. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 15 Contributing to the generation of depravate blood.

Hence + **De-pravately adv.**

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* II. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

+ **Depravate** (dēprāvēt), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēprāvāt*, ppl. stem of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] *trans.* = DEPRAVE.

1548 HOOVER *Declar. to Commandm.* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 245 To depravate the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 MARRECK *Bk. of Notes* 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their glosses depravated the Scriptures. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* xxiii. The rest, in depth of some and hate, His Divine Truth with tynns doe depravate. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* I. (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depravated by descent from parents.

Depravation (dēprāvā'shən, dep-). [ad. L. *dēprāvatio-em*, n. of action from *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *dépravation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, *esp.* moral deterioration; an instance of this.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Dangers in Much Company*, The total loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 BURKE *Tracts on Povey Laws Wks.* 1842 II. 442 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 204 Causes of depravation... to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 ELLICOTT *Destiny of Creature* II. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. c 1720 W. GIASON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxviii. (1738) 101 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Depravation*, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in *Theol.*, = DEPRAVITY c.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 Original sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule lieth and abideth pure and cleane in God. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts, Rom.* vi. 6 That by... his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1725 R. TAYLOR *Disc. on the Fall* v. 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. iv. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. (with pl.) An instance of this.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. iii. i, Calling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. xii. 79 Those Letters, which the Jews now use... being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethicks* xxvii. 429 All the cross and disorderly things... are meer corruptions and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAUBRIC *Relig. World* i. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox... that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a deprivation.

†c. A depraving influence or cause. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* Epist. ij. You note that for Vntrithe, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying... of S. Hilary. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of 'any thing' for 'no thing']. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xiii. 396 This is the common Reading... but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref.* to *Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 This great poet... made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

†4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. *Obs.* [So It. *depravazione*.]

(Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also DEPRAVE.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y^e crymes of y^e tonge, as schandours, detraccyous, depravacyons or dyspraysynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 8. 20 A meere depravation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, at without a theme for depravation.

†Depravative, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēprāvāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to deprave.

1681 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lex. O.* 37 A debilitative, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

†Depravator. *Obs. rare* -1. [Agent-n. in l. form from L. *dēprāvāre* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *depravateur* (1551 in Hatzf.).] A depraver.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-bryers... Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

†Deprave, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRAVE v.] Detraction, slander.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Those lustily-honoured Names Shield from Deprave, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Squerdry. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxii. 585 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

†Deprave, a. *Obs. rare.* [An extension of PRAVE = L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb. and its derivatives: cf. DEPRAVITY.] Depraved.

a 1721 KEM *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave.

Deprave (dēprā'v), v. [ad. L. *dēprāvāre* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. DE- I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. *dēpraver* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now *rare*, exc. as in 2.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlv. Olde folkes wyl deprave [printed *deprave*, L. *dēprāvāre*] thy mynde with their countousnes. 1552 HULOET, *Deprave*, pervert, or make yll, *deprano*. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 42 b. Sorowe, sadness, or melancholie corrupte the bloude... and deprave and hurt nature. c 1630 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende. 1685 BOYER *Salub. Air* 14 The air is depraved... by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Croker's Biog.* (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils.

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). *arch.*

1381a Wyclif *Job* Prol. The things... bi the vice of writaris depraved. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij. Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. HALL *Vāsavadattī* Pref. 9 note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

†c. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Comp.* ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust... I could wish that any other order were taken for the recovery of it, then the depraving of our coines. a 1631 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgmen.* i. t. xxxl (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime... to counterfeit or deprave their scales. 1650 FULLER *Pigali* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures... which willingly would not falsify, or deprave the same. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 424 Some Ministers in our state... endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

†d. To desecrate. *Obs. rare* -1.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* [48] Dhs he wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis.] 301 Dys church ye thus depraved.

2. *spec.* To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1481a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 59, I neuyr... hadde any suspicyon herbitto that the kynde of women hadde be depraved and defoloyed by suche a foule synne. 1594 SRESEA *Amorette* xxxi, A hart... Whose pryde depraves each other better part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 471 One Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not

depraved from good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 103 Vicious indulgence... depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. *Obs.*

1381a Wyclif a *Pet.* iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstandinge, the whiche unwise... men depraven... to her owne perdition. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 By... depravinge and mysjudging his entent in thynges that be good. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 344 b. What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraved? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xiii. Wks. 1738 I. 198 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vi. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see DEPRAVING vb. sb.]

†4. To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. *Obs.* [So It. *'depravare'*... to backbite' (Florio).]

1361a LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 172, I com not to chydre, Ne to deprave bi persone with a proud herte. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 29 Thei depraveden al myn amending [1388a bacitiden]. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 The people of Englonde depraveuge theire owne thynges commende other strange. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 1 b. How maliciously and wickedly Englonde hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall here the godly depraved, jeered at. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 174 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of Servitude.

†b. *absol.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 BYRON *Monody on Sheridan* 73 Behold the host I delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave... Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

†5. *intr.* To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

†Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, DEPRIVE.

1571 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse... depriveth, diminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. c 1614 DRAYTON *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194 O that a tyrant they should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 BURTON *Anat.* Mel. i. ii. iv. Lunatick persons, that are depraved [add. 1660 and later deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 Johu the 17, who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Oils entirely deprav'd of their Salts are not acrid.

Depraved (dēprā'vd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. L. *dēprāvātus*, F. *dépravé*.]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme... but only of this depraved shape. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprian. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as... earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1807 ORIE *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red... will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 37 Fruit... every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. *spec.* Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* i. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraved minde, little better than a wild beast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 806 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters.

Depravedly (dēprā'vdlī, -vdlī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* To Rdr., The writings... depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitedly imprinted. 1652 J. WAIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 298 So depravedly reprobate. a 1693 UQUAMAT *Fabelais* iii. xxiil. 186 What moved... him to be so... depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depravedness: [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iv. No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreme depravedness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 The depravedness and disorder of the appetite. 1715 *Hist. Remark. Tryals* A. The Depravedness of Human Nature. 1835 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonema* xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

Depravement (dēprā'vmēt), arch. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -MENT.] Depravation, perversion, corruption; †misinterpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Pr. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement... may be... solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. x. 42 That apparitions... are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1807) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav.* *Spain* ali. (R.) A period... when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. DIXLEY *Introd.* *Deann.* & *Fl. Wks.* I. 35 Is the *graciosa* of Correggio an improvement on the *grandiose* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (dēprā'vər), Also 7-our. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ER.] One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [see DEPRAVESSES]. 1563-87 FORE *A. & M.* (1596) 39/2 The depravers of the uerile. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 The devil, that... depraver of all goodness. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergy.* *Vade* M. ii. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament... or sell them to Depravers of books... are excommunicated for a year. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion.

†2. One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. *Obs.*

1524 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* xxi. So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravours [prime favours]. 1644 CHAS. I. *S. P.* 27 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. 11. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

†Depraveress. *Obs. nonce-wd.* In 6-rs. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 (*Vested Fast Woman*) O temerous tauntes that delights in toys... Iangling iestres, depraveres [ed. 2 depravers] of swete ioyes.

Depraving, vbl. sb. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* xxxv, Thereof cometh... anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jealousie. 1548 Act 1 & 4 *Edu. VI.* c. i. § 2 If any manner of person... shall preach, declare or speake any thing in the derogacion or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 BAREINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 48 It would be a maifest depraving of that sacred Text... to turn it thus.

Depraving, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That depraves; †defaming, traducing (*obs.*).

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency.

Hence Depravingly adv.

1665 J. WEAVER *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words... as this Doctor... both inelegantly and depravely renders them.

Depravity (dēprā'viti). [An extension of PRIVITY (ad. L. *prāvitās*) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

†a. Perverted or corrupted quality. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* ii. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vii. i. By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravity, and ascribe some goodness unto him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 232 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Origen* IV. iii. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses... was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. *Theol.* The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often *total depravity*.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation*.

1735 J. TAYLOR *Doctr. Orig.* Sin iii. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times. 1757 EDWARDS *Doctr. Orig.* Sin i. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But... it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. FULLER *Lett.* i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Calvinists*. Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sects. Sci.* xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices... so they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808 J. MALCOLM *Anecd. London* 1814 C. (Title-p.) Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

†Deprécable, a. *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *dēprēcābilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from DEPRECATE v.] Capable of being, or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* a *Peter* ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 EIKEN *Bas.* 149, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meaneest Subject.

†Deprécant, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprēcānt-* em, pr. pple. of *dēprēcāre* to DEPRECATE.] Deprecating.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 541 Means and causes imprecant, or deprecant, to appease Gods wrath. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he understandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

Deprecate (de'pri-ket), *v.* [f. L. *dēprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprecārī* to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. DE- I. 2 + *precārī* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. *arch.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meddling Man* (Arb.) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1631 Gough *God's Arrows* ii. § 3. 135 The judgements which Salomon earnestly deprecate and prayeth against. 1633 Br. *Hall Medit.* (1851) 153. I cannot deprecate thy rebuke: my sins call for correction; but I deprecate thine anger. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

† 2. *intr.* To pray (against). *Obs., rare.*
1652 GAULI *Magastrom.* 37 Where we are to deprecate... against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

3. *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh... that he shall return and deprecate his fault. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xli. 385 Other accounts... whose verities not only, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate. 1659 Br. WALTON *Consid. Consider'd* v. § 2 Cappellus... no where that I know affirms that, but rather deprecates it as a calumny. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. vi. I believe... he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 389, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1875 OUSELEY *Mss. Form* xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 *Times* 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 10 You have libertie to deprecate his Gracious Maiestie to forget things past. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most. To deprecate the chief, and save the host. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling at his knees, deprecate him as follows: Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.].

† b. *absol.* To make supplication. *Obs.*
1625 DONNE *Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He falls upon his face... and laments, and deprecates on their behalf.

† 5. To call down by prayer, invoke (evil). *Obs.*
1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the mischief they can think of. a 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* 442 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance.

Hence **Deprecated** *ppl. a.*, **Deprecating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* vii. 61 Why... strike this deprecated blow? 1839 *Times* 11 July in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation.

Deprecatingly (de'pri-ketingly), *adv.* [f. DEPRECATING *ppl. a.* + -LY.] In a deprecating manner.

1837 MARRVAT *Dog-friend* i. 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a soldier', said S. deprecatingly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xix. She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

Deprecation (de'pri-ket'jən), *n.* [a. F. *dēprécation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprécation-em*, n. of action from *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE.] The action of deprecating.

† 1. Intercessory prayer. *Obs.* [So in L.]

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 19 The deprecation of the maker for all Catholyke kyngis and prencis and thare liegis.

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil, disaster, etc.).

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolk should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evils, and Future feares. 1673 *True Worship* God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploiring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. NEWTON *Prophecies*, *Daniel* xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autob.* i. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil worshippers.

† b. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. *Obs.*

1604 R. CANNERY *Table Alph.*, *Deprecation*, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 Br. *Hall Contempl.* O. T. xx. ix. Deprecations of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i. [He] turned his glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. In a tone of gentle deprecation.

† 4. Imprecation; curse. *Obs., rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might be turned into a stone. a 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. xi. [R.], We may... apply to him the scriptural deprecation, 'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him.'

Deprecative (de'pri-ket'iv), *a.* [a. F. *dēprécatif*, -ive (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprécativ-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE; see -IVE.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. † a. Intercessory, precativ (obs.). b. Praying for deliverance from evil. c. Expressing earnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* ix. 37 To the, thenne... I addresse my thoughte deprecative... that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners... of our matrones. a 1577 BAYNE *Dioecans Tryall* (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Denconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture. 1672-5 T. COMBER *Comp. to Temple L.* 752 (R.) The form itself is very ancient, consisting... of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box.

Hence **De'precatively** *adv.*, in a deprecative manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively. 1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perthshire* i. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.].

Deprecator (de'pri-ket'ar), *a.* [a. L. *dēprécator*, agent-n. from L. *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE.] One who deprecates; † a petitioner (obs.).

1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* xiv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, plender, deprecator, advocate. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus... as their deprecator.

Deprecatory (de'pri-ket'ar), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *dēprécatori-us*, f. *dēprecator* to see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *déprécatore* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 21 *Deprecatorie*, in praying for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 190 Bishop Fox... sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him. c 1630 DONNE *Serm.* i. 504 All his Prayer... is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbear him. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. ii. 1. 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (T.). Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v. The Israelite did... seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. viii. 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing.'

† B. *sb.* A deprecatory word or expression. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 To convey his Consolatories, Sussories, Deprecatories. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologetics.

Hence **Deprecatorily** *adv.*, in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that.'

† **Dep'rece**, *v.* *Obs., rare.* [See note below.] *trans.* ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release.

c 1240 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, pen leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. *Dep'rece* occurs in the same poem as a spelling of *DEPRESS* v., but no sense of that word suits here. OF. had *despresser* to free from a press, free from pressure. OF. *despresser* to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

Dep'rece, var. of *DEPRESS* v.

Depreciant (dē'pri-ſi-ant), *a.* [ad. L. *dēpréciant-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpréciare*: see next.] Depreciating.

1885 F. HALL in *Nation* XL. 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

Depreciate (dē'pri-ſi-et), *v.* Also depretiate. [f. L. *dēpréciat-* (-ciat-), ppl. stem of *dēpréciare* (in med. L. commonly spelt *dēpréciare*), f. DE- I. 1 + *pretium* price. Cf. mod. F. *déprécier* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762).]

1. *trans.* To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 205 A method... which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they... disparage and depretiate those of Art. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 651 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. *spec.* To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depreciate*, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. WOOD *Surr. Trade* 358 That we shall... Depreciate our Silver Standard. 1782 FAIRBairn *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* ii. xiii. It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 BIRNELL *Counting-House Dict.* s.v. *Depreciation*, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Where... I do indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 262 Alexander... began to extoll his own Actions, and to depretiate those of his Father Philip. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* ii. 13 His bounty... this writer would in vain deprecate. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ix. I don't like to hear you deprecate yourself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Pleasure (by Plato) is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

absol. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 13 The duty of criticism is neither to deprecate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 MAN in *Moon* No. 24. 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to deprecate.

3. *intr.* To fall in value, to become of less worth.

a 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd... all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1862) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate.

Depreciated (dē'pri-ſi-et'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Lowered in value or estimation.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 33 Growing rich... on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

Depreciating, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 141 A wilful depreciating of one's own Worth. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 282 What-ever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 403 Open depreciations and ridicule can do no good.

Depreciatingly, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That depreciates; that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) I. liii. 130 The depreciating manner in which [Delambre] habitually speaks of... astronomers. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xli. § 4, I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Hence **Depreciatingly** *adv.*, in a depreciating manner; disparagingly.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly. 1859 F. HALL *Vásavadattā* Pref. 22 note. A poet self-depreciatingly declares [etc.]. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* ii. 35 Literary men... are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class.

Depreciation (dē'pri-ſi-ē'jən), *n.* [n. of action from DEPRECATE v.: so mod. F. *dépréciation* (1784 in Hatzf.).] The action of depreciating.

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A depreciation of the currency. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 The depreciation continued... until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthns.* ix. 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 Br. T. BURGESS *Serm. Divin. Christ.* Note iii, Dangerous... to form comparisons... where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, *Ellistonia*, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxvi. She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

Depreciative (dē'pri-ſi-et'iv), *a.* [f. L. *dēpréciat-* (see DEPRECATE v.) + -IVE.] Characterized by depreciating; given to deprecation; depreciatory.

1836 in SMART, and in mod. *Dicts.*

Depreciator (dē'pri-ſi-et'ar), *a.* [a. L. *dēpréciator* (*dēprec-*) (Terntll.), agent-n. f. *dēpréciare* to DEPRECATE.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supper* (R.). The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. ix. 387 Depreciators of Harold. 1875 JEVONS *Money* vii. 66 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

Depreciatory (dē'pri-ſi-et'ar), *a.* [f. L. type **dēpréciatōri-us*, f. *dēpréciator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to deprecate; of disparaging tendency.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 This account... is too depreciatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59, I have a word to say... which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

† **Depre-dable**, *a. Obs.* [f. stem of *L. depradare* or *F. dépréder* (see **DEPRÉDATE**) + *-BLE*.] Liable to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 201 The joyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depre-dable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oily. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depredable*, that may be robbed or spoiled.

† **Depre-dar**, *Sc. Obs.* [agent-n. f. a vb. **deprede*, n. *F. dépréder*, ad. *L. depradare* to **DEPRÉDATE**; perh. directly repr. a *F. *déprédeur*.] = **DEPRÉDATOR**; ravager.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 304 Tua vacristin kinglys.. Depredaris als of halie kirk also.

Depredate (*de-pré-dé*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. depradare* to pillage, ravage, f. *DE-I* 3 + *pradare* (-*ari*) to make booty or prey of, f. *prada* booty, prey. Cf. *F. dépréder*.]

† *1. trans.* To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. *Obs.* (or *nonce-wrd.*)

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depradating those possessions given to a holy use. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* (1655) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 369 Animals.. which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4.] These animals [tigers and leopards] are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]

† *b. fig.* To consume by waste. *Obs.*
1656 BACON *Sylva* § 209 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1662 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colligation, the flesh.

2. *intr.* To make depredations. (*affected.*)

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) i. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) i. iv. iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Oct. 2 4 Wolves.. invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves.

Depredation (*de-pré-dé-jon*). [*a. F. déprédation*, in 15th c. *depredacion* (Hatzl.), ad. *L. deprédation-em* plundering, n. of action from *depradare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (*obs.*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 343/2 Sonime.. seying his depredacion entrid in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 354 Iy y^e depredacion & brennyng of our manours. 1618 JAS. I. in *Fortesc. Papers* (Cauden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse.. of our Commission. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

b. Sc. Law. (See *quot.*)
1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 278 *Depredation* or *Her-ship*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons. The punishment is capital.

c. An act of spoliation and robbery; *pl.* ravages. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Preamble, Robberies, felonies, depredacions, riottes and other grete trespasses. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxviii. (1614) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 202 Subject.. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. *Obs.*

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in.. the sudden discharge.. of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1650 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 124 The depredation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

b. pl. Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents).

1663 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* 4 Cruel Disease!.. the fairest Sex.. thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 P 2 Peevishness.. may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxviii. 51 [They] perished.. by the depredations of the lava.

Hence **Depredationist**, one who practises or approves of depredations.

1868 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists.. and the oppressors.

Depredator (*de-pré-dé-tor*). [*a. L. depradator*, agent-n. from *depradare* (see **DEPRÉDATE**); perh. immed. ad. *F. déprédateur* (14th c. in Hatzl., not in Cotgr. 1611, in *Dict. Acad.* 1798).] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 492 They be both great Depredators of the Earth. 1646 J. HALL *Hore Vnc.* 143 Hawking.. is.. a generous exercise, as well for variety of depredators as preys. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) i. iii. i. 154 They had been but petty and partial depredators. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xv. The depredators were twelve

Highlanders. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect.. use every means to encourage the plants.. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

Depredatory (*dé-pré-dé-tor-i*, *de-pré-dé-tor-i*), *a.* [*f. L. type *depradātor-i-us*, f. *depradator*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1651 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 29 The irruption of the Cimhri was not merely depredatory. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) i. iii. i. 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† **Depre-dicate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. DE-I* 3 + *PREDICATE* *v.*] To proclaim aloud; call out; celebrate.

1550 VERON *Golly Sayings* (1846) 148 Do not now the enemies of the truth.. as they are sytting on theyr ale benches, depredycato and saye; Where is extortyon, brybery and pyllyng nowe a dayes most used? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Annot.* 1 The Hebrew.. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 237, I wish.. that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† **Deprehend** (*de-pré-he'nd*), *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. depréhend-ēre* to take or snatch away, seize, catch, detect, etc., f. *DE-I* 2 + *prehend-ēre* to lay hold of, seize.]

1. *trans.* To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend. 1538 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 758/1 He would.. cause them to be depredated and taken. 1573 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 i. 6 About the year of God 1431, was depredated in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named Paull Crow, a Bohame.. accused of heresye. 1639 SPURISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 390 With him were depredated divers missive Letters.. signed by the Earl. 1657 S. PUCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* t. v. 11 Least they should be depredated for thieves. 1824 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 638 Two wives at once to depredand him.

2. To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by surprise.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1148/1 [Aclian] myghte wel see that he was depredended and taken agaynst his wyl. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 583 Vt he were depredended in lyke cryne. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ausso.* ii. Wks. 1851 i. 272 Touching the woman depredend in adultery. 1632 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 When Moses came down from God, and depredended the people in that Idolatry to the Calfe. 1677 CARY *Chron.* ii. ii. iii. 228 Being depredended a Confederate with Sō, King of Egypt.. this stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

b. To convict or prove guilty (*of*).

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. iii. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the countenance, and the feare of euerie one of such, which should be depredended of this shamefull laushing.

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light.. the more falsities may be depredended therein. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily depredended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies.. are Invisibile, and incur not to the Eye; but yet they are to be depredended by Experience. 1683 WHITCHOTE *Serm.* (1698) 22 If it [our Religion] had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been depredended in length of Time.

b. With *subord. cl.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiv. In the bokes of Tulli, men may depredende, that in hym lacked nat the knowlege of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammar. 1663 BLAIR *Antobiog.* vii. (1848) 89 We depredended it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 Easily depredend if there be mixture of alloy amongst it.

Hence † **Deprehended** *ppl. a.*, caught in the act. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the depredended adulteress. 1660 — *Duel. Dubit.* iii. i. rule 1 § 12.

† **Deprehendible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depréhend-ēre* + *-BLE*.] Capable of being detected.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vii. ii. 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably depredendible.

† **Deprehensible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depréhens-*, *ppl. stem of depréhend-ēre* + *-BLE*.] = *prec.*

1653 H. MORE *Anth. Ath.* iii. iii. (1712) 94 His presence was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks that he played. 1660 N. INGEOLO *Bentivoglio & Urania* ii. (1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible by Reason.

Hence † **Deprehensibleness**; † **Deprehensibility** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inip.* i. ii. viii. P 13 Which if they doe very grossely and depredensibly here. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deprehensibleness*, capableness of being caught or understood.

† **Deprehension**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. depréhension-em*, n. of action from *depréhend-ēre* to **DEPREHEND**.] The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest.

1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII.* xxviii. (1824) II. 199 That it be not in any wise known that the said.. depredension should come by the King. 1612-3 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xv. To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin.. yet her depredension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 269 The next step is for depredension, or conviction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xvi. P 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and depredensions of Suspicion.

† **Deprensible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. deprénd-ēre*, *depréns-* shortened form of *depréhend-ēre*, etc.] = **DEPREHENSIBLE**; capable of being detected.

1648 SIR W. PERRY *Advice to Hartlib* 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† **Deprension**, *Obs.* [*cf. prec.*] = **DEPREHENSION**.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. vi-vii. 214 Shame and deprension is a better friend.

Depress (*dé-pré-s*), *v.* Also *a depress(e)*, *de-préce*, 5-7 *depresso*, (6 *depresso*). [*a. OF. dépresser* (Godef.), ad. *L. type *depressāre* (It. *depressare*), freq. of *deprimere* to press down. (Cf. *pressāre* freq. of *primere* in *L. use*.) In *Erg.* taken as the repr. of *L. deprimere*, *ppl. stem depress-.*]

† *1. trans.* To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish. *Obs.*

c 1325 R. E. Allit. P. A. 777 And þou con alle þo dere out-dryf, And for þat maryng al oþer depres. c 1340 GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 6 Ennias þe apel and his highe kinde, þat wipen depreded provinces. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 145 The dogges.. be so greet and ferse that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1529 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 464 Her seed shall depress & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1698 So virtuous.. Depressed and overthrown, as seem'd.. Revives, resourishes. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's *Prince* iii. (Rldg. 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depress'd and Antiochus driven out.

† *b.* To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 1770 þat prince [=princess] of pris depressed hym so þikke.. þat nude hym bi-honed Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer to-day refuse.

2. To press down (in space). Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 61 Needles which stood before.. parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downward, depressing the North extreme below the Horizon. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 17 The globular figure.. will be deprest into the Elliptico-spherical. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of the Pole*, So many degrees as you.. travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes.. so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 321 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* i. 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1855 BAIN *Ser. & Int.* ii. ii. § 13 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 The spines can be erected or depressed at the will of the fish.

3. *fig.* To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. *Now rare.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Now they lyfte up man to honours & dignities, & anon they depresse hym as lowe in mysery. 1648 MILTON *Tempe Kings* Wks. 1738 i. 321 By depressing.. their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* ii. Marins.. used all endeavors for depressing the nobles, and raising the people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. vii. 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

† *b.* To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. *Obs.*

a 1562 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1818) I. 543, I request his grace.. that he have a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 VERSTEGAN *De Intell.* vi. (1628) 182 The Conqueror.. had no reason by still depressing the English to provoke them to break all bounds of obedience. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* i. iii, Pray, Depress your spirit. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. 52 Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. KOS *Fratricide* iv. 544 (MS.) He.. stands.. Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

† 4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 898 But other mens doyngeas they wyll ener depresse, For other can do nought that may theyr mynde please. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. vii. § 1 They which disgrace or depresse the credit of others. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* ii. xv, He.. seeks to depresse the worth of the book. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 423 Raise or depress the Character of a Man of Letters. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost.

† *b.* To lower in dignity, make undignified; to debase. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes i. vi. 21 If such abilities depresse not themselves by meane subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 6, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

5. To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with *sense* 6.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. ix. 110 Which must needs depresse the strength of England, and keepe it from

so much greatness. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 1 Wine . . . raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 78 That accumulation of faeces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

1530 PALSGR. 48 When the redar bath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel. . . he shal, when he cometh to the last sillable, depress his voyce alyne. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He commenced his tale. . . in a distinct tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. ('The chief current use.')

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1676) 209/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 39 Others . . . depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 5 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* II. 321 We came . . . amidst rain and wind, and depressed by ill-forebodings. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi, 'This house depresses and chills one', said Kate.

† 7. *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree or power.

1673 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 561 The method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 372 The Quotients being depressed by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. $\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$. 1816 tr. LACROIX'S *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 193 This formula furnishes the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

† Depress, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depressus*, pa. pple. of *deprimere*: see prec.] = DEPRESSED. c 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I. 259 (R.) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

Depressant (dè'pres-ant), *a. and sb. Med.* [f. DEPRESS *v.*: see -ANT¹.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever.

B. *sb.* A medicine or agent having this quality; a sedative.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 The heart's action is reduced with acetonite and other depressants. 1890 *Standard* 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

Depressed (dè'pres't, poet. dè'pres'd), *ppl. a.* Also 7-9 deprest. [f. DEPRESS *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure or force.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. i. Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath.

b. *Her.* = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)
2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to *elevated*.

1658 WILLFORD *Natures Secrets* 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Depressed Gun*, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; *spec.* said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e.g. a *depressed arch*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Depressed Leaf*, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 36 Legumes snail-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 17 The larva of *Coccinella* . . . is somewhat depressed.

4. *fig.* Lowered in force, amount, or degree.
1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 7 Alternately . . . under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† b. *Astrol.* Opposed to *exalted*. *Obs.*
c 1430 LVDC. *Thebes* i. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

† c. Low in moral quality, debased. *Obs.*
1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. ¶ 7 These Propositions [e.g. 'the Pope may Dispenze with all oaths'] are so deprest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 182 That doch much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; *esp.* in low spirits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. vi. ii. A good Orator alone . . . can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed. c 1790 WILLOCK *Poy.* 28 America . . . stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1792 COWPER *Lett. to Bagot* 8 Nov. My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxi, Mrs. Lennox . . . seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 199 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxii, I thought he looked rather battered and depressed.

Depressedly (dè'pres'tli, -pres'sèdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a depressed manner.

1842 SOWERBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 33 Shell clypeiform or depressedly conical. 1880 F. H. BURNETT *Louisiana* 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

Depressible (dè'pres'ib'l), *a.* [f. L. *depress-*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* (see DEPRESS *v.*) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. 121 She is one of those young persons . . . who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtaken. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 654/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only.

Depressing (dè'pres'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DEPRESS; depression.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iv. (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating . . . of any weight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

Depressing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That depresses (see the verb); usually in *fig.* senses, *esp.* 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions. 1814 SCOTT *Wan.* viii, The whole scene was depressing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail. . . is a depressing sail.

Hence Depressingly *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature . . . acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation . . . depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me.

Depression (dè'pres-jon), [ad. L. *depressiō-em*, n. of action f. *deprimere* to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. F. *depression* (14th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to *elevation*.)

1. *lit.* The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depression*, a pressing or weighing down. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature.

2. *spec. a. Astron.*, etc. (a) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to *altitude*); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the Dir of the horizon; in *Surveying*, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to *elevation*). (b) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to *culmination*). (c) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 25 And than is the depression of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxiii. (ed. 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 10 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The degree of its [the Needle's] depression under the Horizon. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of the pole*. . . *Depression of the visible horizon*. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

b. *Gunnery.* The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line.

1853 STODDARD *Milit. Encycl.*, *Depression*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.

c. *Surg.* The operation of couching for cataract. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Depression*, a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. *concr.* A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground . . . and of the several risings and depressions thereof. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* xxix. (ed. 5) 520 The Curral is . . . one of three great valleys. . . a second depression called the Serra d' Agoa being almost as deep. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer . . . than the plateaus.

4. *fig.* The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now *rare*.

a 1533 FAIRTH *Wks.* 5 (R.) Aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression. 1621 MASSINGER *Emp. of East Ded.*, When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

† b. Suppression. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons Wks.* 1845 VII. 278 You . . . profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

† c. Disparagement, depreciation. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* iii. lxxiii, Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* *Considered* 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use *esp.* of trade.

1793 VANSITTART *Ref. Peace* 57 The depression of the public funds . . . began long before the war. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1886 (*title*), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

b. Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 66 The present music should be carefully gone over . . . and the modified notes marked . . . with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

c. A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; *spec.* in *Meteorol.* a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Gd. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. *Mod. Weather Report*, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

d. *Path.* Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 116 Great depression . . . has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression . . . more marked.

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits; dejection.

1665 *Baker's Chron.* an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 7 He observed their depression and was offended. 1857 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* II. 326 Such horrible depression of spirits. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxxix, He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

† 7. *Alg.* Reduction to a lower degree or power.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of equations*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Depression of an Equation* (*Algeb.*), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† Depressivity. *Obs. rare*°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Depressivity*, a lowness.

Depressive (dè'pres'iv), *a.* [f. L. *depressiv-*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* to press down, DEPRESS + -IVE.]

1. Tending to press or force down. *rare*.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 By reason of their compressive and depressive force, they protrude and driue downe the meats from the stomacke.

2. *fig.* Tending to produce depression, *esp.* of the spirits; of depressing nature.

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends. 1789 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157 A complaisance . . . would lead her friends into some depressive sensations. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation . . . which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence Depressively *adv.*, Depressiveness.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1832 CARLILE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

Depressor (dè'pres-sor). Also 7-er, -our. [a. L. *depressor*, agent-n. from *deprimere*, depress- to press down, DEPRESS. In OF. *dè'presseur*.]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Abbaissur*, an abaser . . . depressor, humbler. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 112 That . . . would have raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. a 1639 WORTON in *Gutch Coll. Cour.* I. 219 Those that rayse stand ever in . . . hazard to be thought . . . the fittest depressours. 1868 BAIN, *The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality*.

2. *Anat. and Phys.* a. A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.* as *depressor muscle*. b. *Depressor nerve*: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 Every leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 234 The lower [eye] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 130 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. *Surg.* An instrument for pressing down some part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depressor* (*Surgery*), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing

into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull, and in couching a cataract. 1883 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Tongue depressor*, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

† **Depressure** (dēprē'sūā). *Obs.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dēpress-* + *-ure*: cf. L. *pressūra* pressure, f. *primēre*, *press-*.]

1. The action of pressing down; = **DEPRESSION** 1. 1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 That this depression happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous.

2. *concr.* A depressed or sunken part of a surface; = **DEPRESSION** 3.

1621 G. SANDOVS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depression fled. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 106 Those uniform eminences and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.

3. *fig.* The action of putting down, bringing low, or humbling; debasement; = **DEPRESSION** 4, 5.

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth not quite degrade the soul of its immortality yet it is a great depression and embasement thereof. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 To give them an eminence above others, which is as well answered by the depression of everything else above them, as by their own advancement.

Depreter (*Building*): see **DEPETER**.

Depretiato, *obs.* form of **DEPRECIATE**.

† **Depreve**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *des-*, *depreuue*, stressed stem-form of *desprover* to disprove: cf. **DEPROVE**.] By-form of **DISPROVE**.

1450 *Londonl. Grail* xlv. 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owtir it depreven In Ony Sawe. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 506 II. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse.

Depreve, *obs.* form of **DEPRIVE**.

† **Depriment**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēprimēt-em*, pr. pp. of *dēprimere* to press down, **DEPRESS**, f. **DE**- I. 1 + *primēre* to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 *DEHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles. 1721 BAILEY, *Depriment* (in *Anatomy*) is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye.

b. as *sb.* Something that depresses or lowers.

1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm. Job* xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bables . . robes of scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments.

Depriorize: see **DE**- II. 1.

† **Deprise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dēpriser* in OF. *despriser*, f. *dē-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *priser* to **PRIZE**. Cf. **DISPRIZE**.] *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue.

1550 *LYNDSEAY Satyre* in *Pinkerton Sc. Poems Repr.* (1792) II. 206 Now quill the King misknaw the vertie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprisyt.

† **Depriseure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-ure*.] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ex.* vi. § 2 (R.) A great abatement and deprisur of their souls in the account of God.

Deprivable (dēprai'vāb'l), *a.* [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Danng. Posit.* II. xii. 61 They [the Bishops] . . are . . deprivable. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxxii. § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all howers. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure. *Mod.* Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

† **Deprivado**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.*, or L. *dēprivātus* deprived, after nouns in *-ado* from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.).

1728 *NORTH Mem. Musick* (1846) 133, I . . being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivado.

Deprival (dēprai'vāl). [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.*: see **-AL** 5.] The act of depriving; **DEPRIVATION**.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1620) 86 For argues it not a denial, or deprival, of grace? a 1638 *MEDR. Disc.* 1 Cor. x. 5 Wks. (1672) 1. 258 A wofull sign of . . deprival of eternal life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with temporary deprival of his rights. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 13-14 *Edu.* III. Introd. 66 The King . . had thus the power of institution . . and consequently the power of deprival.

† **Deprivate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *dēprivāt-us*, pa. pp. of *dēprivāre*.] Deprived.

1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* i. 252 In vertuous werk, scho beand deprivate . . quill I may bruk my liue, Hir from my hart I will near deprivate.

Deprivate, *v.* *rare.* [f. med. L. *dēprivāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprivāre*: see **DEPRIVE**.] To deprive.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 257 Never . . has Man been . . deprived of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of.

Deprivation (dēprai'vān). [ad. med. L. *dēprivātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēprivāre* to **DEPRIVE**.]

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away of anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 In isopardie of loss and deprivation of his crowne and dignitee roial. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legal, and necessitated. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded . . than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. vii. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the

least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune.

b. *Const. from Obs.*

1570-1 *Act of Assembly* in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1840) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therof. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 317 Sbe . . was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament]. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authority by them.

2. *spec.* The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* 2 The occasion of your worthy deprivation and punishment. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holiushe* III. 1357 Sufficient force whereby the bull of hir majesties deprivation might be publiklie executed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, Deprivation is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or deposed from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 192 Sheldon . . seemed to apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 A sentence of deprivation . . was pronounced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 49 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation.

Deprivative (dēprai'vativ), *a.* [f. med. L. *dēprivāt-* ppl. stem + *-ive*: see next.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deprivative*, of Deprivation. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 62 1/2 A man . . entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was . . cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

Deprive (dēprai'v), *v.* Also 4-6 -prive, 5 -prove, -priff. [a. OF. *depriver* (Godef.), ad. late L. **dēprivāre* (see *dēprivātiō* in Du Cange), f. **DE**- I. 3 + *privāre* to deprive.]

1. *trans.* To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of (formerly + *from*) a possession. To deprive (a person) of (a thing) = to take it away from him.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Deprived bei our Kyng of alle be tenement of Londres of Gascoyn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1469 Pus was faudes of toy and iolite deprived [v. r. depriveit]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 24 These preletus of her prevelache they depriven. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 68 b, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal. 1548 *HALL Chron.* I. 17 Kyng Roberte . . firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignities and possessions. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 218 Henry the fit by force deprived his father from the empire. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 30 For his obstinate refusal of Conformance justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocese. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Concl. 395, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of His Company. 1781 *PAIRSTEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 72 Your uncle . . being deprived from managing your business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims.

b. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. *Obs.* Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv, He is deprieved very vertues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 45, I wyl curse him and deprive hym his kyngedome. a 1562 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 240 All is deprieved me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 352 Why was sweet and dainty Philistella deprived mine eyes? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 857 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, deprivid Thy presence. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia* III. 141 My child I . . Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

c 1395 E. E. *Allit. P.* II. 1738 De-parted is by princypaltē, deprieved how worpes, by renge raiste is be fro. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) III. 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks . . and deprieueth hein . . when he syndeth any cause. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Edward revenging his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 15 Feb. The Bp. . deprivid him for three years. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 304 Archbishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen.

absol. c 1535 B. D. LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substantiall groundes.

3. To keep (a person) out of (+ *from*) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 241 (269) Why wiltow me fro foye thus deprive? c 1550 MARLOWE *Fam.* III. 82 In being deprivid of Everlasting bliss. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxviii. 10, I am deprived of the residue of my yeeres. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Soc.* x. § 2 Subjects . . deprived from all possibility to acquire . . by their industry, necessities to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1663 GERARD *Counsel Biva.* A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick employment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxiv. 327 The mode of trial . . deprives [the subject] of all the benefits of a trial by jury. 1854 LOWELL in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

b. *absol.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. ii. 4 Should I . . permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

† O. *Const.* with two objects. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires deprivid my Company. 1671

MILTON *P. R.* III. 33 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State Sept. 1657, That so signal a prowess and fortitude may never . . be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

† 4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. *Obs.* 1542 BOONBE *Dyclary* viii. (1870) 249 Chambres the whiche be deprieved clene from the sonne and open ayre. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 42 Emmaus is a Citie, which small space Doth from royall Hierusalem deprive.

† b. To keep off, avert. *Obs. rare* -1.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive; And, could hee still have drunke his ale, He had bene still alive.

II. † 5. To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* R. 183 For . . deprieve dowie of wydoez, Man may mysse be myrre, but much is to prayse. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 63 This blisid name . . That, first of alle, our thraldom can deprive. c 1510 HARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Elij b, He soderly striketh with worde, or els knife, And . . depriveth name or life. a 1593 SHAKS. *Luercce* 186 (Globe) It is honour to deprive dishonour'd life. 1605 STOW *Annales* 1408 His head was seuered from his body by the Axe at three strookes, but the first decoll, and absolutely depriving all sense and motion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deprive*, to take away. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 An inheritance, which . . fortune or ill events have deprived from them.

Deprived (dēprai'vd), *ppl. a.* [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.* + *-ED*.] Dispossession, divested; bereft; subjected to deprivation; esp. dispossessed of a benefice.

1552 HULOET, *Deprived, abactus, detectus de gradu. priuatus.* 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Mar. No Nonjuring or deprivid Bp. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 168 Birds . . are deprived of this apparatus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move.

† **Deprivation** (dēprai'vmēt), *Obs.* [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 561 Five have died natural deaths after deprivation. 1657 G. STARKIN *Helmont's Vind.* 3 The deprivation of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 If . . by Deprivations or positive Infections he diminish our Happiness. 1793 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 48 The Deprivation of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy].

Depriver (dēprai'və), [f. as *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Pise dyffoulerys & depriuers of holy cheiche. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 11 Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 38 (T.) Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STURIV *Ecol. Mem.* III. xii. 109 These deprivers were so quick . . that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves.

Depriving (dēprai'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DEPRIVE** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of **DEPRIVE** *v.*; deprivation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Upon the depriuyng or yelding up of that dukedom. 1576 BAKEWELL *Jewell of Health* 65 b, This water . . prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisha's Lament.* (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving [i. e. our d. of him]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Aug. Against the Depriving of Bps. by the Civil Magistrate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv. The depriving it of that power.

† **Depriciation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *dēpriciāre* to war violently, to battle; f. **DE**- I. 3 + *priciāre* to fight, *pricium* a fight, battle.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Depriciation*, a battell.

Deprisonalize: see **DE**- II. 1.

Do profundis: see **DE** I. 7.

† **Deprome**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēprōmēre* to draw out, fetch away, f. **DE**- I. 2 + *prōmēre* to bring forth, produce.] *trans.* To draw out or forth; to produce.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. I. Wks. 1873 I. 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. CORN *Logic* (1657) A viij, From it, as from a spirituall Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe.

† **Deprompt**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *dēprompt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprōmēre*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1586 FERRIS *Blia. Gentrie* 56 From a wayled and covered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy.

† **Depromption**, *Obs. rare* -0. [a. of action f. L. *dēprōmēre*: see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1656 HLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depromption*, a drawing or bringing forth.

† **Deproperate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēproperāre* to make great haste, f. **DE**- I. 3 + *properāre* to make haste.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deproperate*, to make too much speed.

Hence † **Deproporation**.

1777 BAILEY, *Deproporation*, a making haste or speed.

† **Deprostrate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **DE**- I. 3 + **PROSTRATE** *a.*] Extremely prostrate; groveling.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xliii, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile.

Deprotestantize, **deprovincialize**: see **DE**- II. 1.

† **Deprove**, *v. Obs.* [Early var. of *desprove*, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE.] *trans.* To disprove, refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 8 The more presumptuous will be to fynde defaulte and to deproue . . the thynges that he vnderstandyth not.

Deptford Pink: see PINK.

Depth (depph). [In *Wyclif de pte*; not found in OE. or earlier ME.: cf. ON. *dýpt* (*dýpð*), corresp. to Goth. *diupja* depth, *f. diup*, ON. *dýp*, = OE. *deop* DEEP. But the formation might be English after *length*, etc.: cf. the similarly late *breadth*, and see -TH suffix.]

1. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also *fig.*

1303 *Gower Conf.* III. 90 Geometrie, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. 1423 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Alle these three dimensions . . that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 104 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* v. (1813) 64 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 LARONER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 98 It will be . . necessary to find the depths at given intervals . . from bank to bank. *Mod.* The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; *spec. (Mil.)* the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks.

1664 EVERLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 157 It is furnished with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Depth, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 5 Because it had no depth of erth [WYCLIF, CRANMER, *deppesse*]. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 392 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. The frequency, strength, and depth of his positions. *Mod.* The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. *fig.* Of subjects of thought: Profundity, abstruseness.

c1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* I, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Pious* II. § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to bypaths in judgement. 1613 SIA H. PINCH *Lavo* (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law. 1850 M^cCOSE *Div. Govt.* IV. II. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 208 A Man of extraordinary Depth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 392 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom . . proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 141 To sound the depth of this knauerie. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Lady's Priv.* IV. i. This cruelly exceeds The depth of tyranny. 1738 WESLEY *Po. & Hymns* (1759) cxxxvii. The Depth of sympathetic Woe! 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence, darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* III. In depth of silence, you shall confess. c1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress threw singly their depth of shadow. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* IV. 157 A splendid azure, which . . reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then . . passes into whitish blue.

6. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes contained in a concept; = COMPREHENSION 4.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways . . A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere . . A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in *pl.*; now only *poetic and rhetorical*.

1382a WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 5 The depe watris couerden hem; they descend into the depthe as a stoon. 1388 — *Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Herie 3e the Lord; dragounis, and alle depthis of watris [1382a *deppessis*]. c1400 *Prymer* 67 Depthe cleip deppe, in be vois of bi wyndowis. 1580 SIDNEY *Psalmis* xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soe. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xv. 5 The depthes have covered them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depthes profoundly calm. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 24 In the depthes of the purple sea.

† b. The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. *Obs.* 1382a WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, water of the huge depthe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 27 When he set a compass vpon the face of the depthe.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (*obs.*); *pl.* the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (*rhet.*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 Thus rode forth the all that daye, the yonge kyng of Englande, by mountaignes and deptis. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 690 Ev'n from the depthes of Hell the Damnd advance. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depthes of the large arm-chair. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 A demon from the depthes of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (of space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in *pl.* (*poet. and rhet.*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 678 The Depthes of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 Those unfathomable Depthes of Ether. 1849 LONGER. *Kavanagh* v. 32 Measureless depthes of air around. 1883 PROCTOR *Myst. Time & Space* 57 With Briarcan arms science thrust back the stars into the depthes of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in *pl.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 (MS. B) Brennyng of hote eyen to be deppe of the wounde ys most profitably. *Ibid.* 91 If pat a feste perse . . into deppe it is an imperfist cure. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 101 Some safer world, in depth of woods embred. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1820 SHELLEY *Homers Hymn to Merc.* xxxi. The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depthes of its green gleen Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Enclid* I. 311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depthes of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 CHARNAN *Al Fools* I. ii. You meet by stealth In depth of midnight. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 27 Though it were the depth of Winter. a1764 LLOYD *Poems, New-River Head*, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. *fig.* A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often in *pl.*

1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxix. I Fro depthis I criede to thee, Lord. 1540 COVERDALE *Primit. Lees.* v. Wks. 1844 1. 409 God's word is even as a two-edged sword, and entereth through to the depth. c1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. viii. Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 104 I was come to the whole depth of my tale. 1665 J. SECHER *Vulg. Prophecies* 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christened a depth and a great mystery. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* vi. 187 From the depthes of unrecorded time. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 54 Imagine that there were no such depthes of degradation.

III. 13. *Phr.* Beyond or out of one's depth: *lit.* in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking; *fig.* beyond one's understanding or capacities.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 361, I haue ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders . . in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 50 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 43 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

IV. *Comb.* depth-gauge, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; depth-wise *adv.*, in the way or direction of depth.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sideways, but depthwise.

Depthen, *v. rare.* [f. DEPTH: cf. *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *heighten*, etc.] *trans.* = DEEPEEN.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Volunshed* III. 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred, and depthened the same [haue's mouth]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6148/1 An Act for depthening . . and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Varmouth. Hence *Depthening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; *depthening-tool* (see next).

Depthing, *vbl. sb.* [f. assumed vb. *depth* = DEPTHEEN + -ING 1.] In *depthing* or *depthening-tool*: a. a countersink for deepening a hole; b. a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool [in Horology]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 81 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

Depthless (deppless), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathomless; abyssal.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 22 A sabariticke sea, a depthlesse gulfe. 1620 DEKKER *Dreams* (1860) 13 Were . . My pen of pointed adamant . . Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 132 The depthlesse ditches that blind guides lead to. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 318 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of sailing vapours. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† **Depucel**, -elle, *v.* Also 5 des-, dispuselle. [a. F. *dépuceler*, in OF. *desp.* (12th c. in Littré), f. *dé-*, *des-*:—L. *DIS-* + F. *pucelle* maiden: see PUCELLE.] *trans.* To deflower.

1440 J. SHURLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and deflowing of yong madyns. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv. How she was depucelled by a Gyante. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Evja*, Of the daughter of Iacob that was depucelled.

† **Depucelate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 depucilate. [f. F. *dépuceler*: see -ATE 3 7.] = prec.

1611 COTGRA. *Depuceler*, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1635 BROME *Spar. Garden* IV. iv. She is depucilated by your sonne. a1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. vi. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.

† **Depudicate**, *v. Obs. rare—o.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dépudicare* to debauch, f. DE- I. 6 + *pudicus* chaste.] *trans.* To violate the chastity of, deflower. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Depudorate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *pudor* shame, modesty.] *trans.* To deprive of shame, make shameless.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 193 Their Minds are . . Depudorate or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.].

Depullulation, *nonce-wd.* [noun of action f. L. DE- I. 2 + *pullulare* to sprout out, f. *pullulus* chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts.

1830-40 DE QUINCEY *Casualty Wks.* VIII. 252 It is . . by the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

Depulper (dēpʊlˈpɜː), [f. **dēpulp* vb. (in med.L. *dēpulpāre*; *dēpulpō* = *ἀποσάρκω* in L.-Gr. Gloss.) + *-ER* 1.] An apparatus for removing pulp.

1882a SPON *Encycl. Manuf.* 1839 (*Beet-sugar*) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsa**, *Obs. rare—o.* [n. of action from L. *dēpulsāre* to thrust away: see DEPULSE.] 1747 BAILEY vol. II, *Depulsation*, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† **Depulse**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsāre* to thrust away, freq. of *dēpellere*, f. DE- I. 2 + *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive, push: see DEPEL.] *trans.* To drive or thrust away, thrust down.

c1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife . . depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 535/1 Which . . not onlie thrust into heauen . . saintes of your owne making . . but also depulse downe from heauen . . Gods welbeloued seruants. 1623 COCKERAM, *Depulse*, to drive away, to thrust one often away.

† **Depulsion** (dēpʊlˈʃən), *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsio*-em, n. of action from *dēpellere* to drive away: see DEPULSE.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 94 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewksbury. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depulsive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēpuls-*, ppl. stem of *dēpellere*: see -IVE: cf. *impulsive*.] Having the quality of driving away; averting; prophylactic.

c1615 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 326 The whole-some depulsive triacle . . against this . . deadly infection.

† **Depulsor**, *Obs.* In 6 depulsor. [a. L. *dēpulsor*, agent-n. from *dēpellere*: see DEPULSE. Cf. OF. *dépulseur* (Godef.)] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1524 UDALL *Erasim. Apoph.* (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshippd vnder the name of ἀεὶφάκκος, that is, the depulsor and driuer away of all euils.

† **Depulsory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsōri-us*, f. *dēpulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPULSIVE.

1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 263 Making supplication . . unto the gods by the means of certaine depulsorie sacrifices.

† **Depulye**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 depulze, -uilzie. [ad. F. *dépouiller*, in OF. *desp.*] = DESPOIL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 80 Lȳk emetis . . Quhen thai depulze the meikle bing of queit.

Depurant (dēpiʊˈrənt, dēpiˈ-), *a. and sb. Med.* [ad. med.L. *dēpurānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpurāre* (see below).]

A. adj. Purifying; **Med.** Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body. **B. sb.** A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depurant*, purifying; cleansing. Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† **Depurate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēpurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpurāre* (see next): in F. *dépuré*.] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxv, The said depurate juice. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. of Dogn.* xi. (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature. 1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* III. II. 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate. **Depurate** (dēpiʊˈrɛt, dēpiʊˈrɛt), *v.* [ad. ppl. stem of med.L. *dēpurāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *purāre* to purify, *purus* pure. Cf. F. *dépurer* (13th c. in Hatzi), Pr. and Sp. *depurar*, It. *depurare*.]

1. *trans.* To free from impurities, purify, cleanse. 1650 VERNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. 1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. 1751 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. 1800 HOWARD *ibid.* XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid. 1881 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth . . of Corporeity. 1780 BURKE *Speech at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety . . could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become free from impurities. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 407 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence **Depurated** *ppl. a.*, **Depurating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 HOGS *New Disp.* p. 124 The depurated blood from the *vena cava*. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 179 Sulphur is also found . . but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. 1840 BARNHAM *Engol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp.* They had come under the vales's depurating hand. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys.

Depuration (depiur'at-ion). [a. F. *dépuration* (1311 c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *dépuration-em* (11. *depuracione*, Sp. *depuracion*, Pr. *depuracio*), n. of action from *dépurer* to DEPURATE.] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in *Med.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 603 (R.) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii. This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. 1789 Mrs. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The Upper Palaeozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

Depurative (depiur'ativ, depiur'ativ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. or mod.L. *dépuration-us*, f. *ppl.* stem of *dépurer*; cf. F. *dépurationif* (1792 in Hatzf.).]

A. adj. Having the quality of cleansing from impurities. **B. sb.** A purifying agent or medicine. *Depurative disease*, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease.

1684 tr. *Foulet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 127 The depurative properties ascribed . . to *Viola canina*. 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 Sarsaparilla . . as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood.

Depurator (depiur'at-ōr). [agent-n. f. DEPURATE *v.* on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses; *spec.* see quot. 1874.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 139 Similar to what devolves upon the larvae of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators. 1858 SUMMONS, *Depurator*, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depurator*, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. The *depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1807. 1885 *Allen & Neurol.* Oct. 540 The remedies indicated . . are chiefly depurators and nutrients.

Depuratory (depiur'at-ōrī), *a.* (sb.) [mod. f. *ppl.* stem of *dépurer*; see -ORY.]

A. adj. = DEPURATIVE *a.*; formerly *spec.* 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Fever. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3 (1734) 233 Nervous Fevers, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 A water-vascular or depuratory system.

B. sb. = DEPURATIVE *sb.*

† **Depure**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *dépurer* or med.L. *dépurare*; see DEPURATE.] *trans.* To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (*lit.* and *fig.*); = DEPURATE *v.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2768 Send . . Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 246 My soule depurid from vice. 1599 NASHES *Lenten Stuffs* Ep. Ded. He sends for the barber to depure, decurate, and sponge him. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Ingredients . . [which] depure the Blood.

Hence **Depured**, **Depuring** *ppl. adjs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* vi. 74 And lyke crystal depured was Eury wyndowe. 1508 DUNBAR *Gohlyn Targe* i. With cleir depurit beims christalyne. 1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Man-kynde* 133 Confyte them with clarified and depurid hunny. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. i. 35 b. Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the most depured and perfecte manner. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxix. 417 Spirit of Night. . . Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes unflim.

† **Depurgatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* °. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dépurgare* to clean out; see -ORY.] Having the quality of purging or cleansing.

1611 COTGR., *Depurgatoire*, depurgatorie; purging.

† **Depurge**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dépurgare*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To purge or cleanse from impurity.

1657 in *Physical Diet.*

Depurit, *Sc. f.* DEPURED *ppl. a.*

Depuration, had form for DEPURATION.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Depurse**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE; cf. *deurse*, *disurse*.] = DISBURSE.

a 1648 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1814) V. 479 (Jam.). With power . . to borrow, vptak, and leave moneys . . and to give . . directions for depursing thairfor. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 Halfe of the expenses depursed in legal pursue. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr. Blair did most willingly depurse. 1733 P. LANDSAV *Interest* Scot. 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.

Hence **Depursement** = DISBURSEMENT.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 158 Write up your depursements . . and keep the account of what ye give ont. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) VI. 16 Necessary depursements bestowed be him. 1774 *Petit.* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 303 To . . expend the hall necessary depursement.

Deputable (depiut'ābl, depiut'ā), *a.* [f. DEPUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

1622 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God. *Ibid.* 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service. 1841 CARLYLE *Baillie Misc.* (1888) VI. 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhere.

† **Deputary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DEPUTE *v.* + -ARY.] Acting as a deputy; deputed.

1581 J. BELL *Hadron's Answ. Osor.* 391 b. His [the Pope's] Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Commisarys.

† **Deputate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dépūtāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *dépūtare* to DEPUTE.] (*pple.* and *adj.*) Deputed; appointed, assigned.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 32 Holy place, whiche deputat ys only to dyuynne vse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 181 Rhannusia, quhill [mispr. quhill] was Inge deputate.

Deputation (depiut'at-ion), *sb.* [f. L. type

**dépūtation-em*, n. of action from *dépūtare* to DEPUTE; cf. F. *dépuration* (16th c. in Littré), It. *deputazione* (deputazione, Florio 1598).] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

† 1. *gen.* Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWE *Conf.* III. 178 He shall . . Ordeigne his deputation Of suche juges, as ben lerned. c 1449 PROCK *Ref.* II. xii. 220 The deputacioun and the assignyng bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned forto represente the bodi of Crist. 1509-10 *Act. Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The Chaunceller . . [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignement of . . Persones . . that they shall take and receyve the said Toule and Custome. 1640 Bp. HALL *Epic.* II. xli. 207 One Bartolomeus the Bishop of the Hereticks . . taking upon him the Deputacion of that Anti-pope, yielded unto him a wicked and abominable reverence. a 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* (1857) 32 It seems they did not like a king by depuration but desired one by succession. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Usurped Powers* 68 None can take it in hand but by depuration from him.

2. *spec.* Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Any person . . to whome any depuration shalbe made by commission. 1552 HULOT, *Deputation, substitutio, substitutio, surrogatio.* 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 7 Ynto all these . . the law hath . . given leave, while themselves bear weightier burthenes, to supply inferior by depuration. 1608 NORRIS *Treat. Ser. Subjects* 280 That We feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Depuration. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 44 The king . . grants this depuration to a person regularly bred to the law. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edm.* I. Pref. 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of depuration was common in Eyre.

† b. A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. *Obs.*

1628 DIRAY *Voy. Médit.* (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a depuration of being my Vice-admiral. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2668/4 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Depuration. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I. 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's depuration.

† 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. *Obs.*

(The depuration was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. v. The squire declared . . he would give the game-keeper his depuration the next morning. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* III. (D). He . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the depuration, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Apr. Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'depurations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'depuration' as a gamekeeper.

4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)

1731 LEONARD *Sethos* II. ix. 344 They propos'd to send n depuration of four senators. 1888 D. ISRAELI *Chas.* I. I. vi. 186 A depuration of the Houses waited on the King. 1879 McARTHUR *Owen Times* II. xxii. 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence **Deputation**, **Deputatize** *v.*, to visit with a depuration; **Deputational** *a.*, of or belonging to a depuration; **Deputationalist**, one who belongs to or supports a depuration.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputations. 1888 *Balance Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp. Soc.*, Travelling and Deputational Expenses. 1888 *Lanc. Evening Post* 3 Feb. 3/4 The Prime Minister has been deputatized by some of the most expert among our sociologists. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 12 Jan. 4 The Unionists . . last week 'deputatized' Mr. Goschen.

Deputative (depiut'ativ), *a.* [f. L. *dépūtātiv*, *ppl.* stem of *dépūtare* to DEPUTE + -IV-]. Characterized by depuration or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 362 A Parliament . . begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby. 1646 LILBURN *Game Scotch & Eng.* 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented . . and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. a 1653 GOWE *Comm. Heb.* II. 5 If authority be yielded unto Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to . . work which is enjoined by them.

Hence **Deputatively** *adv.*, by way of depuration.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 472 To pray Tithes to Christ . . by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially himself. 1818 G. S. FARRER *Hor. Mos.* II. 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

Deputator (depiut'at-ōr), *rare.* [agent-n. from L. *dépūtare* to DEPUTE.]

1. One who deputes another to act for him.

1666 LOCKE *Laws of Carolina* § 56 All such deputations . . shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 84 The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.

2. A member of a depuration. (*nonce-use.*)

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 181/1 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart . . and other 'deputators'.

Depute (depiut), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Now only *Sc.* Also 5-6 *deputte*, 6-7 *deput*; see also DEPUTE. [Found as *pa. ppl.* before the appearance of any other part of DEPUTE *v.*; app. repr. OF. *depute* (mod. F. *dépūt*) *pa. ppl.*, the final *e* having become mute, as in *assign*, *avow*, etc. After the verb came into use, *depute*, *deput*, continued to be used as its *pa. ppl.*, and even as its *pa. t.* (*esp.* in *Sc.*, where perhaps it was viewed as short for *deputit*, *deputed*). Only *Sc.* since the 17th c.]

† **A.** as *pa. ppl.* Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned; see DEPUTE *v.*

1381 WYCLIF *Rom. Prol.* 299 The apostil . . shewith . . al . . to be depute to the grace of God. 1413 *Piger. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24 Grace, queene and heavenly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne kyng eterne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS) Thei . . hadde l-putte sheldes in a certeyne place depute before. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespas. 1623 CAMDEN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 126 Some such as were depuit for mee in this yerres Visitation.

B. sb. One deputed; = DEPUTY. (Now only *Sc.*)

1405, 1490 [see DEPUTY I. b. 2]. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 72 The seyd Chauseler, hys Deputt's, and Scolers. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1822) 15 The conservator or hys depuit being present. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 1 Melancholie, grit depuit of Dispair. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Lord John xxiv. 'Twas no depuite's task your guest to ask. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depuite.

C. In comb. (*Sc.*)

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 56 Ressait by the Commissar depuite, the rentales of the pretendit bischopes' rentes. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace of Kingd.* (Scot.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 168/1 To nominate Sheriff-Deputis, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of the shire of Argyll. 1869 *Fall Mall G.* 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General . . Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes.

Depute (depiut), *v.* [a. F. *députer* (1328 in Hatzf.). ad. L. *dépūtare* to consider as, destine, allot, f. DE- I. 2 + *putare* to think, count, consider, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 361 And als he depute hys Counsaile The erle of Fyfe mast pycuale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89 b/1 Thys chylde was taken pryncer and deputed to serue the kynge. 1489 = *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dygnyte Imperyal. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Præam.* The Kyng . . hath deputed and ordeyned in the said Citie . . divers officers and ministres. a 1533 Ld. BERNES *Gold. Bk. M. Avred.* (1546) I ij. He deputed two howers for the matters of Agric. 1631 GOWE *God's Arrons* III. Ep. Ded. 4 Faithful . . in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 129 Westminster . . was . . from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.

† 2. To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. *Obs.*

1382 [see DEPUTE *ppl. a.*] 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. a 1592 II. SMITH *Serm. Phil.* I. 23 The Apostle . . doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† 3. To consign, deliver over. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 44 Letto nat me be deputed to euerlastyng flammys. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XL xix. But some . . seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shippe, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playre. 1483 = *Gold. Leg.* 264/1 This blessed saint . . was deputed unto an hard and strayte pryncion.

4. To assign (a charge); now, *spec.* to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 Pream., The Kyngis Grace.. deputed to hym than and sithen offices of charge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Spiritual talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1727 *Dr. For Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Berkeley* 1. iv. 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. *spec.* To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf.

[1494 *Fabyan Chron.* iv. lxxiii. 42 Caraculus.. was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 513/1, I muste nedes departe, but I wyll depute some bodye in my romme. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 The Justice and Justices.. shall make assigne depute and appointe as many depute or deputies.. as.. shalbe thought convenient.] 1552 *Huloet*, Depute.. *surrogo, delego.* 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 226 To depute Cassio in Othello's place. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II.* lxxviii, The vice President and others Fellows.. being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburgh. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike* iv. 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 172 They were elected.. by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

† b. *absol.* To send a deputation. *Obs. rare.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

† 6. (See quot., and cf. DEPUTATION 3.) *Obs.*

1832 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. (1880) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence Deputed *ppl. a.* Deputing *vbl. sb.*; also Deputer, one that deputed.

1548 *Gest Fr. Masse* 13, There is no sacrament which hath not.. bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Judges Robe. a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 369 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 *G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 41 Wee have sometimes *Tutores Dativi*, or deputed Guardians amongst us. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 258 Already is begun the grand assize. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 *Pate of Sedley* II. 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

† Deputery, deputrie. *Obs. Sc.* [DEPUTE *sb.* + -RY.] The office of a depute, deputyship.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

Deputize (de'pi'taiz), *v.* [f. DEPUTE *sb.* or DEPUTY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio) Pref., *Deputize*, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1811 *Port Folio* Jan. (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1828 *WENSTER Deputize*, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon* xix. 248 Those who were deputized.. did their master's work faithfully.

2. *intr.* To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. *colloq.*

1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 *Musical Times* 1 May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see DEPUTERY, *Obs.*

Deputy (de'pi'ti), *sb.* Forms. 5 depute, depute, *Sc.* depwte, 6 deputye, 6-7 deputie, 7-deputy. [a. *F. député*, subst. use of *pa. pp.* of *députer* to DEPUTE. Originally spelt *depute*; in one form of which the final *e* became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in CITY, etc., it passed through -ee, -ie to -y. (Cf. † assigne, assign, assignee.) The M.E. examples of *depute* are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE *sb.* See also the corrupted forms DEBITE, DEBITY.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, *esp.* to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Bretayne. 1511 *HEN. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 170 That.. ye.. paye unto them, or to their depute in their names, the summes aforesaid. 1624 *Ln. KENSINGTON ibid.* Ser. i. 111. 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his depute. But a depute, answerd I, that represents his person. 1660 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof.. got a deputy to do it. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. vi. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Is.* I. 111. 338 The.. university of Padua.. besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors.

Fig. 1717 *L. HOWEL Desiderius* 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1873 *MAD. D'ARLEY Diary* 19 Jan. I found her.. not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy.

b. *Law.* A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (*general deputy*), or some special function of it (*special deputy*), but having no interest in the office.

1405 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1602 *FULBECKE and Pt. Parali.* 46 There is great difference betwixt a baillie, & a depute. 1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a depute such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County.. shall.. name.. a sufficient Deputy, who shall.. have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc.].

c. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* V. 1. 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 *TRIAL-WALL Greece* IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. *Phr. By deputy*: by another person in one's stead, by proxy.

1625 *BACON Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II.* Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

2. Special applications.

† a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland). c 1490 in *Gairdner Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lieutenant of this your land of Ireland. 1568 *Blaize* (Bishops') 1 *Kings xxii.* 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the depute was king. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 260 You sent me Depute for Ireland. 1666 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iv. (1863) I. 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C v j b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd.. presented a petition. 1837 *Munic. Corp. Inq. Commission*, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common-Councilman of the Ward. 1894 *P. O. London Directory*, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quotes.)

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 22 *Deputies*, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies.. test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question [a common lodging-house].

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly. *Chamber of Deputies*: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes.. at Lisbon. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 381 William.. meant.. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. ii. 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated *representatives*. They were anciently called *committee-men*. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi, Deputy Thuriot, be who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of..; vice-...

1548 *HALL Chron.* 211 b, Either chief Captain of Caleis or els depute Captain. 1624 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 243 The poor you shall always have with you, as my deputy-receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not have always. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love.. he loved us not by a vicar. 1605 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 3099/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 *WELLINGTON in Garw. Desp.* III. 659 To appoint Captain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 *MACAULAY Ess., Mad. D'Arley*, Singing women.. escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. vii. 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 *Rt. Hon. A.V. FEE in Times* 2 Feb. 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Deputy, *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 1126 *Frail Aaron*, Deput'd During his [Moses'] absence, all the Flock to guide. 1867 *Quiver* 186 Thrush, Linnet, blackbird.. deputed the lark with praise to heaven.

Deputyship. [f. DEPUTY *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwick.. being.. depute for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did.. obtaine manie castels in his deputyship. 1624 *Capt. J. SMITH Virginia* v. 190 They would not be governesse when his Deputyship was expired. 1765 *COWPER Let. to G. Hill* 8 Nov., I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship. 1881 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Harry Jocelyn* II. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputyship of his clerk.

† Dequantitate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE-II. 1 + L. *quantitat-em* quantity; see -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To diminish the quantity or amount of.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 This we affirm of pure gold, for that which is currant.. by reason of its alloy.. is actually dequantitated by fire. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossog.*

† Dequass, dequace, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *dequasser*, *decaquer* to break down, crush, f. DE-I. 1 + *quasser*, *casser* to break: see CASS, QUASH, DECASS.] *trans.* To break down, crush.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts.

De quot, dequoy, *obs.* forms of DECOY *sb.* 2

Der, *obs.* form of DARE *v.*, DEAR, DEER.

Deracinate (dē'rā'sinēt), *v.* [f. *F. déraciner* (in OF. *des-*), f. *dér-*, *des-*, L. *DIS-* + *racine* root; see -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate. *lit. and fig.* 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 47 The Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauvagey. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 99. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories.. [were] able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine. 1788 *Lord. Mag.* 477 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asseverations. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 80 Disembowelling mountains and deracinating pines!

b. *transf.* 1843 *E. JONES Poems, Sens. & Event* 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth.

Hence Deracination, eradication, extirpation.

c 1800 *tr. Somini's Trav.* I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination.

† Dera'de, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dērad-ere* to scrape or shave off, f. DE-I. 2 + *rad-ere* to shave.] *trans.* To scrape off or away.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off maritimus ships. *Ibid.* 658 Quinces.. must be.. not brayed, but deraded.

† Deradiate (dē'rā'di'et), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 2 + L. *radiāre*, *radiāl-* to emit rays, f. *radius* ray.] *intr.* To radiate forth.

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth.

Hence † Deradiation, radiation from a point.

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Prol. 13 The Starrs transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Actinobolism*, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Deraid, *obs.* spelling of DERAY.

† Deraign, *sb. Obs.* In 4-5 *dereyne*, 5 *dorenze*, -rayn, 6 *dereone*. [a. OF. *des-*, *der-*, *deraisne*, -resne, -raigne, regne, -rene, f. *desraissnier* to DERAIGN. In Laws of William I. latinized as *disraissnia*.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, *esp.* by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

1292 *BRITTON* v. xii. § 2 Ces plays sont comensables et pleables sicut en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne [transl. These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by dereyne.] c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7353 This dereyne, by the barouns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regions. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 324 On sarisenis thre dorenzeis did he; And [in-till] ilk dorenze of thai He vencent sarisenis twa. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ix. iv, Turnus then was slayn: Eneas did that dede and that deraign With mighty strokes. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2313 I have o frend haith o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knyght tharto. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* xii. vi. 15 Suffir me perform my derene by and by. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Deraign*, signifeth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that be bath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH, etc.

Deraign, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3 *dereenne*, 3-4 *dereyne*, 4 *dorenze*, -eine, 4-6 *dereayne*, -aine, 5 *dereyne*, *darreyn*, *darayne*, 5-6 *darreayne*, -rayne, 5-7 *darreine*, 6 *dereone*, *darreoin*, -raine, -reigne, 6-7 *dereigne*, *derraine*, *darraigne*, 7 *darryne*, *dereaigne*, 7-8 *darrain*, 7- *deraign*. [a. OF. *deraisnier*, *resnier*, *rainier*, *reiner*, *regner*, *desr-*, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (see DE-I. 6) + *raisnier* to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend:—late L. type **rationāre*, f. *ration-em* reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.: cf. the med. L.

forms *dē-, dī-, dīratiōnāre* in Du Cange; *disraiss-nire, disraissniere*, were latinized from OF. Cf. also ANRAIGN (OF. *avainier*).]

1. *trans. Law.* To prove, justify, vindicate; *esp.* to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc.), of another, asserting an opposing claim.

[1292] BRITTON i. xliii. § 11 Si felonie, adunc doune le defendour gage n sey defendre, et le apellour gage pur la cause desreyner [transl. If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellant security to prove the cause.] c 1345 *Coer de L.* 708 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, In wyldye field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340-70 *Alisaunde* 124 To lache hym as Lorde be lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedes of armes. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 746 In-to playn fyghting, the suld press till derayne 3our richt. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13084 There was no buerne with bat bold the battell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1530 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 Eury of the saide joint tenantes . . maie haue aide of the other . . to the intent to deraigne the warrantie paramount. 1688 *Coke On Litt.* 6 a. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) i. 333 You bestow much Pains to prove . . that the King is not above the Law . . And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty.

2. *trans.* To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, *esp.* by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu swete ihesu . . þu me derennedes wið like, and makedes of me wreche þi leofmon and spuse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward, Scotland to derayne, With werre & battail hard. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 751 Thou art a worthy knyght And wilnest to darreine [v. r. derreine, darreyn, darreine, derayne] hire by bataille. 1893 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Souldiers* 12 Richard de Middleton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12629 3yf þou sette chairege þer-ynne, þowow bataille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 241 Pe cause schulde be derreynt by dent of swerd. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochar* vi. xlii. (1554) 59 b, God and trouth was atwene them twene Egall iudge their quarrel to darayne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 89 (1876) 53 After they have deraigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of the countant what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 *DAWSON Domesday Bk.* 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

† 4. To deraign battle (combat, etc.): a. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. Obs.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 265 3if he misste for þat hatail to derayne profery hym forþ to fyte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 773 Two harneys . . suffisaunt and mete to darreine The bataille in the feeld bitwix hem twene. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 4 Henry of Lancaster Duke of Herford Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolkke Defendante have . . been redy to darraine the battell like two valiant knyghtes & hardy champions. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 309 To understand the order of the derayning, gaging and ioyning of those batailles, or single combates. 1600 *TATE in Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 7 Combats personal that are derained for causes capital.

† b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. Obs.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had heard the ambassadour . . he was afeard to darraigne bataille. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 47 The Kyng of Engelande . . chose a place mete and convenient for the two armies to darraigne bataille. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 26 Three valiant knyghts to see . . to darraigne A triple warre with triple ennites. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 72 Darraigne your battell, for they are at hand. 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (1769) 125 Then darrainging a kind of battell (but without arms) the Casarians got the overhand. 1608 *Heywood Sallust's Ingueth.* (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a bataille. 1664 *VIT-VAIN Epit. Ess.* i. 54 The . . Kings . . darraind battle with 4 Fortenres. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx. 8 [imitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darraine.

† c. To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) Obs.

1591 *SYLVESTER Fery* 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troops with order, speed and art. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ix. 4 He gan advise how best he mote darraigne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 50 The lesser pigmeis . . thought it meete to . . elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to bataille. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Bartas* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] derain'd. 1777 J. ASGILL *Metam. Man* 45 God admitteth Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

† *Deraign*, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne, 7 dereign. [a. OF. *desreigner*, variant of *desrengier*, mod.F. *déranger* to put out of ranks, DERANGE.]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange. 1500-20 *DUNBAR New Cunis Aige* 56 Before no wicht I did compleme, So did her denger me derene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 506/a, I darrayne (Lydgat), I chaunge or alter a thing from one purpose to another. *Je transme.* This word is nat yet admittid in our comen speche. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Deraigne* . . to disorder or turn out of Course.

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2. *passive.* To be discharged from (religious) orders: see DERAINMENT 2.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, He that is professed monk etc. shalbe a monk, and as a monk shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee derained by the lawe of holye church [Fr. *Sinon qui il soit deraigne y la ley de sainte eglise*]. 1601 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parali.* 11 If in ancient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuite, this was a voyd graunt, though he had bene after deraigned, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1688 [see DERAINMENT 2]. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 39 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not . . subject to Visitation.

b. *transf.* 1778 *Love Feast* 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign'd.

Deraignment 1. *Hist.* [a. OF. *desraissnement*, *derainement*, f. *desraissnier*: see DERAIN v. 1 and -MENT.] The act of deraining; = DERAIN sb. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Deraignement*, a deraining or proving. 1865 *Nichols Britton* II. 292 These places shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [aFr. *disreigne*].

† *Deraignment* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desrenement*, f. *desreigner*: see DERAIN v. 2 and -MENT.] Discharge from a religious order.

1530 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The same religious persons, and every of them shall be made able . . to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions . . after the time of their seuerall deraignments, or departing out of their religion. 1688 *Coke On Litt.* 136 b, *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolle's Abridgement* 4 Profession, *Deraignment*, and the several Appendices relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Year Books.

Derail (*dérail*), v. [ad. mod.F. *dérailer* (in *Bescherelle's Fr. Dict.* 1845, adm. by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. *dé-* (= *DE-* II. 2) + *rail* RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. *intr.* To run off or leave the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 *foot-note*, *Derailement*—I have adopted this word from the French . . the verb to *derail* or to be *derailed* may be used in a corresponding sense. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Derail*, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1883 A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/a It [the locomotive] had 'derailed'. 1883 in *CASSELL* [the only sense given: characterized as *American*].

2. *trans.* To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails; to throw off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. *Ibid.* The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3416. 1 [They] stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 34 Having their engines derailed. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

Hence *Derailed* ppl. a., *Derailling* vbl. sb.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailling of the carriages. 1891 *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down . . by the derailed carriages.

Derailement (*dérail'mēnt*). [ad. mod.F. *déraillement* (cited by *Bescherelle* 1845, from F. Tournoux 1841), f. *dérailer*: see prec. Introduced from French c 1850: at first chiefly used in U.S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 In most cases of *derailment*, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [Foot-note], I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect . . for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By *derailment* is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Derailement*, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1880 *Times* 20 Jan. (*Swiss Railways*). The number of accidents . . was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailements, 55 as collisions. 1880 *St. James's Gas.* 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailement.

† *Deraîn*, v. Obs. rare. [f. *DE-* I. + *RAIN* v.] *intr.* To rain down, fall as rain.

c 1563 *CAVENISH Metr. Visions, Ld. Seymour, in Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from his face derayn.

Deraîn (e, variants of DERAIN v. Obs.

Derange (*dérā'ndz*), v. [(18th c.) a. mod.F. *déranger*, in *Colgr.* (1611) *déranger* 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. *desrengier*, f. *des-*, *dé-*, L. *dis-* + *reng*, *reng*, mod.F. *rang* RANK, order. Not in Johnson; considered by him as French:—

'It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a French word, by reading, —and the wide arch Of *derang'd* empire fall'—*Ant. & Cl.* i. i. which, if *derang'd* were an English word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *rang'd*'. *Shaks.* 1765 VII. 107.]

1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 *CRAUFORD in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 111 The approach of an army would . . probably derange a French word, by reading, —and the wide arch Of *derang'd* empire fall'—*Ant. & Cl.* i. i. which, if *derang'd* were an English word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *rang'd*'. *Shaks.* 1765 VII. 107.]

2. *trans.* To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much.

† b. 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Webster 1818). Obs.

1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* I. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* vii. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way. 1789 *MILLS in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 89 The hill Knock Kenestie is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore. 1861 *Sia II. Haeoia Psychol.* Ing. II. il. 39 Habits . . which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 273, I ventured to derange your leisure. 188a *STAVENSON New Arab. Nis.* 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Hence *Deranging* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1795 *femina* II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

Derangeable (*dérā'ndzābl*), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to derangement.

1843 *SYD. SMITH Lett.* [D.], The real impediment . . is that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

Deranged (*dérā'ndz*), ppl. a. [f. DERANGE v.]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* I. 246 Measures . . to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 125 The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2. Disordered in mind; insane.

c 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 319 When I came to mention . . they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xii. 140 The few persons whom he met . . thought him furious or deranged. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

Derangement (*dérā'ndzment*). [a. mod.F. *dérangement* (1671 in *Hatzf.*), f. *déranger*: see DERANGE and -MENT.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 i. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 *STOCKER Handb. Brit. India* 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1737 *BERKELEY Querist* § 457 Whether this folly may not produce . . an entire derangement of domestic life. . . a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 *CHESTERB. Lett.* cxcxviii. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and derangement. 1805 W. SANDERS *Min. Waters* 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 *FOUQUE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade . . was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 *Act* 39-40 *Geo. III.* c. 94 § 3 (Jod.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1811 G. D. COLLINSON *Law conc. Idiots* I. i. iv. (Jod.), Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 *MAUDSLAY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

† *Deraision*. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action from L. *dérādere* to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off. 1684 *tr. Boult's Merc. Compil.* iii. 79 The deraision made at the foresaid time is sufficient.

Deray (*dérā'*), sb. arch. Also 4 derai, 4-5 derray(e, dray, 5 derei; β. 4-5 deray(e). See also DISRAY. [a. OF. *desrei*, *desrai*, later *desroi*, *derai*, *deroi*, f. tonic stem of *desreer*: see DERAY v., also ANRAY v., DISARRAY.]

† I. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion. To make deray: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. Obs. (or arch.).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1177 He tok Alisaundre this deray. For to amende gef he may. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gret deray. c 1420 *Antour of Arth.* xl. Querto draues thou so dreighe, and mace auche deray? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. x. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This hait fury of slauhtyr, and fell afayr.

β. a 1330 *Fragm. Alexander*, in *Routland & V.* (1836) p. xxiii, Ther men might reute the y-sen Michel desray, muchel gredeing. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 239 Whereof they maad grete noyse and desraye.

† b. Impetuousity; display of vigour or prowess.

1300 *K. Alis.* 2721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of gret deray. Agneys him he gynnyth to ride. 1325 *Coer de L.* 502 The aunterous with gret deray So hard to our knyght he droff, Hys schelde in two pees roff.

c. Disarray, confusion. modern archaism.

1831 *Hogg in Fraser's Mag.* IV. 425 Whose beauty, form, and manners black, Have wrought deray through all the land. 1850 *Blackie Eschylus* II. 196 Him struck dismay In wild deray. 1872 — *Lays Highl.* 82 They rove the vest, and in deray They flung her on the floor.

† 2. Disorderly action towards any one; violence, injury, insolent ill-treatment. To do or make deray to: to do violence to; to disturb, molest. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2346 (Cott.) If þai suld for þaa feluns pni, I was gain godd and gret derai. 1340 *Ibid.* 15568 (Trin.) Þou sal se hem sitt to nyrt do me gret deray. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xv. 438 Lordyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray That dowglass makis vs ilk day. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 121 Peter I have prayd for the So that thou schall not drede his dray. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4336 Who hath done be þys deraye. 1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xii. xix, Achylles was full of deraye and inyguite, and drew the body of Hector by grette woodenes. 1450 *Freiris of Berwik* 536 In thy depaunting se thou mak no deray Vnto no wicht, but frely pass thy way.

3. Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase dancing and deray. arch.

1500-80 *Dunbar Poems* lxxviii. 14 For dia, nor dancing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. xi. heading, Off the bancat, and of the gret deray, And how Cupide inflames the lady gay. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. i, Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dancin nor deray. 1807 *J. Stagg Poems* 65 W! lowpin, dancin' and deray. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* Let. xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. II. xii, So have we seen fond weddings .. celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun.

¶ 4. error. for ARRAY.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) To be in their best deray ilk persone.

† Deray (dā'ri), v. Obs. Also dray. [a. OF. *desreier*, -reier, -rayer, later *desroier*, *derroyer*, *de-rayer* = Fr. *desreier*, It. *disredare* = Rom. type **des-rēdare*, f. L. *dis-* + *rēdare*, f. **rēdo* preparation, order: see ARRAY. (The atonic stem in OF. was *desre-*, the tonic *desrei-*, -rai-, -roi-, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic forms.)] refl. and intr. To act or behave in a disorderly manner; to rage.

1340-70 *Alisannder* 883 Nectanahus .. graithes him sone Deraide as a dragoun dreduful in fight. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1210 Pus despitously þe duk dryed him panne. *Ibid.* 2061 He deraide him as a deuel.

¶ Used for DERAIGN v. 1 [Confusion of *derayne* with infin. *deraye(n)*.]

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin ober a knitt, & he schal anoper finde, þat schal deray[ne] his riht kinde. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5456 Wylt thou graunt with spere and scheeld Deraye the ryght in the feeble.

Derayn e, variants of DERAIGN v. Obs.

Derb, a. rare. a. *nonce-rod*. [a. Ger. *derb* compact, solid, rough.] Rough, uncrystallized, massive. 1825 *Coleridge Aids Refl.* 329 If, I oppose transparent crystallized Alumen to opaque derb (uncrystallized) Alumen.

Derby (dā'ri, dā'ri). The name of a town (in OE. named by the Northmen *Dēoraby*, *Dēorby*) and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire or county. See also DARBY. Hence

1. Proper name of the most noted annual horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual date being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club).

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xxxix. (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 *Disraeli in Harper's Mag.* Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is.' 'Ves I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf.' 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 161, I had been to the Derby.

b. Hence attrib. and in comb., as Derby day, the day on which the 'Derby' is run; Derby dog, the proverbial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence allusively, something sure to turn up or come in the way.

1862 *Times* 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer mélange of high and low. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is thronged with them. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner.

c. transf. Of similar important races in other countries, as *The French Derby*.

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 584/2 The winner of the French Derby. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe Derby' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmenkollen near Christiania.

2. Short for Derby hat: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. U.S.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 14/1 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket... the derby tipped on one side. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 11/2 Low felt hats—Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U.S.]—were universal.

3. Plastering. = DABBY 5.

1823-42 [see DARBY 5]. 1876 W. Papworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 504 He is furnished with .. a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime and hair.

4. Derby neck = DERBYSHIRE neck.

1769 T. Prosser (title), An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck. 1771 *Barrett's Journ. Lond.* to Genoa II. 148 Gavays mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (dā'ri-, dā'ri-). [In OE. *Dēorby-schir*, *Dēorbi-schir*: see prec.] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence

1. Derbyshire neck: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county.

1802 *Beddoes Hygeia* vi. 67 The water of melted snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck. 1836 *Sir G. Head Home Tour* 117 The malady .. called the 'Derbyshire neck'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

2. Derbyshire spar, † drop: fluor-spar.

1772 *Gilpin Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 217 It .. is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium).

Derche, obs. form of DIRGE.

† Der-doing, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. A pseudo-archaism of Spenser, app. from *dare-do* taken as a compound verb, with ppl. in -ING (cf. *DEBRING-DO*) taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

Dere-doing as a legitimate combination would mean 'harm-doing, mischief-working'.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing armes And honours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy bounteous baytes .. to attend.

† Dere, v. Obs. Forms: 3-6 dere, 4-5 der, 5 (darr), deire, derre, deerre, 5-6 deere, 5-7 Sc. deir, 6 deare, 7 dial. dare. [f. DERE v.: perhaps a continuation of OE. *daru* (whence ME. *darr*) with the vowel assimilated to the vb.: cf. MDu. *dere*, in Kilian *dere*, *deyre* 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, esp. in phr. to do (a person) dere.

13250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3214 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he ðhote to don dere. 1330 R. Baunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8904 Now may þe lightly here be stoned to schip wyputen dere. 14. *Grene Knt.* 401 in *Sir Gawayne* (Bannatyne Club) App. 237 If it be poynt of any war, There shall noe man doe you noe darr. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Wylle ye do any dere to my chyld and me? 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 192, I shall the socor in every dere. 1570 *Pride & Loue* (1841) 13 Many a vice .. Which do, and have done this land mickle deere. 1603 *Philotts* lxviii, þow mon first to me sweir, That 3e to me sall do na dere. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 13 *Dare*, harm or pain .. It does me no dare, i. e. no harm.

† Dere, v. Obs. Forms: 1 derian, 2-4 derie (n, 4 deri, derye), 2-3 deren, 3-6 dere, 4-5 der, (4-7 deere, 5 deire, dayre, 5-6 deyre, 6 deare (e, Sc. deir, 6-7 dare). [OE. *derian*, *derigan* = OFris. *dera*, OS. *derian*, MDu. *dēren* (daren), Du. *deren*, OHG. *terjan*, *teren*, MHG. *tern*: = WGer. **darjan*, f. WGer. **dara* str. fem., OHG. *tara*, OE. *daru*, hurt, harm, injury, damage.]

1. trans. To hurt, harm, injure.

In OE. intrans. with dative, 'to do harm to'. 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 þæt him ða stormas derian ne mahan. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne þet eou scal derien nouder here ne hunger. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Flesliche lustes be deriēd ure sowle. 12300 *Havelok* 574 Leoun or wlf .. Or oper best, þat wolde him dere. 1380 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wytnesse þow noon beere þy neyȝbore wyttynly to dere. 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 164 He gert him suer Fra that day fure he suld him neuir dere. 1510 *Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, Who is without trespass, what can him hurt or dere. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* ii. (1878) 8 Great charge so long did dare me. 1611 *CNAEM Had* xl. 406 The wound did dare him sore. 1613 T. Potts *Disc. Witches* (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall never dere thee.

b. absol. To do harm, 'hurt'.

a 1100 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1032 Gehwar hit [þat wildeȝyr] de- rode eac on manegum stowum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10014 (Cott.) Þat nathing mai cum in þat ders. 1386 *Chaucer Sqr's T.* 232 And of Achilles for his quiente spere, For he coupe wit it bope hele and dere. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1293 Rfor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

2. To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode.

1340 *Cursor M.* 7377 (Trin.) To be king not wol him dere. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) iii. 9 Stagez .. ilk an abouen oper, to see þe iustynge, so þat name schall dere oper, ne lett oper to see. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge At doris vpon dayes, that dayes me full sore. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 106 That deryd hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye .. he was so angry in his herte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. *Suffolk* x, When we [envoys] shewed wherein ecche other deryd, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered. 1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 64 *It daries me*, it pains or grieves me.

Hence *Derring vbl. sb.*; *Derring* (*derend*, *de-rynde*) ppl. a., doing harm, hurtful.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Þer byþe leazinges helinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriynde. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11003 Dyng hom to dethe for deryng of other. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 *Derynge* or noyngne, *nocumentum*, *grauamen*.

Dere, obs. form of DARE v. 2, DEAR, DEER.

Derect, obs. var. of DIRECT.

† De'reful, a. Obs. [f. DERE sb. + -FUL.]

Full of grief, sorrowful.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Thane drawes he to Dorsett .. Dereluf dreslesse with drowpande teris.

Dereign(e), dereine, var. DEBAIGN v. Obs.

Derelict (der'likt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *derelict-us*, pa. pple. of *derelinquere* to forsake wholly, abandon, f. DE- I. 3 + *relinquere* to leave, forsake.] A. adj.

1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; esp. of a vessel abandoned at sea; transf. said of land left dry by the recession of the sea.

1649 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* I. i. 10 The affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers. 1700 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 640 A trial before the barons of the exchequer .. about derelict lands left by the sea in Yorkshire. 1848 *Hallam Mid. Ages* I. Notes iii. (1855) I. 106 Gaul, like Britain .. had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant. 1888 *Times* 21 Aug. 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt .. was seized by Italy as a *res nullius*.

fig. 1774 *Burke Amer. Tax.* Wks. (1842) I. 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends.

2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (U.S.). Hence *Derelictness*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty. 1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 4 Oct., The derelictness of many officials in Kansas.

B. sb.

1. A piece of property abandoned by the owner or guardian; esp. a vessel abandoned at sea.

1670 *London Gaz.* No. 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seized as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship. 1727-51 *Chambers Cyc.*, *Derelicts*, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1838 *De Quincey Mod. Greece* Wks. XIV. 320 Often .. plague .. would absolutely depopulate a region .. In such cases, mere strangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict. 1877 W. Thomson *Cruise Challenger* iv. 61 On the morning of March 3rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

b. A person abandoned or forsaken.

1728 *Savage Bastard Pref.*, I was a Derelict from my cradle. 1873 *Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness,—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

2. One guilty of dereliction of duty (U.S.). Cf.

A. 2.

1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts.

Derelict, v. rare. [f. L. *derelict-*, ppl. stem of *derelinquere*: see prec.]

† 1. trans. To abandon, forsake. Obs.

1622 *Donne Serm. John* xi. 35 Friends .. must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* lxxiii, Grants .. of Lands derelicted.

2. fig. To fail to keep or observe; to fall short of. *nonce-use*.

1881 *Macfarren Counterp.* iv. 9 Exceptions can only be understood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict.

Dereliction (der'liktjən), [ad. L. *dereliction-em*, n. of action from *derelinquere*: see DERELICT. Cf. obs. F. (16th c.) *dereliction* (Godef.).]

1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment. (Now rare exc. in legal use.)

a 1612 *Donne Biathanatos* (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide .. is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolmen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* I. viii. 15 Repentance and dereliction of sins. 1782 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, vexatious, and unprofitable claims. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 *Brace Holy Rom. Emph.* xi. (ed. 5) 176 Imposts .. by long dereliction apparently obsolete.

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now rare.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. § 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. 1675 *Brooks Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxxvii. 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends .. you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction. 1807 *Vancover Agric. Devon* (1813) 85 These mansions .. whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

c. fig. The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; *concr.* the land thus left dry.

1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 261 Lands newly created .. by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 *Colebrooke Husb. Bengal* (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea.

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in the phr. *dereliction of duty*.

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II, 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attem.* iv. (1852) 90 He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* viii. They would be answerable for their lives for any further dereliction of duty. 1860 PUSLEY *Mm. Proph.* Mal. ii. 11. Idolatry, the central dereliction of God. 1892 L.D. ESHER in *Lancet Times* Rep. LXVII. 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not flow into the stream.

b. Hence *absol.* Failure in duty, delinquency. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 11 In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily belonging to it. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The employments of commerce... are... vitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast* Est. 396 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* I. 396 Each pupil felt... that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction or failure on his part.

† 3. Failure, cessation; esp. sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. lxxix. Of brasen sleep and bodi's derelictions. 1749 R. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xl. 91 The word eclipse... signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swooning. 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 169 All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop.

† b. Failure, defect, shortcoming. *Obs.* 1801 PUSLEY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo... no doubt had his moments of dereliction. 1807 OPIE *ibid.* I. 265 Michelangelo had derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked.

Derelinguize, -ing; see DE-II. 1.

Dereling, -yng, obs. forms of DARLING.

† **Derelinqwe**, v. *Obs.* rare -o. = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Derelinqwe*, to leave.

† **Derelinqwish** (dɪrɪlɪŋkwɪʃ), v. *Obs.* [f. RELINQUISH, after L. *derelinqwēre*; see DERELICT. Cf. OF. *derelinqwīr* in same sense (Godef.)] *trans.* To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon.

a. 1612 DONNE *Ruabarron* (1644) 106 That it were deadly sinne in him to derelinqwish the Church. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. B. That you will not... both desert your self, and derelinqwish the care of three Kingdoms. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 81 This vast continental depression, whose derelinqwished space was occupied by water.

Derene, -renne, -reynne, variants of DERAIGN v. *Obs.*, to prove, etc.

† **Derere**, adv. *Obs.* [a. OF. *deriere*, now *derrière*, behind = Fr. *dérrière*, It. *dietro*, *dietro* = late pop. L. *de-retro* 'from backwards'.] Behind.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 181 (Harl.) This seely clerkis ronnen vp and down, wip keep, keep, stand, stand, lousa, ware derere, Ga wightly þou and I sal keep him here.

† **Derf**, sh. *Obs.* [app. shortened from OE. *deorfan* labour, trouble, tribulation, f. *deorfan* to labour: see DERVE.] Trouble, tribulation, hurt.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* 7 16 Hix, hix, micel gedeorf ys hit I! c. 1205 LAV. 10943 Nas na man... þæt dursten him derf makien. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Strong worte drien derf ine Godes seruise. *ibid.* 106 Heo wolde þæt derf þuldliche þolien. *ibid.* 180 Sicnesse, meselie... and euerich licliche derf þæt eileþ be vlesche. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Abore blisliche be derf þat tu drestest.

† **Derf**, a. (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) *derrf*, *deorrf*, 3-4 *derue*, 3-6 *derf*, 4-5 *derff*, 4-6 *derfe*, 5-6 *derffe*, *darf* (e), 6 *dearfe*. [app. a. ON. *djarfr* (= *derfa-s*) bold, daring, audacious, impudent: cf. OSw. *diarver*, *djærver*, Sw. *djær*, Da. *djær*; cognate with OS. *derbi*, OFris. *derfe*; not recorded in OE. where the forms would be *deorf*, *dierfe*; cf. *deorffike* in *Ormin*.]

1. Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

c. 1300 ORMIN 16780 He [Nicodemus] nass noht derf inoh all openlitz to sekenn þe Laferrd Crist. *ibid.* 12598 Wipþ derf & openn spæche. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xviii. 307 The frer... wes derf, stout, and ek hardy. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12800 His derf knightes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ix. 22 Turnus the prince, at was baith darf and bald.

b. In a bad sense: Bold, audacious, daringly wicked.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12936 (Cott.) Þat derf o ded, þat fals traitur. *ibid.* 27749 (Cott.) Wreth... wentes man fra goddis will and nas him derf to dedis ill. *Þa* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3779 Thou salte be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys. c. 1460 *Towneley Myt.* (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has been oure dedde for thi comen is our care. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 Darfe, stubborn, *perthius*, *obduratus*.

2. Strong, sturdy, stout. c. 1240 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1233 Þe dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe. *Þa* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 312 No more doude the dynte of their derfe wapyns. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 His darf oxen I compt them not a flea.

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 17 That drew alle tho domesmen derfe indignacioun. c. 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 350 Delis thair full doughtly mony derf dynt. 16. *Earl Westmorland* 201 In Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful; cruel. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 365 Ich here wile don to þe derueste denð. c. 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 862 Dotz away your derf

dyn & derex neuer my gastes. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 217 Mony... Off Wallace part, þat put to that derf deid.

b. Troublesome, hard, difficult.

a. 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derue for to ad-weschen feole þen fewe. c. 1290 *Hali Meid.* 19 His reades... derue beod to fulle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 294 The darfast way... Tha tike the gait without rangat till go.

b. as *adv.* Grievously, terribly.

c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* (1862) 23 Sic wordes said Crist of thir wers that folc in werd ful derf deres.

Derfde, pa. t. of DERVE v. *Obs.*

† **Derful**, a. *Obs.* In 4 derful, 6 darful.

[f. DERF sb. + -FUL.] ? Troublesome, hurtful; or

= DERF a. Hence **Derfully** *adv.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 22544 (Edin.) Wod and wal al doun sal draw of demster þat derful aw. [Other MSS. dredful.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of the flint Darful and dour. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1090 Deien se derliche [one MS. derfulliche].

† **Derfy**, a. *Obs.* [f. DERF a. + -LY 1: cf. ON. *djarfgr* bold, daring.] Grievous, terrible, dreadful; = DERF a. 3.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1143 (Cott.) Þi derfi dede has liknes nan. *ibid.* 7182 To derfi ded þai suld him bring.

† **Derfy**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: see DERF a. [f. DERF a. + -LY 2. Cf. ON. *djarfgr* boldly.]

1. Boldly; fiercely.

c. 1200 ORMIN 9752 Forþi toc hem Sannt Iohann Deorfflike to begrippen. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 411 For to winnen dede derlike wiðuten dred. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2334 How þat doxy dredles deruþ þer stowez. a. 1400-50 Alexander 2042 Pan has ser Dary dedeyne, & derfely [Dublin MS. derfily] he lokes.

2. Forcibly, violently.

c. 1300 ORMIN 16195 Þatt tuss derffliche drifesst alle þis folc ut off þiss mure. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19712 (Edin.) Þai toke þair rede deruþ [i.e. derfi] do him to þe dede. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1933 So darfely bothe thaire dynytis thay driste. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 41 Eolus... In Yrland cost rycht darffle did thame dryue. a. 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 542 To dreandful delour derfely or 3e dryue him.

b. Quickly, promptly.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1641 Derfily þenne Danyel deles þyse wordes. a. 1400-50 Alexander 3066 Derfily on þe toþir day a douth he assembles. c. 1475 *Rauf Coitayr* 798 To the Montane he maid him full boun... Derfily out Dailitis.

3. Grievously, terribly.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 þus was Iesu Crist... in alle his fif wittes derffliche ipined. *Þa* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3278 And therefore derffliche I am dampned for ever!

† **Derffness**, *Obs.* [f. DERF a. + -NESS. Sense 1 appears to be related to DERF sb.]

1. Trouble, hardship; = DERF sb.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þes þu heffdest mare derueneþe on þisse lue of þine licome, þes þu scoldest hersumian þe bet þine leofe drihten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Cott.) Man þat þou wilt help in nede That him neuer na derffnes drede.

2. Boldness, audacity.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5110 He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld degh, for his derffenes.

† **Derfship**, *Obs.* [f. DERF a. + -SHIP.] Audacity.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 978 Þis is nu þe derffschipe of þi dusi onsware and to deopnesse.

Derge, obs. form of DIRGE.

Deric (derik), a. *Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. *deris* skin + -ic.] Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin or outer integument of the body.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 The outer germinal layer (deric layer or ectoderm) forms the outer limiting layer of the body.

Derick, var. spelling of DERRICK.

Deridable (dɪrɪdəbəl), a. [f. DERIDE v. + -ABLE.] That may be derided or ridiculed.

1804 JEFFREY *Lett. in Ld. Cockburn Life* II. xlv. You... have yet to learn that everything has a respectable, and a deridable aspect.

Deride (dɪrɪd), v. [ad. L. *deridē-re* to laugh to scorn, scoff at, f. Dē- I. 4 + L. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. OF. *derire* and rare *derider* (Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to laugh to scorn; to make sport of, mock.

1530 [see DERIDING below]. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 44 In all tymes haue the tyrants derided the godly while they patiently waited for Gods helpe. 1581 PETTIT *Gnazo's Ctn. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 b. Mockers and flouters, who... deride euerie man. 1601 BIALKE *Luke* xliii. 35 And the rulers also... derided him. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. I. (1652) 633. I knowe not whether they are more to be pitied or derided. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 817 Of them derided, but of God observ'd The one just man alive. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 A Bagpipe (an Instrument which an Englishman derides). 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xxviii. 99 He justly derides the absurd reverence for antiquity. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. vii. 272 Doctrines which, as an orator, he does not scruple to deride.

† 2. *intr.* To laugh contemptuously or scornfully. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 43 The hangman... began to scoff, and thus deriding said. 1663 WOOL *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 466 A club... where many pretended wits would meet and deride at others. 1675 TRANERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 562 When they deride at our profession.

Hence **Derided** *pp.* a., **Deriding** *vb.* sb. and *pp.* a.; **Derider**, one who derides, a mocker; **Deridingly** *adv.*, in a deriding way, with derision.

1530 PALSER 213/2 Deriding, laughing to skorne, derision. 1530 *Necess. Doctr.* H. iii. A dissemler or rather a deryder of penance. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 635 (R.) In the same epistle [he] deridingly commendeth them. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. i. § 1 Profane and deriding adver-

saries. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. (1837) 71 Deriding and menacing language. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1751 I. 221 Their decayed and derided Idolatry. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 116 His industry... Deriding... of his Father. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Jan.*, 'What do you mean by going home?' cried she, somewhat deridingly. 1845 L.D. CAMERON *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 8 He deridingly called the swan on his badge, 'a goose'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii. (1871) 63 [He] smote his young derider on the nose.

† **Derident**, a. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *deridentem*, pr. pp. of L. *deridēre* to DERIDE.] ? Deriding, or smiling.

1609 EV. *Woman in Hum.* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 308 Boie. Most sweete mistress, most derident starre. *Acut.* Then most rydent starre faire falle ye.

Derige, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dering: see under DERE v.

Derisible (dɪrɪzɪbəl), a. [f. L. type **derisibilis*, f. *deris*, ppl. stem of *deridēre*: see -RILE. Cf. It. *derisibile* 'that may be derided' (Florio 1611).] To be derided; worthy of derision.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 712 The Pharmacopolist that wants Sugar, is not so derisible, as he. 1805 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 45, I was his hopeless and derisible inferior.

Derision (dɪrɪzən). Also 5 *derisyon*, 6 *derisyon*. [a. f. *derisyon* (13th c.), ad. L. *derisyon-em*, n. of action from *deridēre* to DERIDE.]

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn; ridicule, mockery.

a. 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 191 Of thi wurdys I have skorne and derysone. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 646 It were but derysyon To crowne him king but woice off the parlyment. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 That sholde be a grete lesynge and worthy of derysion. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 123 Scorne and derision neuer comes in teares. 1601 MARSTON *Passquill & Kath.* II. 244 Scour'd with the whip of sharpe derision. 1624 DE LAUNCE *De Moutin's Logic* 70 Sometimes names are given by contraries, and by way of derision. As, when a dwarf is called a Goliath. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xix. 26 She had regarded it rather as an object of derision than alarm. 1852 CONYBEARE & II. St. Paul (1864) I. iv. 118 The people of Antioch were notorious for inventing names of derision.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a deriding.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xx. 10 For why I herde so many derisions and blasphemies. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xci. Out of reach of her derisions.

c. Phrases. In, + *by*, + *for*, + *to* derision.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 17 and thus saide to him by derision. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxviii. 205 In dyrsion and despyte of the Danys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Than do they laughe us unto derysyon. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 His tittle for derysyon wryten and set ouer his heed. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* xx. 169 He vald laucht and scorn vs be grit derisione. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 77/2 Scarce able to write, which when upon any occasion he did, it was to derision. 1747 WESLEY *Char. Methodist* 11 Those who are in derision so called. 1847 DE QUINCY *Sp. Mil.* Nwn vii. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours.

d. To hold or have in derision: to treat with scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be subjected to mocking ridicule, to be a laughing-stock; so to bring into derision.

(With *hold*, have the action is prominent, with *be* the condition of the derided.)

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clviii. 147 Bernulphus... hadde this Egbert in derysyon. 1527 R. THORNTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 258 Among wise men it should be had in derision. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxx. 1 Now they that are... yonger then I, haue me in derision. a. 1571 THORNTON *Lett. to Cecil* in Frude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. xxxix. 439 We begin to be in derision already for the brutt only. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 8 He was in daily derision, euerie one mocked him. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.) British policy is brought into derision.

2. *concr.* An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock. 1539 BIRLE (Great) *Pr.* lxxix. 4 We are become... a very skorne and derysyon to them that are rounde aboute vs. 1611 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 8 His word was a reproach and derision to the profane. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 270 The venerable patriarch is the derision of scoundrels.

† **Derisioary**, a. *Obs.* [See -ARY.] Of the nature of derision, expressing derision, derisory.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1759 II. 215, All hell applaunds you mightily for... that derisioary festival, which you keep.

Derisive (dɪrɪsɪv), a. [f. L. *deris*, ppl. stem of *deridēre* to DERIDE + -IVE. Cf. OF. *derisif*, -ive.] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking.

a. 1662 GAUDEN *Sacrament* 98 (L.) His derisive purple stained... with blood. 1725 POK *Odys.* ii. 364 Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. ii. 'Soh! you are come!' he exclaimed, in a deep, derisive tone. *Mod. Newspr. Rept. of Parlt.* The statement of the hon. member was received with derisive cheers [i.e. *Heart hear!* uttered in derisive tones].

Hence **Derisively** *adv.*, in a mocking manner, with derision; **Derisiveness**.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 220 That hyperbole... which derisively term[s] Cairo and Damascus villages. *ibid.* 243 (R.) The Persians [were] then called Magusset derisively by other ethnicks. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* xlv. 'Never you mind', retorted that gentleman, tapping his nose derisively. 1847 CRAIG, *Derisiveness*, the state of being derisive.

† **Derisorious**, a. [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 73 A derisourious Allusion to the occasion of the name of that City. 1681 - *Postser.* in Glanvill *Sidducism* I. (1726) 34 His unworthy Usage of the Holy Writ, and his derisourious Interpretations of it.

Derisory (dêrî'sôri), *a.* [ad. L. *dêrîsôri-us*, f. *dêrîsor* derider, mock, agent-n. from *dêrîdere*.] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 325 The garrulous grasshopper . . . Sits pouring out her derisory song. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cold Iron*, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit., Pol. Nicknames*, The derisory nickname [Roundhead]. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiii. XI. 51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1888 *Times* 6 Sept. 7/2 They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

Derivability, *rare*. [f. DERIVABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being derivable.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 352 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

Derivable (dêrî'vâbl), *a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. mod.F. *dérivable*.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb.

†1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vi. 118 Those works which are . . . derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* (1650) 416 This incest . . . was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source); obtainable.

a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Desp.* 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of . . . twenty-five millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible *f. om.*

1653 WILKINS *On Prayer* iv. (I.), The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from . . . the nature of the subject he treateth on. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heaven* 81 The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed from (a source); traceable.

a 1682 SIR T. BAWNE *Tracts* 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 226 (T.) All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** *adv.*, in a derivative manner. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Derivage**, *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. DERIVE + -AGE.] Derivation, tracing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 69 Derivage of Pedegrees from Auncestrie.

Derival (dêrî'vâl), *rare*. [f. DERIVE *v.*: see -AL² 5.] Derivation; e.g. of one word from another.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar 'but'. 1878 *Ibid.* § 257 Postscr., Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

Derivant (dêrî'vânt), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *dérivant*, fr. ppl. of *dérivier* to DERIVE: see -ANT.]

A. adj. *Med.* Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE *b.* *B. sb. Math.* A term applied to derived function of a special kind.

1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

Derivate (dêrî'vât), *ppl. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dêrîvât-us*, -um, pa. ppl. of *dêrîvâre* to DERIVE.]

A. as pa. ppl. e. a. Derived.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 293 Portgreidis, welche worde is deriat or made of ii. Saxon wordis, as port and greue. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 900 *Tenir*, venir with all them that he derivate of them as *contenir*, bruevoir. 1679 KIO in G. HICKES *Spir. Pofery* 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. vii. (D.), Him from whom the rights of kings are derivate.

B. sb. Anything derived; a derivative.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 22 Those things that are derivatives from heaven. 1838 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1889 JACOBS *Ætop.* 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

†**Derivate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dêrîvâre* to DERIVE.] = DERIVE *v. trans. and intr.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Peradventure it wold derivate to other membres and do more harme than was before. 1552 in HULLIOT. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* I. 3 Thus Mortality is derivate to all Adams posterity.

†**Derivately**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DERIVATE *a.* + -LY².] In a derived capacity or way.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 106 This power is secondarily and derivatively in the whole Church.

Derivation¹ (dêrî'vâsh'n), [a. F. *dérivation* (1377 in Lanfranc's *Chirurg.*, Littré), ad. L. *dêrîvâtîo-nem*, n. of action from *dêrîvâre* to DERIVE. (The more usual OF. word was *dérivâison*, -tîon-.)]

†1. The action or process of leading or carrying

a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; *concr.* a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 130 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) 1.93 This . . . will cause a greater Derivation . . . of Blood to that Leg. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into an artificial derivation of that river. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 The necessary moisture . . . which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor) applied to a system of national irrigation.

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in *Electr. cf. derived circuit* (DERIVED *c.*).

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivation wire*, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* 41 The new path opened to the current is called a *derived circuit* or *derivation*, or, properly, a *faunt*.

c. Med. The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 85 By . . . derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms *Derivation* and *Revulsion*.

†2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol. v.* lvi. (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by original derivation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 He therefore plotted, a derivation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 108 There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. a 1703 BURRITT *On N. T. Matt.* v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong. v.* xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1599 SNAKE. *Hem. v.* III. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the derivation of my Birth. 1608 — *Per. v.* I. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 14 That all Languages and Letters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xxi. 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 ff. we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from that, it is described derivatively. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv (1872) 56 'The Son was—of God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivate, a derivative.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 6 All human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. a 1680 GLANVILLE (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 410 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. *Gram.* Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantives somtyme be fourmed of other substantives. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to afford convenient words. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearn's word. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 87 The relics of forgotten derivations . . . are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

b. The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word.

1566 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe 623/2, I knowe not whether the wordes be English or Irish . . . the Irishmen can make noe den men nor analoque of them. 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least. 1707 CURIOUS in *Hush. & Gard.* to The learned Abbot . . . will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* App. i.

fool-note, [Stipula, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of stipulation than the usual derivation from *stipes*. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. *Math.* The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; *spec.* the operation of finding the derivative or differential coefficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common functions.

8. *Biol.* The theory of evolution of organic forms: see EVOLUTION 6 c.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. II. ix. 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

Derivation², *Gunnery*. [a. F. *dérivation* (2) (Furetière, 1690), n. of action from *dérivier* (dérivier 4 in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as *driver*, and (according to Darmesteter *Dict. Gén.*) an adoption of the Eng. vb. DRIVE, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. Acts xxvii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb *dérivier* to DERIVE. In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod. Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; *spec.* the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the rifling; drift.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 386 The bullet in its improved form . . . has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerymen, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1882-3 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Derivation*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

Derivational (dêrî'vâsh'nâl), *a.* [f. DERIVATION¹ + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

1843 CAVLEY *Theory of Determinants*, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. JAMES in *Leisure Hour* 495 'Canting arms' are . . . arms that . . . 'chant'. I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1880 EARLE *Eng. Plants* Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination . . . as derivational.

Hence **Derivationally** *adv.*, as regards derivation.

1883 E. C. CLARR *Pract. Jurispr.* 45 Derivationally, then, it [*quæstio*] means that which is appointed or ordained.

Derivationist (dêrî'vâsh'nîst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] 1. *Biol.* One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types. 2. One who occupies himself with the derivation of words.

1875 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 134 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties. 1888 — *Geol. Hist. Plants* 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 242 The amateur derivationists of place names.

Derivist (dêrî'vâtîst), *sb.* [f. DERIVATE *ppl. a.* + -IST.] = prec. 1. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1837 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vi. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivativists. *Ibid.*, To accept the derivativist doctrine, and to reject the creational.

Derivative (dêrî'vâtîv), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *dérivativ*, -ive (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dêrîvâtîv-us* (Priscian), f. ppl. stem of *dêrîvâre*: see -IVE.]

A. adj. †1. Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another. *Obs.*

1637 LKUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June Ded. Aiv, What Honour cau You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxx, A derivative and spreading injury . . . dishonouring a man . . . in the eyes of the world.

b. Med. Producing derivation; see DERIVATION 1 c.

1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Derivative*, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics. 1881 W. B. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 54 (*Hydrophobia*) It is stimulative, derivative, depurative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivative bleeding*, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 *Deryvatyfe, derivatif.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in Ruff *Euclid* (1651) E ij b. The use of Geometry: in of his second, depending, derivative commodities. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 It must be either an acquiesce, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691-8 NOAKES *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1817 BENTHAM

Parl. Ref. Catech. (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment. 1866 *ARGVILL. Reign Law II.* (ed. 4) 54 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Derivative circulation*, term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

b. Deriving authority, etc. from another.

1845 *STEPHEN. Laws Eng.* I. 67 The courts of the archbishops and bishops and their derivative officers.

c. *Gram.* Formed from another word; not primitive.

1530 *PALSGR.* 79 The pronouns derivatives have three accidents. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

d. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1792 *CHIFMAN Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 The title of S. being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* *Derivative Conveyances*, secondary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance. They are releases, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasances. 1871 *MARRAY Elem. Law* § 350 Derivative possession is the possession which one person has of the property of another. 1892 *Law Times XCIII.* 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A. E. P., who was a mortgagee of the defendant.

3. Of or pertaining to a theory of derivation; derivational.

1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* i. iii. 97 Philosophers of the derivative school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 81 b. The third derivative of Delicacy, is sloth. 1611 *SHARS. Wint. T.* iii. ii. 45 Honor, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And only that I stand for. 1625 *DARCI. Annales* p. v. b. Vnsklfulness and her derivatives, Doubt and Falsity. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 103 The Arabick... Howbeit, 'tis no original, but a derivative from the Hebrew. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* v. 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of experience.

2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by some process of word-formation; any word which is not a primitive word or root.

1530 *PALSGR.* 74 Of pronouns some be primitives, some be derivatives. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lond. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 247 Some marks would be given under every derivative in each route. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rldg.) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp... as agreeing, of agree. 1755 *JONSON Pref. to Dict.* § 20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific. 1868 *GLANSTONE Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find [etc.].

3. *Math.* A function derived from another; *spec.* a differential coefficient.

1674 *JEAKS Arith.* (1696) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort... are next to be exhibited. 1846 *CAYLEY Wks.* I. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions... is itself a derivative of the original functions. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

4. *Mus.* a. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, *esp.* by inversion. b. The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

1828 *WEBSTER, Derivative*. In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 *BANISTER Music* xi. (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives... are all the chords used in music.

5. *Chem.* A compound obtained from another, *e.g.* by partial replacement.

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 46 Amic acids... can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia). 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuvius* v. 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride. 1880 *Act.* 43-4 *Vict.* c. 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of... chloroform.

6. *Med.* A method or agent that produces DERIVATION (q.v., 1 c.).

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 78 He had... found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia. 1858 *CORLAND Dict. Pract. Med.* III. ii. 1170 External derivatives and exutories have been advised for phthisis.

Derivatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 145 (1820) 163 Derivatively from him is this game. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 252 Fundamentals are of two sorts; those essentially such... and those derivatively fundamentals. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

Derivativeness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being derivative.
1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. I. § 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large... Derivativeness. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

† **Derivator.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [agent-n. from 1. *derivare* to DERIVE.] = DERIVER.

1652 *GAILLE Magastrom.* 14 It may sound and signifie well, or ill, as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude.

Derive (*dériv*), *v.* Forms: 5 *dir-*, *di-*, *dy-*, *ry-*, 5-6 *deriye*, 6-*ryfo*. [a. F. *deriver* (12th c. in *Littre* = Pr., Sp. *derivar*, It. *derivare*), ad. 1. *derivare* to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. DE- I. 2 + *rivus* brook, stream of water.

There are 4 distinct verbs *deriver* in French. One of these, *deriver*², OF. *desriver*, to cause to overflow its banks, f. *rive*, L. *ripa* river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng. use (cf. senses 1 b and c). *Deriver*³ to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier *driver*, from Eng. *drive*), has given DERIVATION³, DERIVOMETER. *Deriver*⁴, to *unravel*, is not represented in English.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) from a source, reservoir, main stream, etc. to or into a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 96 To *deriye*, *deriware*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 513/1, I *derive*, or bringe one thyng out of another, as water is brought when it is brought from the spring, *je deriue*. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* V. 92 The Pittes be so set abowte with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardie Facions* Pref. 10 From them [springs] they deriued into cities and Townes, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xvii. F. Ye may conclude that this water may be deriued thither. 1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 238 And so through conduits, secretly contri'd, Is blood to euerie humane part deri'd. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon.* II. 24 Little trenches, whereby... husbandmen used to derive water from some fountain or cistern to the several parts of their gardens. 1696 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* vii. (1697) 122 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns. 1805 W. SANDERS *Min. Waters* 107 Mineral springs. Externally used, either by immersing the whole body, or by deriving a stream to some particular part.

† b. with various constructions, and adverbial extensions. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* I. viij. b. Thy fountaynes shall be deriued, & the ryuers shall runne into the streetes. 1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustius* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 334 Danubij is deriued in two arms, which... meet at length again in the same channel. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 411 Cyrus... drained the channell of Euphrates and deriued the streames the other way. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. iii. 48 The pillar conducting them such by-ways, in levels or declivity of vales... where the water had a conueniency to be deriued after them. 1723 *SIR C. WREN* in L. Phillimore *Family & Times* (1881) App. iii. 343 They deri'd the River when it rose, all over the Flat of the Delta. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 117 In some parts... where rice is cultivated, they are said not to derive the water on it, till it is in flower.

† c. *refl.* To flow (in, into, through channels). (Chiefly fig.) *Obs.*

1624 *DONNE Sermon.* cxiii. IV. 576 From all Eternity he deriued himself into 3 Persons. 1652 J. SMITH *Sac. Disc.* ix. iv. (1821) 430 When God made the world, he did not... leave it alone to subsist by itself... but he deriued himself through the whole creation. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 120 The stream of her charity... found other channels therein to derive itself.

† 2. To cause (water, etc.) to flow away; to draw off, carry off, divert the course of; *spec.* in *Med.*, cf. DERIVATION 1 c. *Obs.*

1598 *STOW Surv.* vii. (1603) 29 Intending to haue deriued the riuer of Thames, to haue flowed about it. 1601 *HOLLAND Itin.* i. 544 To water them, or to deriue & diuert water from them. *Ibid.* II. 469 To lade out the water that riseth vpon the workemen, for feare it choke vp the pits; for to prevent which inconuenience, they deriue it by other drains. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 17 The matter must be deriued and voided from the head. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 37 Water the which to deriue and rid away. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. Exper.* (1777) I. 220 They deriue the febrile matter from the brain, and assist... the other discharges.

† 3. To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). *Obs.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) II. 20 Afterward, deriuing a trenche from fort to fort, he environed the towne, and... beganne to annoy the same. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 113 So soone as the said water-conduct was deriued unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are deriued out of the Riuer Tygris. 1777 *WATSON Philip* II (1793) II. xiii. 133 From this stream... an infinity of canals are deriued.

† b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1597 *HARINGTON in Nuga Antip.* (1804) I. 188 It may be deriued into three kyndes. 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* c. IV. 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but deriued into infinite branches of temptation. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] deriuev it selfe into the Lunges. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 65 Other ramifications of this *neruus intercostalis* are deriued into the Chest and *Diaphragma*. [Cf. 1760 in 4.]

† 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. Const. *to, into, unto*, rarely *upon* the recipient. *Obs.* or *arch.* (rare after 1750).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power, of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriued from the apostles to y^e mynystres of Christes churche. 1547 *HOOPER Declar.*

Christ I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam... was deriued into all his posterity. 1564 *Brief Exam.* II iv. The manner of prophesying... was deriued out of the Sinagogs, into our Churches. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 6 From him God lineally deriued it unto Abraham. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 83, I will deriue the Crowne vnto your Daughters head. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 549 His Name would be deriued to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651-3 *JES. TAYLOR Sermon for Year Ep. Ded.*, That this Book is deriued upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 208 Parents... rich enough to deriue unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 124 Jesus... when he ascended... deriued that diuine Spirit upon his Apostles. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The High-Priest... was to marry, and he deriued to his descendants that Sacred Office. 1760 *LAW Spir. Prayer* 1. 38 The life of the vine must be really deriued into the branches. 1835 *PAUL Antiq. Greece* i. ii. xi. § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence deriued to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 *HAMPDEN Bampton Lect.* (ed. 3) 184 The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them deriued to modern Theology.

† b. To hand down (*esp.* by descent). *Obs.*

1561 *NORTON & SACRY. Gorboduc* 86 What their fathers... Have with great fame deriued down to them. 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrastrial Globe* (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely deriued down to us as to describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostles deriuing down their Apostolick Authority. 1828 *SOUTHBY in Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 208 The hatred of popery... which has... been deriued down from father to son.

† c. *refl.* To pass by descent or transmission.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 43 This Imperial Crowne, Which (as immediate from Thy Place and blood) Deriues it selfe to me. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 126 Which Conditions did not (with his succession) deriue themselves on me. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 35 The Womens discords deriued themselves into their husbands hearts. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Taverniers Trav.* *Peria* v. iv. 206 The jealousy of the Kings of Persia... deriues itself to all his Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to come; to draw, bring, turn, direct; to bring down. *Obs.*

a. Const. *to, unto, into*.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Then Honorius, retaininge the Britische armie, did againe deriue and traîne the Illande to the empire. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 265 Things which will deriue me ill will to speake off. 1613 *— Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 32 What Friend of mine that had to him deriud' your Anger, did I Continue in my Likings. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. 1. 270 Men... looked upon him, as one, who could deriue the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 *HOBBS Decam.* vii. 75 The force of the Sun-beams is deriued almost to a point by a Burning-glass. 1772 *FLETCHER Appeal Wks.* 1795 I. 76 Those who deriue putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be deriued to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain.

b. Const. *on, upon*.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Ch. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 852 Hereby he deriued vpon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671 J. DAVIES *Sibyll.* ii. ii. 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to deriue upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 65 Such Apostacy deriues a double Dishonour upon Religion. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. ix. 245 Such an example, as will deriue upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 224 They would deriue on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing from a source). Const. *from*, rarely *† out of*.

1501 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) E v b. Deriuing them [newe wordes] feattly from the Latins, as y^e Latins, in old time, deriued from the Grecians. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Cour.* Pref. (1586) A vij, If one chance to deriue anie word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares... they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne terme. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriud' corruptly. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man.* in *Hum.* ii. v. Honourable worship, let me deriue a small piece of siluer from you. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 140 The Romans... led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome deriued from the Persians. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 837 Scintial sap, deriud' From Nectar, drink of Gods. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] deriued, they must be deriued from something, which is itself not mind. 1781 *GRABON Decl.* & F. II. 32 The power of the præfect of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he deriued his title. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Misc. Poems, Headland Bay Panama*, And Cheops hath deriued eternal fame Because he made his tomb a place of pride. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. iii. 219 The archbishop... deriued no personal advantage from his courts. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 181 The solid matter deriued from the waste of the land.

b. Const. *with from and to, rare*.

1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 204 A king, from the weakness of whose title they might deriue power to themselves. 1785 *PALRY Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The chief advantage which can be deriued to population from the interference of law. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were deriued to his countrymen.

c. To deriue (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.); also *refl.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* II viij, For Malum (an apple) deriuev his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xi. Notes of great antiquity. 1833 *PRESTER John*, sometimes deriuing himselfe very neere from the loines of Salomon. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 20 The Mountaines of the Moone... whence seven-mouthed Nyle, deriues his Origin. 1662 *EVERLYN Chalcogr.* 11 Sculpture may deriue its Pedegree from the Infancy of the World.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1634 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive From sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 39 The grantee whom he derives from.

e. *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 554 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for H.O.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be derfyde From perfyt reason well exemplyfyde. 1624 N. DE LAUNE *Du Moulin's Logik* 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 It is difficult to derive any knowledge of Shakspeare's inner history from the Sonnets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion are derived from experience.

8. *refl.* To arise, spring, come from something as its source; to take its origin from.

1664 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherab, which in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 2 Experience; in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xiv. (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil is to derive itself from no higher principle.

9. *passive.* To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely † of, † out of).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Conuertynge al vn to his propre welte from which it is dirryued sooth to telle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/1 His lymage is deriyed out of the house of Melysyn. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a cheuron. 1701 DE FOE *Free-born Eng.* II. A Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XIII. xiii. § 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. *spec.* Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation from (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest 60 Arundo*, sayth he, is deriued out of the Adiective *Aridum*, for that it so speedily drieth and withereth. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireld. Wks.* (Globe) 639/2 Stirrups being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is, to get up. 1676 *Port Royal Art of Speaking* 11 From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/1 The word *Tontine* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 SKERT *Etym. Dict.* 150/2 From this O.F. *dars* is also derived the Breton *dars*, a dace.

10. *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived from.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 4 Bastard .. Thou knowest I can deriue thee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ix. 321 The observations of Albuquerque .. derive this redness from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottom. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves). 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vii. An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive. 1874 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 202 These men derive all religion from myths.

b. *spec.* To trace the origin of (a word) from († to) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 186 Africa .. Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Aere .. deriving it of *φαιος*, as who should say, *Ἀφρικη* that is, without horreur of coldenes. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 207 This .. way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* § 25 That etymologist .. who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* VII. (ed. 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 207, I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I.).

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation from, rarely out of (a source).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2148 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel may men knowe hit be a fool That enery part dirryueth from his hool. 1634-5 BARSTON *Trav.* (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive

from him. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* I. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 11 The Right to rule derives from those that have, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LV. 3. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* II. 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (to a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* Pref., The study of this Art .. derived into the Romans and Grekes somewhat late. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lith. Proph.* xv. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they do not derive into ill life. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. 1. 1 Thales .. Who first introduced Natural and Mathematical Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 130 All that is the most excellent, in our .. laws, derives to us from those very .. savages. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1859) II. 16 Puritanism .. derives to this country directly from Geneva.

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 90 Indignant meantime derives from a higher stock. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption. Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ech. & Georg.* 154 The words *Comus* and *Encomium* derive thence.

Hence *Deriving* *vbl. sb.*
1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 420 Whosoever is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriuing ouer of his corruption. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axioms.

Derived (dɪraɪvd), *pppl. a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ED.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 99, I am my Lord, as well derind as he, As well possesst. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well derind. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithiness and copiousness, none in derived. Languages can catch. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflection by degrees of Comparison. 1881 *Nature* No. 615, 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

b. *Derived function* (*Math.*): a differential coefficient (see COEFFICIENT 2 c).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) i. § 6 note, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

c. *Derived circuit, current* (*Electr.*): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so *derived conductor*.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Current, Derived current*, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 MUNRO & JAMIESON's *Pocket Bk. Electr. Form.* (ed. 9) (*Currents and Derived Circuits*) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

Derivedly (dɪraɪvədlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a derived way, by derivation.

1621 ARCHBOLD *Beauty Holiness* 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam.

† *Derivement*. *Obs. rare.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of deriving; derivation; *concr.* that which is derived.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 6 Much lesse anie deriue ment from them. 1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4. 77, I offer these deriue ments from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (dɪraɪvə), [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ER.] One that derives.

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection .. must needs resemble their first Derivers. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 197 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver .. not the Originall Composer of the Creed. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. vi. (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

† *Derivometer*. *Obs.* [a. F. *dérivomètre*, f. *dériver* to drift (see DERIVATION 2) + (-O)METER.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument to ascertain a ship's lee-way. When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk (ə, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Derma (dɜːm). *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin: cf. F. *derme* (1611 Cotgr.), mod.L. *derma* (Paré c 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs; the true skin or corium.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 589/2 The derm or corium .. which .. protects all the other parts of the skin. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. VI. 3. 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 GARD & SEWELL in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papillæ.

b. *Comb. derm-skeleton*: see DERMOSKELETON. || *Derma* (dɜːmā). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see *prec.*]

1705 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Sv.* The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and papillæ pyramidales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137

A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

Dermad (dɜːmād), *adv.* [f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin + -ad suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.] Toward the skin or outer integument.

1803 in Dr. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermad* .. towards the skin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dermad*, an adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the Dermal aspect.

Dermahæmal, bad form of DERMAL.

Dermal (dɜːmāl), *a.* [f. DERM, DERMA + -AL. (Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adj. is *δερματικός*.)]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to *epidermal*.

Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin; *dermal skeleton* = DERMOSKELETON.

1803 in Dr. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1828 in WEBSTER. 1841 G. PILCHER in *Dutton Deafness* 31 The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 136 An inner or dermal layer in immediate contact with the muscular substance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 164 Producing intense dermal irritation. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 493 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophiidi, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion. *Ibid.*, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia.

2. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the epidermis, epidermal.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands .. such as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Dermalgia. *Path.* = DERMATALGIA.

1842 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med. V.* 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 803 Neuralgia, limited to the skin .. has been called dermalgia.

† *Dermalogy*. *Obs.* = DERMATOLOGY.

1819 in *Pantheologia*.

Dermaneural, bad form of DERMO-

|| *Dermaptera* (dɜːmæptərə), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin, hide, leather + *πτερόν* wing; in mod.F. *dermaptère*: cf. Gr. *δερμαπτερος* having membranous wings.]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence *Dermapteran a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera; *sb.* one of the Dermaptera; *Derma-pterous a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally. 1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of *Dermaptera* was misapplied.

Dermat-, dermato-, combining stem of Gr. *δέρμα*, *δέρμα* - skin, hide, leather (e.g. Gr. *δερματοφός* clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as || *Dermat-algia Path.*, neuralgia or pain of the skin. *Dermatin Min.*, a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd *Min.* 214). *Dermatine* (dɜːmātin), *a.* [Gr. *δερματικός* of skin, leathern], = DERMATIC (Craig 1847). *Dermatine sb.*, name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. || *Dermatitis*, inflammation of the skin. *Dermatobran-chia*: see DERMO-. *Dermatogen Bot.* [-GEN], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. *Dermatography* [-GRAPHY], description of the skin. *Dermatol Chem.* (see quot.). *Dermatology* [-LOGY], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence *Dermatological a.*, *Dermatologist*.

|| *Dermatolysis* [λύσις loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc. || *Dermatomyco-sis* [μύκης fungus + -OSIS], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm. || *Dermatono-sis* [νόσος disease], skin-disease. *Dermatopathology*, the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. *Dermatopathy* [πάθος suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatophone* [φωνή voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatophony*, the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sounds thus heard. *Dermatophyte* = DERMO-(-phyte). *Dermatoplasty* [πλαστός moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Dermatoptera = DERMAPTERA. *Dermatopsy*, 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. *Dermatoptia a. Zool.* [ὀπτικός, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. || *Dermatorrhœa* [ῥοία flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. || *Der-*

matosclero'sis [σκληρώσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; scleroderma. || **Dermato'sis** [-osis], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (Syn. Soc. Lex.). **Dermato-ske'leton** = **DERMO-skeleton**. **Dermato'tomy** = **DERMO-tomy**. || **Dermatozo'a** [ζῳον animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || **Dermatozoo'n'sis**, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851 60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatolgia*, neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgia. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 510 Dermatalgia is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin . . . unattended by structural change. *Ibid.* 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 188a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 95a It is only in certain cases that the root-caps of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatography*, term for a description of the skin. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 Apr. 703/2 Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. *Ibid.*, Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 815 This eruption has . . . been studied by a number of dermatologists. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dermatology*, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in CRAIG. 1851-60 in MAYNE. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 80 Dermatology, rightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. *Ibid.* 371 Dermatology consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures . . . and a tendency to hang in folds. 1883 *Nature* 22 Feb. 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals . . . of the earthworm, as representing the cyclops (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the Triton as representative of the higher 'ophthalmoptic' eyed animals. 1866 FAGEE *Tr. Hebra's Dis. Skin* 1. ii. 33 Dermatoses . . . have long been divided, in reference to their etiology, into the symptomatic . . . and into the idiopathic.

Dermatic (dærmæt'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δερματικ-ός, f. δέρμα(-r) skin : see -ic.] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

Dermatoid (dærmatoid), *a.* [f. Gr. δερματ-ός skin : see -oid. Cf. Gr. δερματώδης, contr. for *δερματο-ειδής.] Like or resembling skin, skin-like; = **DERMOID**.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermatoid* . . . that which is similar to the skin.

|| **Dermestes** (dærmest'iz), *Entom.* [irreg. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, leather + ἰσθίον to eat.] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestidae*), the larvae of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Dermest'id** *a.*, belonging to the family *Dermestidae*; *sb.* a member of this family; **Dermestoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestidae*.

180a BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 111. 221 When touched, these insects counterfeit death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the *Dermestes*, and some other Beetles.

Dermic (dærm'ik), *a.* [mod. f. DERM or Gr. δέρμα + -ic: cf. F. *dermique* (Littre).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermic*, relating to the skin.

|| **Dermis** (dærm'is), *Anat.* [mod. f. L. deriv. of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of ἐπιδερμ'is epidermis.] The true skin; = **DERM**.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 142 The *Dermis*, *Corium*, or *Cutis vera*, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

Dermi'tis = **dermatitis**: see **DERMAT**.

Dermo-, repr. Gr. δέρμα-, shortened combining form of δέρμα, δέρματ-, skin, etc. (as in δερμώπτερος having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as **Dermobranchia** (dærmobranch'ia), **-branchia'ta** Zool. [BRANCHIA; in F., *dermobranches*], a group of molluscs, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts; hence **Dermobranchiate** *a.* **Dermoga'strio** *a.* [γαστήρ belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals*, *pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin. **Dermog'raphy** = **DERMATOGRAPHY**. **Dermo-hæmal** (-hæ'mäl) *a.* [HÆMAL], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. **Dermohæ'mia**, hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohu'meral** *a.* [HUMERAL], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the *d. muscle* by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermology**, **Dermomyco'sis**: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermomu'scular** *a.*, of skin and muscle. **Dermoneu'ral** *a.* [NEURAL], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. **Dermo-os'seous** *a.* [OSSEOUS], of the nature of bone developed in the

skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-os'sify** *v.*, to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; **Dermo-os'sifica-tion**. **Dermopa'thio**, *-o'pathy*: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermophyte** (φύτον plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence **Dermophy'tio** *a.* || **Dermop'tera** *pl.* Zool. [Gr. δερμώπτερος, f. πτερόν wing], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the *Galopithecus* or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). **Dermo-ptero's** *a.*, having membranous wings (or fins). **Dermoptery'gian** *a.*, having membranous fins. **Dermorhynchous** *a.* [ρύγχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. **Dermoscle'rite** [σκληρός hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. **Dermoske'leton**, **dermo-skeleton**, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske'letal** *a.* **Dermotensor**, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermotomy** [-τομία cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the skin.

1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 In the Porifera . . . The number of these pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermography*, *Dermology*, improperly used for *Dermatography*, *Dermatology*. 1835-6 Toood *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/2 Pores . . . which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 Where the colon is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermo-muscular tube. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 183 Both dermo-neural and dermo-hæmal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 Toood *Cycl. Anat.* II. 880/1 The exterior of the body becomes hardened . . . and forms . . . the Dermo-skeleton. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton . . . which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

Dermoid (dærmoid), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -oid: in mod. f. *dermoïde*. (Not on Gr. analogies: see **DERMATOID**.)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

Dermoid cyst, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (Syn. Soc. Lex. s. v. *Cyst*).

1818 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drum-head, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

Dermoid'al, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = **prec.**

1818 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† **Dern**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *derne*, *WS.* *derne*, *dyrne*, 2 *s.w. dyrne*, 2-7 *derne*, 2-3, 7 *dearne*, 3 *deorne*, *Orm. derne*, 3-4 *durne*, 4-9 *dern*, (*dial. darn*). [OE. *derne*, *derne*, *dyrne* = OS. *derni*, OFris. *derne*, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. *tarni* lying hid: -O Teut. **darnjo*-.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. *Obs.*

Beowulf 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæg don, nealles inwitet oðrim brexðan dýrnym crafste. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 78 Dylas ða smýlnessa ðes domes hine zewemme [oððe] se dýrna [v. r. dýrnla] efst, oððe to hred irre. c. 1280 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hine sinnes derne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1950 Vðas ðor quilles gaf hem red, ðar was fulfist of derneþed. c. 1300 *Becket* 23 The Princess dougter . . . lovede him in derne love. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 14 This clerk . . . Of derne love he cowde and of solas. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 478 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 310 Now bese unlokyen many dern dede. [a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodds* XI. 311 [arch.] I hent him, for dem love, hent him.]

† 2. Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. *Obs.* a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 490 (Gr.) Dyne deofles boda wearp hine on wermes lic. c. 1205 *LAV.* 13604 Uortgerne þe swike wes ful derne [1275 doorne]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Cott.) Traitor dern and priue theif. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 131 Ye moste been ful derne as in this cas. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13625 Derynst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I grauat þe þe gouernance of þis grette yle. c. 1400 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Ða þæt wif geseah þæt hit him næs dyrne, heo com forð. c. 1200 *Ormin* 9836 For Crist was i þatt time 3et All uncup & all derne. c. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuteit scheawede als his leoue freond. c. 1230 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS) 856 No man mai witte ne se What is þi derne priuteit. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 353 Poules . . . herd derne wordes of God.

† 3. Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Cott.) Þis moyse was ful dern and dere To drihten . . . He taht him tabels of þe lai. c. 1300 *Phr.* To hold, keep (a thing) derne. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 29 Ne do þu me dyrne þine þa deoran bebodu. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wem.* 450

We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. a. 1575 *How Merchants dyd Wife betray* 175 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 204, I pray the . . . As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, In thy chamber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known, private. *arch.*

Beowulf 4629 (Thorpe) Se guð-sceaða . . . hord eft xsecent, dryht-sele dýrnne. a. 1000 *Eneid* 1081 (Gr.) Ðæt ðu funde, þa ðe in foldan zen deore bedoflen dierne sindon. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6750 þe king him lette don in to ane derne [c. 1275 doorne] bure. c. 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 1289 On a dern wede he dede hem hide. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1814) 305 (Jam.) Gun pulder . . . placit . . . within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 *Fonsvith Beauties Scott.* IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 *Scott Wav.* ii. That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the dern path. *Ibid.* xviii, There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. *arch.*

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* IV. 430 Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw. In a dern wood that stellit thaim full law. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wem.* 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bewis. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. Prol. 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search. Is made. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* iii. xii. l. 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 211, Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn. 1674-98 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. *Dearn*, signifies the same. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 96 Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dirch. *arch.*

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 211/4 *Dearn*, *dirus*. 1613 W. LEIGH *Drumme Deiot*, 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not bene presently repayed with as cleare a light from Scotland. *Ibid.* 39 Prognostications of our dearne light. 1650 B. DISCOLLIUM *46* These derne, dreery, direfull dayes condounghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things dern and doleful, dark and drear. 1856 *DONELL Eng. in Time War, Evening Dream*, The awful twilight dern and dun.

† 6. Deep, profound, intense. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe, With a dymppull full derne, daynté to se. c. 1500 *Spir. Remed.* in *Haliw. Nuge Poet.* 64 My myddelle woundys they bene derne and depe, They ys no plaster that persyth ariyht. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* (N.) Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restraine his derne desire.

B. *sb.* † 1. A hidden thing; a secret. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Gnom.* *Vers.* 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic þe min dýrne zesecean. a. 1300 *E. F. Psalter* I. 8 li. 61 (Mätz.) Derne of þi wisdom þou opened unto me. a. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xliii. 23 God . . . knawis all þe dern in oure hert.

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly in *derne*, in secret. *Obs.*

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 608 Ich can nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in þe derne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2935 (Cott.) Sister, to þe in dern i sai, þou seis þe folk er all a-wal. *Ibid.* 21250 (Cott.) Marc, men sais, it writte in dern. c. 1420 *Armo. Arth.* lii, I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wem.* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

† 3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xxx. 25 Þou saild hide þaim in dern of þi face. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 27 Unto ane derne for dread hee him addrest. c. 1500 *Leanes true Love* (W. de W.) To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.

† 4. Darkness. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Ballat our Lady* 3 Haile, sterne superne . . . Lucerne in derne. 15 . . . *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 98 (Jam.) My dule in dern, bot gif thou dill, Doutless bot dreid I dé.

Dern, a door-post: see **DURN**.

Dern, var. of **DARN**, vulgar perversion of **DAMN**.

1893 *McCarthy Red Diamonds* I. 69 Ef it had been Noah I shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern**, *darn*, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2-3 *dærnen*, *doorne*. [OE. *diarnan*, *dyrnann*, *dernan* = OS. *dernan*, OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnen*, MHG. *ternen* to hide: -O Teut. **darnjan*, f. **darnjo*, OE. *derne*, *DERN* *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret. *Obs.*

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. 2, þeh hie hit æt wite him betwænum diernðen [later *M.S.* dyrnðen]. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xlv. 1 Ða ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dýrnann. 1205 *LAV.* 7694 Alle hine gæstlice & heore gaine dærðen [1275 doorne]. *Ibid.* 18549 Næs þe king noht sawa wæs . . . þæt imong his dusepe his þoht cuðe dærnen. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM 79* And he ondede hym cristendom, No lunge he nolde hyt deryn.

2. *refl.* To hide, conceal oneself. *dial.*

1604 in *Pittairm Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 428 The said George darmit him self and his servandis to ane out-hous. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 118 We dern oursel's down 'maog the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 211 He . . . escaped them by darning himself in a fox-earth.

3. *intr.* To seek concealment; to hide. *dial.*

1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to dern. 1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Mairys cot. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 261 We've . . . dern'd amang its green.

† 4. *trans.* To cause to hide, to run to earth.

1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* 86 (Jam.) Holopherne, Who did a hundred fancies derne. 1637 R. MONRO *Expedit. Mackay's Reg.* II. 112 (Jam.) The cunning hound . . . giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, io putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out.

Dern, obs. and dial. form of **DARN** *v*.

† **Derne**, *adv.* Obs. Also 1-3 **derne**, 6 **dern**, 7 **darne**. [OE. *derne*, *dierne*, *dyrne* = OS. *darno*, *adv.* from *dern*, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly.

1200 *Moral Ode* 77 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Ne bit hit no swoe morale idon. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem derne. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1958 They . . . went forth, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some day to heare.

† **Derned**, *ppl. a.* Obs. or dial. Also **darned**. [f. **DERN** *v*.] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy.

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 He privately . . . took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after lokking many durres vpon him, left him there. 1616 *JAS. I. Disc. Powder Treason Wks.* 242 That rightly-darned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 *Ramsay's Gent. Sheph.* l. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this morny a day.

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of **DARNEL**.

† **Derner**, *Obs.* Also **dirner**. [Etymology unknown: ? connected with *dern*, **DURN**, door-frame.] The lintel of a door.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6078 (Cott.) Bis lamb blod. . . par-wit yee mak pan takning, On aiper post per hus to smer, A takin o tav' on pair derner [v. r. *derne*]. *Ibid.* 6103 (Cott.) On pair post and on dirner.

† **Dernful**, *a.* Obs. [f. **DERN** *sb.* + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.

1591 L. BRYSKETT *Mourn. Muse Theat.* 90 in *Spenser Astroph.*, The birds . . . this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernful noise.

† **Dernhede**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **DERN** *a.* + -hede : see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privacy; a secret. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18454 (Cott.) Noght we dene O þaa dernhede tell you namar.

Dernier (dɛˈniɛr, || dɛmye), *a.* [a. F. *dernier* : OF. *derrenier*, deriv. of *derrein* : see **DARKEIN**. The suffix is as in *premier*, L. *prim-arius*.]

Last; ultimate, final. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 45 The latter day . . . wherein we must take our dernier adewe. 1688 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances*, Sir, I am in the dernière confusion to avow, that [etc.]. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* l. 109 While this dernier writ of error hung in the House of Lords undetermined. 1751 *MAS. E. HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* l. 149 Every thing but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 *MAS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) 111. 96 On how many chances did this dernier hope hang!

b. **Dernier resort** (now always in F. form *dernier ressort*): last resort; *orig.* (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 *ABP. WILLIAMS Sp. in Apol. Bishops* (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. 1709 *ATKYN'S Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1709 *Ref. Sacherell's Serms.* 3 The People . . . were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1711 *Vind. Sacherell* 73 The Pretender is your dernier Ressort. 1778 *FOTHERGILL in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 2, I recommend, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* 111. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word *elementum*, hitherto, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum*.

† **Dernly**, *adv.* Obs. Also 2-3 **derneliche**, 3-6 **dernely**, *compar.* 3 **dern(e)lucker**. [f. **DERN** *a.* : see -LY². It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. **dernelluc*.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Nedre smuzed derneliche. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 128 Vort . . . don dernelucker perinne fleslichefulden. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2517 (Cott.) Dernlik he did þam bide. 1300 *Beket* 27 This made longde sore And lovede him derneliche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 164 Menye of þo bryddes Hudden and heleden derneliche here egges, For no foul sholde hem fynde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13700 þe schalke, that . . . so dernely hym did dere & dispit.

2. So as to be concealed or hidden.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 283 in E. E. F. (1862) 55 þe holi bodi : þat derneliche lai þere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. l. 146 So dernly hyd none wyst quhair he was gone.

3. Dismally. [A Spenserian archaism.]

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. l. 14 Thy puissance, whylome full dernely tryde. *Ibid.* iii. xii. 34 Had not the lady . . . Dernly unto her called to abstaine. 1591 - *Daphn.* xxviii. Thus dearnely plained. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 11. xx. 223 A Lion . . . roared so dernely, that all the women in Rome (four hundred miles from thence) for very horror proued abortive.

† **Dernship**, *Obs.* In 3 **darnscape**. [f. **DERN** *a.* + -SHIP.] Secrecy; = **DERNEDE**.

1205 *LAV. 2nd* 121 darnscape he heo lunde. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 152 [Cott. MS.] Nib, ich cleopie dearneschepe [other MSS. *pruente*].

† **Dero'b**, *v.* Obs. Also **derobbe**, -rube, -robe. [a. F. *derober* (OF. also *desrober*, 13th c. in *Littre*), f. *de*-(des)-, L. *dis*- + OF. *rober* to rob, take by stealth or force; see **ROB**. (In the second quot. perh. associated with *robe*: cf. *divest* and *derobe*.)] *trans.* To rob, plunder.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 46 He wold preferre capaynes to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe

al. 1616 *BUODEN tr. Acrodus' Parents' Hon. Ep. Ded.* 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seneritie well allated . . . that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

Derobe (dɪrəʊb), *v. rare*. [f. **DE** - II. 1 + **ROBE** *v*.] *trans.* To disrobe; to doff.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty apparell'.

† **Derogant**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *dērogānt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**.] Derogating, derogatory.

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

Derogate, *ppl. a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *dērogāt-us*, pr. *ppl.* of *dērogāre*; see next.]

† 1. *pa. ppl.* Annulled or abrogated in part; lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii, And leest through tongues to his high estate fulture false reporte it were derogate. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authority of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1653-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) 111. 311 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental . . . offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.

2. *adj.* Deteriorated; debased.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. iv. 302 And from her derogate body neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits.

Derogate (dɛˈrɒɡət), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dērogāre* to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. **DE** - I. 2 + *rogāre* to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. *prec.*, and see -ATE 3 3-5.]

† 1. *trans.* To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. *Obs.*

1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 3199 There may be no counsell. . . To derogate or change deynay sentence. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 717 The Englyshe service and the communion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generale submission . . . made to the sea of Roome. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.), By severall contrary customs . . . many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

† 2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe . . . as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19b, There be some at this day, which doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* xi. Def. xii. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

† 3. To curtail or deprive (a person) of any part of his rights. *Obs.*

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisdom. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonition Wks.* (1892) 30 Ye lordis wald not consent to put down y^e quene or derogat hir of hir autoritie in any maner.

4. To take away (something from a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. *arch.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 11. 105 Is that because their purpose is to derogat any thing from the law. 1577 *HOLMES Chron.* 11. 134 To derogat things merely preiudicial to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 *ABP. BANCROFT Daung. Post.* l. vi. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1822 *LAMA Ælia Ser.* i. *Mod. Gallantry*, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a part from; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) 11. 206 Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 59 It derogateth greatly from the glorie and maiestie of God, to saye, [etc.]. 1640 *WILKINS New Planet* i. (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) 11. xvii. 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) 11. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm.

b. *from a person*: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now *arch.* 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. (1612) 71 How cowardly he derogates from me, and mine estate. a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from Christ. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 101 73 We can now allow Cæsar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey. 1870 *ROSETTI Life of Shelley* p. xiv. This vile stuff capable of derogating from the typical Shelley.

c. *with to*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* ii. 218 This fell into a harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct from; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. *deroger*, *deroger à noblesse*, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e.g. to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. i. 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord. 1706 *ESTCOTE Fair Exam.* 11. i, The World grows extravagant and derogates . . . from the Parsimony of our Ancestors. a 1830 *HAZLITT* (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his

ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1856 *MAS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* lvii. (ed. 4) 416 In these days, too, Snow pere had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1888 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings.

† Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 You . . . have derogated [1611 multiplied] your wordes against me. [Vulg. *derogastis adversum me verba vestra*.]

Hence **Derogated** *ppl. a.*, **Derogating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1629 *LAYTON Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 1654 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 *FRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogating expression be found in any part of his booke.

† **Derogately**, *adv.* Obs. [f. **DEROGATE** *ppl. a.* + -LY².] = **DEROGATORILY**.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

Derogation (dɛrəˈɡeɪʃən). In 5 -ac-ion. [a. F. *derogation* (14th c. -ac-ion, in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *dērogāt-ion-em*, n. of action from *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law'; but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. V.* An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferance is no acquittance, nor prolonging of tyme derogacion to right. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 282 b, New and subtle inuentions in derogation of the Common Law. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule. 1692 *SOUTH Serms.* (1697) I. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 *CHIFMAN Amer. Latv Rep.* (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers . . . vested in the Committee of . . . Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction from.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lxiii, He þat doþe hindringe to eny of my seintes, doþe derogacion to me. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 304 One thyng he dyd to y^e derogacion of y^e munkys of Cantorbury. 1533 *BELLENOEN Livy* ii. (1822) 195 It maid plane derogacion to the Faderis to creat any tribunis in times cumming, be votis of their assessoris or clientis. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* (1621 in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* 118), Acts and Statutes made . . . in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 717 *marg.*, With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* 11. 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) 11. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any . . . derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. 31/2 Nero thought it sholde be great derogacion to his name and he were slayne of Karles. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 5 As this nobil prelat he dune . . . vyth out dirrogacione of his spirital dignite. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* 11. (1851) 37 Clogs, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilides. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iii. (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty. 1713 *ADDISON Ct. Tariff* 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vii. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation.

4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* 11. iv. ii. § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 197 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* l. 227 He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 July, Men . . . who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

Derogative (dɪrəˈɡatɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *derogatif*, -ive (1403 in *Godef.*), f. L. type **dērogātiv-us*, f. *ppl.* stem of *dērogāre*; see -ATIVE.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 305 Prejudicial or derogative to the liberties. . . of the bishop. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 1 Actes and statutes . . . derogative vnto the most ancient . . . privileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Jan. 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence **Derogatively** *adv.* In mod. Dicts.

Derogator (dɛrəˈɡetər). Also -our, -er. [a. L. *dērogatōr*, agent-n. from *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**.] One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything.

1580 *LUPTON Singula* 120 The derogators of Christes merits and passion. 1623 *COCKERAM* 11, Which Diminisheth, *Derogatur*. 1684 *Vind. of Case of Indif. Things* 9 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.

Derogatorily (dɛrəˈɡɑːtərɪli), *adv.* [f. DEROGATORY + -LY.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* xxii. 48r Without speaking vndercurrently or derogatorily of God. 1648 *PRYNNE Plea for Lords* 17 He writes. derogatorily of the Commons. 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 327 By speaking derogatorily and slightly of some other power.

Derogatoriness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Derogatory quality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Derogatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dērogātōrius* DEROGATORY + -OUS.] = next.

c 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Men.* VIII (1878) 234 His doings were derogatorious. . . to the supremacy of the Pope. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 186 Your speech is derogatorious to the efficacy. . . of Christ's death.

Derogatory (dɛrəˈɡɑːtəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dērogātōrius*, f. *dērogātor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *dérégatoire* (1341 in Hatzf.).]

A. adj.

1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing; of impairing in force or effect. Const. *to, from* († of).

1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatory unto justice. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law. . . derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. *Rep. Comm. Whiteh.*, A just exercise of your. royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. iv. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1825 *Cott. Talism.* xx. Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1863 II. COX *Instit.* i. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1/2 The 2nd [was] derogatory to kings and emperors. 1592 NARBE *P. Penitence* (ed. a) 132. All holy writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods own worship. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii (1879) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to their character, to be supposed to borrow. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 34. 151 It would be . . . derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 202 Conduct. . . derogatory to his rank. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (C.D. ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's. Infinite Wisdom.

† 3. **Derogatory clause**: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. *Obs.*

1528 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made. . . and also confirmed by Beilicope the IV. . . with clauses derogatory. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 266 What manner of revocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to revoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatory of the will of the testator. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xix. (1639) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any latter act, except you revoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

† **B. sb. Obs. rare** -°.

1611 COTGR., *Derogatoire*, a derogatorie, or act of derogation.

† **Deroge**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *dérôge-r* (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *dērogāre*.] = DEROGATE.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 It was nought your entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudece unto my Lord.

Derotremate (derotrēmāt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *derotremat-us* (in neuter pl. *Derotremata* name of the group), f. Gr. *dērop* neck + *trēmata* (tr-hole, boring.)] Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits or branchial apertures, instead of external gill-tufts. So *Derotrematons a.*, *Derotreme a. and sb.*

1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate. . . orders.

Derout (dɛraʊt), *sb.* [a. F. *déroute* 'a rout, a defeat, or flight of men' (Cotgr.), f. *dérouter*: see next.] An utter defeat, a Rout.

1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) II. 288 We trust to hear shortly of their total derout. c 1790 EARL OF AILES-BURY *Mem.* (1890) 501 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. HAY *Inscr. West.* 150 This derout was . . . occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders.

Derout (dɛraʊt), *v.* [a. F. *dérouter*, OF. *des-router* (-router, -ruter, -roupler) = late L. **disrupt-are*, f. *dis* (rupt-us, pa. pple. of *disrumpere* to break in pieces: cf. *DISRUPT*.)] *trans.* To put completely to flight; to ROUT. Hence *Derouted ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. Cijj. Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 537 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. MAXWELL *Vol.* III.

Wellington & Brit. Armies (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

Derraine, -reynne, var. of *DERAIGN v.* *Obs.*

Derrar, -ero, *obs. compar.* of *DEAR a.*

Derre, *obs.* f. *DEAR a.*; *obs. inflexional form* of *DARE v.*

Derrick (dɛrɪk), *sb.* Also 7-9 *derrick*. [from the surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn c 1600. The name is orig. the Du. *Dirk*, *Dierryk*, *Diederik* = Ger. *Dietrich*, *Theoderic*.]

† 1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf. *Jack Ketch*.)

c 1600 *Ballad Death Earl Essex* (N.), *Derrick*, thou know'st not Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1606 *DEKKER Ser. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 I would there were a Derrick to hang up him too. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* iv. i. Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 *DEKKER Bellman of Lond.* (N.), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deric* . . . is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

b. attrib. derrick-jastro.

1a 1610 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with sergeants, headles, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastros.

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: f. *a. orig.* A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. *Obs.* *b.* A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. *c.* A kind of crane (more fully *derrick-crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e.g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. *d.* *Floating derrick*: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. *e.* A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

a. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate), Mizon Mast. . . Derrick and Spann. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Derrick*, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

b. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 429 Lightning. . . cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* 626 Get up and rig a Derrick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurmasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

c. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge Wks.* (Bohn) II. 126 Swinging a block of granite. . . with an ordinary derrick. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Derrick*, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 *DUCANE Punishm. & Prev. Crime* 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

d. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v.*, Bishop's floating-derrick. . . used in 1850. . . is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

e. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/6 They have. . . a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3. *attrib.*, as *derrick-floor*, -pole, etc.; *derrick-car*, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (U.S.); *derrick-crane*: see 2 c.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derick floors. 1882 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 *KOSHER Treat. Rating* 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

† **Derrick**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang.

1600 W. KEMP *Nine Days' W.* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 37 One that. . . would pol his father, derick his dad! do anything.

Derring do, *derring-do*. *pseudo-archaism*. In 4-5 *dorryng*, (*dorynge*, *duryng*) *don* (do, to do), 5 *doryng* (e do, 6 *derryng* do, *derring doe*, 9 *derring-do*, the two words *durring*, *dorryng*, *daring*, vbl. sb. from *durran*, *dorren* to DARE, and *don*, do, pres. inf. of *Do v.*, literally *daring to do*, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, *Daring action* or *feats*, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (= what, that which) in Chaucer's *Troilus*; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's *dorryng do* was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1513 and 1555) *derryng do*, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and misconstrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the *Sheph. Cal.* as 'manhood and chevalerie'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Scott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it *derring-do*, and accentuated the erroneous use.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 837 *Troilus* was neuere vn-to no wight. . . in no degre secounde, In dorryng don [v.rr. duryng do, doryng to do] pat longeth to a knyght. . . His herte ay wip be firste and wip be beste Stod pargal, to dore

don [v.rr. durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 1430 *LYNO. Chron. Troy* II. xvi. (MSS. Digby 232 ff. 56 v. 2; 230 ff. 81 v. 1). And pargal, of manhode and of dede, he [Troilus] was to any bat I can of rede, In dorryng ly. v.rr. doryng(e) do, this noble worthy wyght, For to fulfille pat longeth to a knyght, The secounde deryng. . . he called was. [Cott. Dec. 43, I durst In derryng do, this noble worthy wyght.] 1579 *SPENCER Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 65 For ever who in derring doe were drede, The lofte verse of hem was loved ay. [Ibid. Dec. 43, I derring doe, in manhood and chevalrie.] 1606 *DEKKER Ser. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 I would there were a Derrick to hang up him too. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* iv. i. Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 *DEKKER Bellman of Lond.* (N.), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deric* . . . is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

So † **Derring doers**, *daring doers*; † **Derring-deed**; † **DERR-DOING**, q.v.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 38 Dreadful derring doers. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. v. 66 That Mantuan swain, who chang'd his slender reed. . . From Corydon to Turnus derring-deed.

Derringer (dɛrɪndʒər), *U.S.* [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U.S.] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also *attrib.*

1846 B. HARTS *Poems, Dow's Flat*, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol., To have both bowie and Derringer ready to hand. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 435/1 A large derringer bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres. Lincoln].

fig. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket.

Derry (dɛrɪ), *a.* A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. lii. (Arb.) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie. 1860 *BORROW Sleeping Bard* 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

Derth (e, *obs.* form of *DEARTH*).

Derue: see *DERF a.*, *DERVE v.*

† **Deruncinate**, *v. Obs. rare* -°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dērunāre* to plane off.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deruncinate*, to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

Hence † **Deruncination**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deruncination* (in *Husbandry*), a cutting off Trees, Bushes, etc. or any thing that incumbers the Ground. Hence in BAILEY, *ASH*, etc.

Deruralize: see *DE- II*. 1.

Derure, *compar.* of *DERF a.* *Obs.*

† **Derve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *deorfan*, 2-4 *derue* (n); *pa. t.* 3 *derdō*, 4 *deruede*; *pa. pple.* 3 *idoruen*, *idorve*, *iderued*, 4 *deruet*. [*ME. derven* str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. *deorfan* (pa. t. *dearf*, *durfon*, pa. pple. *dorfen*) to labour: besides this there probably existed a causal weak vb. *dierfan* (*dierfde*) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in BURN, etc. would account for the ME. forms and sense. OE. *deorfan* was app. cognate with the stem of OFris. *forderva*, and OLFr. *farðurvon*, transl. 'perierunt' *Ps.* lxxii. 19.]

1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 in *Thorpe Hom.* II. 516/26 (Bosw.) Ne wiðweðe ic to deorfenne 3yt, 3if ic nyðbehefe eom 3yt ðinum folce.

2. *trans.* To trouble, grieve, hurt, afflict, molest. c 1205 *LAV.* 8731 Hunger him derfde. *Ibid.* 18715 Wiðe he mureden, his mod we ðiderued. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 1206 He was idoruen in alle his oðre wittes. a 1240 *Lofting in Cott. Hom.* 211 Pinge þat me derued mest. c 1230 *Cast. Love* 676 None kunnes asayling Ne may him deruen. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 47 Beo þou no ping a-dred, for non schal be derue. *absol.* a 1225 *Ancre R.* 112 A luteþ ihurt i þen ele derued more þen deð a muchel ðe hele.

† **Derverye**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *derverie*, *desverie*, madness, f. *dervir*, *desvir*, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf. *Koerting*, 2441.)] Madness.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Withdrawa thyne herte fro such rage and derverye.

Dervish (dɛrˈvɪʃ). Forms: 6-9 *dervia*, 7-9 *derviao*, (7 *dervice*, *dervya*, *dervisee*, -iche, *derviae*, *derwis*, *darvish*, *derveesh*), 7- *dervish*, (8 *derwish*, 9 *dirveesh*, *darwesh*, *durwaysh*, -weesh). [a. Pers. *درویش* *darwīsh*, *darvīsh* poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. *darwīsh*, *darwīsh*, Turkish *dervīsh*, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. *dervis*, F. *dervis*, *derviche* (in 1559 *derviss*), Sp. *derviche*, Ger. *dervisch*. Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is *faqīr* *faqir*.)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various orders, some of whom are known from their fantastic practices as *dancing* or *whirling*, and as *howling dervishes*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 The third sect of the religious Turkes called Dervish. *Ibid.* 102 b. These devote Dervish live of almes. 1625 PUGHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1611 An order of Dervishes, that turne round with Muske in their Diuine Service. 1632 LITHCOW *Trav.* vii. 316 Priests called Dervishes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 200 A Dervise, or religious man of theirs. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 The Dervise an order of begging Friar. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 186 A wandering Dervish, a devout Moor. 1744 *Trav.* C. Thompson III. 267 They are not the dancing Dervises, of which Sort there are none in Egypt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. 510 A Dirvesh, or professor of piety. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxix. Like dervishes, who turn as on a pivot. 1832 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Customs Moosulmans* 206 The first class of Darwishes is denominated *Salik*. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, Saadi Wks. (Bohn) I. 475 Barefooted Dervish is not poor, if fate unlock his bosom's door. 1852 E. B. EASTWICK tr. *Biḡh o Bahār* 10 Adventures of the Four Darwishes. 1869 *Fall Mill G.* 7 Jan. 10 Whirling about all round you like dancing dervishes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* II. 37 And now, their guttural chorus audible long before they arrived in sight, came the howling dervishes. *attrib.* 1704 J. PITTIS *acc. Mahometans* vii. (1738) 125 Give themselves up to a Dervise sort of Life. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1870 This pantheistic dervish system.

Hence **Dervishhood**, the estate or condition of a dervish. **Dervishism**, the principles and practice of the Dervishes; the Dervish system. **Dervish-like** a.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 Asceticism... strangely uncouth, and dervish-like. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 144 1/2 Dr. Vambrey wandered, because he has the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

Derwenter (dɜːrwɛntɪ). *Australia*. [named from the river *Derwent* in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement.] A released convict.

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* xx. 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian exiles were called. 1892 in LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20.

Dery, **Deryge**, obs. forms of DAIRY, DIRGE.

Derye, var. **DERE** v. *Obs.*, to hurt.

Des, obs. form of DAIS, DICE.

Des- in obs. words; see DEC-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-

Des- prefix. Regular Romanic form of L. *dis-*, in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr.; in mod.Fr. retained (as *dis-*) before a vowel or silent *h* (*deshabille*), otherwise reduced to *d-* (OF. *descharge*, mod. *décharge*). In some cases apparently representing a late L. *de-ex-*, for L. *ex-*. Partly from the frequent substitution of *dis-*, *des-*, for L. *d-* in late L. and Romanic (see DE- prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of *des-* to *d-* in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the mod.F. *d-*. Early OF. words passed into English with the prefix in the form *des-* (*descharge*, ME. *descharge*); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later OF. pronunciation, reduced to *de-* (OF. *desmembre*, *démembre*, ME. *demembre*); but usually the *s* was retained, and the prefix at length changed back to the L. type *dis-* (*discharge*, *dismembre*, also spelt *dys-*) as was also done to some extent in French itself (*desordre*, now *discord*).

In English, therefore, *des-* is merely the earlier form of *dis-* in words from OF., e.g. *desarm*, *desblame*, *descharge*, *desclaundre*, *descolour*, *desdain*, *desmogue*, *desere* (= *desheir*), *deserite* (*disherit*), *desjoye*, *deshonour*, *desinterested*, *desjoyne*, *desjune*, *desmail*, *desmay*, *desmeasure*, *desordein*, *desordre*, *desparage*, *desparple*, *despend*, *despense*, *despeople*, *desplay*, *desport*, *despreve* (= *disprove*), *despute*, *desray*, *destembre*, *desturb*, *destribute*, etc. All these have a later form in *dis-*, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before *dis-* forms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in *descant*, and it is occasionally found for *de-* before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as *desoxalic*, *desoxybenzoin*, † *desoxydate*. In *despatch*, modern var. of *DISPATCH*, the spelling *des-* is not historical, but originated in an 18th c. etymological error.

There are many words beginning with *des-* in which the *s* belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is *de-*, as *descri*, *describe*, *desend*, *deserve*, *despair*, *despite*, *despoil*, *destroy*. From confusion of these with words in which *des-* is the prefix, they also were in late ME. often spelt with *dis-* (*discri*, *discribe*, etc.). And, on the other hand, words in *di-* followed by *s* were sometimes confused with words in *dis-* prefix, and so also written *des-* (*desinct*, *desstress*, etc.). Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography.

† **Desacrate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *dēscrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēscrāre* to consecrate.]

1797 BAILEY vol. II. To Desacrate, to consecrate or dedicate.

Desaife, **Desait** (e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

† **Desarcinate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *sarcina* bundle, burden, **sarcināre* to burden (*sarcinatus* burdened).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desarcinate*, to unload, or unburthen, to unfract.

Hence **Desarcination**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Desarcination*, a taking of baggage, an unloading. Hence in ASH.

Desarde, obs. form of DICER.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1396 Counterfet desardes.

Desart, obs. form of DESERT, DESSERT.

Desaster, obs. form of DISASTER.

Desate, **Desave**, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Desaxonize: see DE- II. 1.

Desayue, **Desayvabel**, obs. forms of DECEIVE, ABLE.

Desblame, var. of DISBLAME v. *Obs.*

Desc-, obs. spelling of DEC-, DES-, DISC-, DISS-.
 † **Descamisado** (deskamisá'do). [Sp.; = shirtless, f. *des-* = DIS- + *camisa* shirt + -ADO. Cf. *sans-culotte*.] A nickname given to the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23, and still sometimes used in an analogous sense.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 514 Men of liberal ideas, and members of the Descamisados. 1827 HARR GUESSES Ser. II. (1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig-leaf. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* III. xxiii. 12 We are going to the abyss, and the descamisados have led us to it.

Descant (deskánt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *deschant*, 5-6 *dyscant*, 6-9 *dis-*, 6- *descant*. [a. OF. *deschant* (13th c. and in Cotgr.), also ONF. *descant*, *descant*, rarely *dis-*, mod.F. *déchant*, = Pr. *descans*, Sp. *descante*, Pg. *descante*, ad. med.L. *discant-us* part-song, refrain, *descant*, f. L. *dis-* under, apart + *cantus* singing, song. The form directly from OF. was used by Wyclif; a form in *dis-* immediately from L. occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see DIS-).]

I. *Mus.* Now only *Hist.*, or *poet.*

1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the *plainsong*), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. 14155 *Ser. love Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall want. With countre note, and yscaunt. 1507 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hom.* I. xlii. I play and sing, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 94 You are too flat, And marre the concord with too harsh a descant. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* v. The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft; The Thrush replies; the Mavis descant plays. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 100 Sweet lays Wrought with such curions descant as would raise Attention in a stone. 1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Proph. Fame*. The youth... skill'd in rustic lays, Fast by her side his antrous descant plays. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterpt.* I. 1 Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song.

fig. 1641 WITHER in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* xviii. 28 To this Concess when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* Pref. (1664) B vii. The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plainsong of truth. 1865 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons).

† b. *Base descant*, *binding descant*: see *quots.*
Double descant: double counterpoint. *Plain descant*: plain or simple counterpoint. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 Two plainsong notes for one in the descant... is commonlie called binding descant. *Ibid.* 86 Base descant... is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. *Ibid.* 105 Double descant... is verie neere the nature of a Canon... which being sung after diuers sortes, by changing the partes, maketh diuers manners of harmonie.

2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's *Van. Artes* 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1609 DOULANO *Ornithop. Microt.* 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Ciii. Children neigh forth the descant. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass.

3. *gen.* A warbled song, a melodious strain.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* i. Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some birds good, And... Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood. 1742 GRAY *Sonnet on Death of West* 3 The birds in vain their amorous descant join. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Waiting by Gate* ii. I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more.

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts; musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Asymphonia*, discord in descant. 1579 LYLIV *Enphues* (Arb.) 93 If thou haddest learned... the first noat of Descant thou wouldest have kept thy Sol. Fa. to thyselfe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. The word descant signifieth, in our tounge the forme of setting together of sundry voices or concords for producing of harmony... But in this signification it is seldom vset. 1649 JRA. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. iv. 42 The whole chorus joined in descant and sang a hymn. 1674 T. CAMPION (*title*), The Art of Descant, or composing Musick in Parts. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 100 A descant of thirte-eight proportions of sondry kind. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragany* III. xxxix. Into a descant of her own Hath blended all their notes. 1871 Q. Rev. No. 261. 158 The notion of playing two different notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1882 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Music* III. 260 [Counterpoint] was... evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and Organum.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.

1644 MILTON *Educ.*, *Exercise*, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 58 foot-n. By Discant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xii. And then a low sad descant rung, As prelude to the lay he sung. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 378 Mr. Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner. fig. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. 204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination.

II. Transferred uses: often with distinct reference to the *plainsong* or *ground*, and in the phrases *run or sing descant*.

† 6. Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this. *Shift of descant*: a change of 'tune', i.e. of argumentative position. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant. 1581 J. BELL *Iladdon's Answ. Osor.* 119 Osorius lacketh not a shift of descante here, thinking thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xlv. 117 Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking. 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 224 Their [basket] making is daily improved with much descant of art. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4 Providence has shewn... Wisdom... in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † *occas.* censorious criticism, carping (*obs.*).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iii. 49 On that ground He make a holy Descant. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 36 The wanton sort of them sing descant on their mistress's glove. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time. 1642 ROGERS *Nagman* 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 7 It doth... render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon. 1710 *Moderation & Loyalty of the Dissenters Exemplified* 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiality and Discant. 1784 COOPER *Task* iv. 77 With merry descants on a nation's woes. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* Poet. Wks. (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout of thought-entangled descant.

b. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy tears. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 177 O remember the Propheticall descant of glorious King James. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 After this short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr. Burke through... a sort of descant upon governments. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* descant-clef, the soprano or treble clef; descant-viol, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part. 1728 NORTH *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 67 No wonder... that organs... with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

Descant (deskánt), *v.* Also 6-9 *dis-* (6-7 *dys-*). [a. OF. *descantere*, *descanter*, = Pr. *descantare*, Sp. *descantar*, Pg. *descantar*, in med.L. *discantāre* (*des-*, *dē-*), f. the sh.: see *prec.*]

1. *Mus.* a. *intr.* To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; *gen.* to warble, sing harmoniously; also in phr. to descant it.

1538 [see DESCANTER]. 1597 MORLEY *Mus.* 76 In descanting you must... seeke true cordes. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 772 They will... sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Contre*, To... sing the Plainesong whereon another descants. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 670 This new mode of descanting. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* VI. 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant.

† b. *trans.* To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 134 The wordys [of Church music] be so strange and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. *intr.* To make remarks, comments, or observations; to comment (*on, upon*, † of a text, theme, etc.).

c 1510 MORE *Picns* Wks. 15/1 The company of the court... descanted therof to his rebuke. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* II. 7 They have curiously descanted upon their words. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the unknown proceedings of the almighty. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 13 Many began strangely to descant of those grosse beginnings. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* B. To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Aug. an. 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* vi. He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties.

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (*upon, on* a theme). Also with *indirect pass.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. a 1782 KAMES in M. DONOVAN *Dom. Recon.* II. 73 The young champion... descants upon his address in catching the animal. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 353 Abbe Sneyes... descants with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 *Johnsoniana*

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 9 ft was the hard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects.

†3. *trans.* To comment on, discourse about, discuss; *occas.* to criticize, carp at. *Obs.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 376 So secrets as these must be . . . adored, not descanted. a 1649 DAUMM, or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1713) 31 But who can descant right your grave aspects?

†4. *intr.* To work with intricate variation on; to fashion with artistic skill. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. *Ibid.* iii. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

Descanter (dɛskæntər). [*f. prec. + -ER*].

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 80 Curyouse descanters and deuysars of new songys. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A Descanter. [is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 671 De Musis. . . speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. iv. 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

Descanting (dɛskæntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. DESCANT: a. singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisition.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 137 Our Curyouse descanting and coterieng [printed canteryng] in Churchys. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 A wonderful descanting vpon letters. 1575 BRIEF *Disc. Troubles Franckford* (1846) 206 The trolleing and descanting off the Psalmes. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (T.). The descantings of fanciful men upon [the Scriptures]. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

Descanting, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arizbas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verities of such unfriendly readers.

Descater, *obs.* form of DISCATER 2.

Descence, *-ces* (s, *obs.* forms of DECEASE.

Descet, descetue, *obs.* ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

† **Descence, descense**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 disence, 5 descens, dysons, 5-6 descense, 6 disence, 6-7 descence. [Two forms: ME. descens, a. OF. descens masc., ad. L. descensus descent, descending, f. descendere; also ME. descense, a. OF. descense fem., ad. late L. type descensa (descēsa), fem. sb. f. descensus, pa. pp. of descendere, analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ade, -de: cf. It. descesa. The spelling descence app. represents the descens form: see DEFENCE.]

1. A going or coming down; = DESCENT 1.

1543 NECESS. *Doctr. in Formul. Faith* 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descence to hell. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 278 In his descence . . . he come forment the College of Justice. 1600 ANP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descence into Hell.

b. Extension downwards; cf. DESCEND 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 8 The descence of y^e Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. *concr.* A downward slope; a way down; = DESCENT 2, b.

a 1440 FOUND. *St. Bartholomew's* 40 From the highe descence of heynynes . . . hedir I descende. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy.

3. *fig. a.* ? Dejection, depression of spirits.

1546 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, In suche descence it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraccyons & waueryng fantasies.

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 287 That hir honour distres thoill nor ruine: Nor suffer it in na way hail descence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = DESCENT 7.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 281 See the lineale descence of the prosopie or kynrede of Feramundus fayled by men. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by liniall descence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. iii. 39 From that ilk prince. Is the descence of our genealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

Descend (dɪsɛnd), *v.* Also 4 dessende, dissend, dyssente, decend, 4-7 descend(e), 4-6 descende, (5-6 dyssend), (6 desend). *Pa. i.* and *ppl.* descended; 4-5 descend, 5 discent, 6 dissend. [*a. f. descend-re* (11th c. in Littre) = Pr. descendre, It. descendere, Sp. descender = L. descendere, f. DE- I. + scandere to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were DES- (q.v.) and the stem -cend, -send, -end, whence the variant spellings in dis-, dys-, de-.]

1. Intransitive senses.

* To move down or into a lower position.

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink.

(The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of ascend.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 18 [xliv. 17] His glorie ne shal nougt descenden wyb hym. c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 626 As sone as þay arn borne bylyue in þe water of baptem þay dyssente. a 1330 ROLAND & V. 131 Pan descended a listnesse, Doun ryght from þe heuen blis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erde. c 1400 LANFRANCE *Cirurg.* 143 þat he may not descende downward. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 505 A man some tyme fro Jerusalem descende. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, Those furious Rebels. . . descended downe their bil with such a furie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Fromena* 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The two wings. are each descended to by a flight of four steps. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain. . . immense avalanches often descend. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more.

b. *fig.* said of immaterial agents, influences, etc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10884 (Cott.) And godds night in þe [sal] descend. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. 15150 *Wycket* (1828) p. xiv, Ye say that the manhood of Christ descended into eche part of every hoost. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. 1806 J. FINNES *Lett. fr. France* II. 400 The shades of evening began to descend. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† c. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc. *Obs.* (as a specific sense).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos. c 1489 [see DESCENDING 20. 2]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. i. 22 To schaw. . . How Troianis war descend in Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, They left their horses, & descended to fight on fote. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 263 Having viewed the fland fortified on all parts where he might descend.

d. *Astron.*, etc. Of a heavenly body: (a) To move towards the horizon, sink. (b) To move southwards; see also DESCENDING 2, a. 5.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 Than fond I the [2] degree of libra. . . descending on my west Orizonte. c 1500 LANCELOT 972 The sone descending clost in the vest. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasie 23 The signes in equal tyunes do ascend and descende. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. 1690 LEVETON *Curr. Math.* 832 Mars. . . from the Northern limit. to 9. . . is North descending. 1830 HOGG *Flodden Field*, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. 1882 SHARPLESS *Astron.* 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched . . . such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

† e. To descend into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis. . . of the trow servandis of God. . . to descend within thame selfis and deiplye to consider quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. 11 Those Philosophers that . . . descended not into themselves, to know themselves and their nature. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 111 The while her Son. . . with holist meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. *transf.* To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 4 A lyne þat cometh descendyng fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxv. 259 It stretcheth toward the West . . . descendyng toward the litle Armenye. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines. are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1798 H. SKIRNE *Tours Wales* 155 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. 1894 *Christian World* 27 Sept. 712/1 To your right . . . the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach.

fig. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon. (Cf. COME down g.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was descendid down With a great hoost. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre mocion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 188 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire.

† 4. *fig.* To submit, yield. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 In pes with 30w to lyue, & at 30ur conseil descend. *Ibid.* 270 To what manere of pes þe parties will descend.

5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp.*) from generals to particulars.

1340 *Aeneid*. 123 Erhan ich decendi to þe virtues þet byþ contraries to be æue æennes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 513 To descende down in speciale, ful maner artichis. . . ben openly contrarie to be apostolis reule. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 406 From thence hee descendeth to particular affayres. a 1617 HIBSON *Wks.* II. 461 By these degrees did our Saviour descend to this speech. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A. b, Whereby we having spoken of

a thing in general, descend unto particulars. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 380 But let us descend to particulars. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Machiavelli* (1854) 32/1 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to condescend, stoop (to do something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554-9 T. WATERTON in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth desendyd. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* i. 54 II. . . he descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him. . . pale with feare. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1639) I. 225 He hath descended to make this Explanation. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* lil. 99 To see men. . . descend to the meannest and unworthiest compliances. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 73, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* xxvii, Not oft to smile descendeth he. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 599 Wordsworth. . . descends to such babylisms. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale.

1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* v, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend.

b. *Music.* To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 81 It is ynpossible to ascende or descende in continuall deduction without a discord. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 4 If the Notes descend a second. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 176 A Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending. . . in the Second. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 35 In the Major Scale the some semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

c. *Math.* Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers. See DESCENDING 2, a. 3.

1876 E. BROOKS *Philos. Arith.* 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

** To come down by generation or inheritance.

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to come of, spring from (an ancestor or ancestral stock). a. simply to descend (from or of). Now rare in active voice.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. xvii. 2 Fra Sem descendand lynealy. 1509 FISHER *Pun. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 They. . . which descended of noble lygnage. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T.* i. ii. 241 Thou shouldst haue better pleas'd me with this deede, Hadst thou descended from another house. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Congreve*, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. xli. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended (from, † of).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 64. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 423/1, I Henry of Lancaster. . . am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. c 1470 HARING *Chron.* (Lansd. MS. 20 fol. 1) So lynnall of his generacion, 3e bene disendit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ii. 54 O 3e doue pepill descend from Dardanus. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* II. (1586) 82 b, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen. 1616 SURFL. & MARRI. *Country Farme* 674 If a dog be not well descended. . . there can be little hope of his goodness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 78 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 CRUISE *Digat* (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. *fig.* To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

c 1400 APOL. *Loll.* 21 Contumacy descendit of swilk crime. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. a 1726 COLLIER *Agst. Despair* (J.). Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

† d. *trans.* To trace down (lineage). *Obs. rare.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath*, Whose Genealogie. . . may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9. *intr.* Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir.

1486 BR. ST. ALBAN. *Her.* C viij b, Bot the possessions & the patrimonyes descended to other men. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 13 The premisses with their appurtenances descended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrows* iii. § 93, 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 DUCHESSE of NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. N.* (1886) 136 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolles Abridgem.* 7 Lands in Fee-simple descend to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1818 CRUISE *Digat* (ed. 2) II. 445 The defendant. . . pleaded. . . that the said reversion descended.

b. *transf.* Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 226 Of a certayne privie canker engendered in the hartes of their forefathers. . . and after by lynnall succession descended into the stomackes of their nephewes. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 28. 182 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv. (1878) 20 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.]

† 10. (*causal.*) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 21/3 Assoylle the synnars whan

thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse. Some to descende and on some to arysse. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our GRAVES. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb . . . being again descended by Dew or Rain upon the . . . Earth.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* iii. (1603) 265 Christ . . . descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

†b. *Old Chem.* To distil 'by descent'; see DESCENT i d. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefyfe, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combat. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ero-mena* 122 With a ladder of cords . . . speedily descended the walls. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 606 They both descend the Hill. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahānādī. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* i. 221 The two women descended the steps.

†Descend, sb. *Obs. rare.* In 6 dyssende. [f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1519 *Presentm. Furies* in *Surtess Misc.* (1850) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis per off . . . be dykid.

Descendable: var. of DESCENDIBLE.

Descendence, -ence (dɛsɛndəns). Now rare. [a. F. *descendance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *descend-re* to DESCEND: in earlier use often spelt *-ence* as in med. L. *descendentia*: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DESCENT 7.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Gram.* 12 Etymologie . . . this searching out of original and descendance of words. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem. Ep. Ded.*, lineall descendance. 1875 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. KENDALL in *19th Cent.*, The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

2. *concr.* Descendants. (App. a corruption: cf. DESCENDANT B. 1, quot. 1623, and ACCIDENCE.)

(Sir T. Elyot has *inhabitant*=*inhabitants*.) a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels.

†Descendancy, -ency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY. Also spelt *-ency* after med. L. *descendentia*.] a. The condition or quality of being descended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCENT 9. c. = DESCENDANCE.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1602) 257 The unfortunate successes happened in his proper descendance. 1630 *Ibid.* 251 Placencia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnes but only to the fourth descendance, after which it returns againe to the King of Spaine. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 6 To distinguish the degree of descendency. 1790 W. COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 78 Their descendency from the common mother, Eve.

Descendant, -ent (dɛsɛndənt), a. and sb. Also 6 descendant. [a. F. *descendant* (13th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *descendre* to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt *-ent* after L. *descendent-em*: see -ANT, -ENT.]

Johnson gives *Descendant* sb., *Descendent* adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj. *-ant* is now always used; in the other senses of both, *-ent* is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A. adj.

1. *lit.* Descending; coming or going down. *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1645) 99 The aire . . . maketh one descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), This descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

†b. *Astron.* (Cf. DESCEND v. 1 d.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. i. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc.]. 1631 WINDOUES *Nat. Philos.* 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where (. . .) doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the (. . .) is removing from us. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon.

c. *Her.* Descending towards the base of the shield.

1579 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles . . . descendante, percuiss, and contercoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also fig. (See DESCEND v. 8.)

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. viii. 184 Of the right descendant line of K. John. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 His Son . . . descendant and extracted from his loines. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* II. 313 Were not wise sons descendant [ed. 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

B. sb.

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND v. 8); issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): a. of persons.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 85 All the descendants of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendants. a 1729 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences* Prop. 14 (R.) Abraham's descendants according to the flesh. 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems, Retrospect*, The last descendant of his race. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec. Hist. Sk.* 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vi. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant . . . will have become numerous.

c. fig. and transf.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* II. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead . . . it has left no direct descendants. 1871 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 *Chr. World* 23 Aug. 629/a The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). *Obs.*

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

†3. *Typogr.* A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1696 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 Descenders are those that stand lower than the Foot-line: such as are g, f, q, y.

Descended (dɛsɛndəd), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ED 1.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as pa. pple. (see DESCEND v. 8 b); used as adj. only in combination.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 46 Your Troy-descended Romanes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 2 A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (dɛsɛndəntəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *descendent-em*, pr. pple. of *descendere* to DESCEND + -AL: after *transcendental*.] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 WHIFFE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 342 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Segrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendant appetites. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 54 Since the days of Locke . . . the philosophy of England has been only descendant. 1863 *Reader* I. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical . . . Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

Hence **Descendentalism, -ist** (*nonce-wds.*).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative. 1882 WHIFFE in *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire property.

†Descender¹. *Law. Obs.* Also 6 decendore, 6-7 discender. [a. F. *descendre*, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. *attainder, remainder*; cf. -ER 4.] Descend; title of descent.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 To sue his pleynt in y^e nature of the kynges writ of formedone in descendre at the common lawe. [1590 SWINBURK *Treat. Testaments* 94 If the issue do recover the same in formedon in the descendent.] 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 250 Formedon in Descender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 129 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

Descender² (dɛsɛndər). [f. DESCEND v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which descends.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 59 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender. 1863 MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 10 This river [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

b. *Typogr.* A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. DESCENDING ppl. a. 2 b.

1883 *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in lineage—are more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibility. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being descendible.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 200 He must necessarily take the crown . . . with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its descendibility.

Descendible, -able (dɛsɛndɪbəl, -əbəl), a. [In 16th c. *descendable*, a. OF. *descendable*: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in *ascendibilis* from *ascendere*.]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 49 The Lordships . . . [shall be] descendable and descend to the heirs at Common Lawe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 116a, Where tenements be dy-scendable to the younger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 404 Which title is . . . usually descendible to the issue male. 1822 W. TAYLOR in

Monthly Mag. LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

†2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. *Obs. rare.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible *jure natura*.

3. Capable of being descended; down which one may go. *rare.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Descendable*, which may descend or be descended, or gone down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Descendible*, such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (dɛsɛndɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

a 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemies to lande. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with . . . Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rldg.) 119 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's . . . dominion to posterity. 1802 SOUTHEY *Poems, Old Astron.*, All Ether laugh'd with thy descending.

†2. *concr.* A downward slope, declivity, descent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV. 152 Atte the descendyng of the hille. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B iij, The first descending . . . is . . . crooked and with many turnings.

†b. *Extension* downwards. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 The height or elevation . . . should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (dɛsɛndɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 2.] That descends.

1. *lit.* Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He cleft his head with one descending blow. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 215 The descending column . . . falls . . . in a closed cistern.

2. *transf.* Directed or extending downwards; esp. in *Anat.*, Bot., etc., as descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING ppl. a. 3).

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kohama* XVI. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn. 1869 OLIVER *Indian Bot.* I. i. 15 The root being the descending, the stem the ascending portion of the axis.

b. *Typogr.* Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING ppl. a. 1 b.)

1766 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 61 There are . . . descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

c. *Her.* = DESCENDANT A. 1 c; esp. having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. *fig.* Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND v. 5); in *Math.* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies . . . should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to x, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc.]. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 28 The establishment . . . of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality.

Descending rhythm, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. *Descending diphthong*=falling DIPHTHONG q.v.

5. *Descending node* (*Astron.*): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in . . . due Position. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Descending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus ♂. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 170.

Hence **Descendingly** *adv.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas, Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 368 Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightly Jetty eyes. 'Twixt these two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was . . . ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e): see DESCENCE.

Descension (dɛsɛnʃən). Now rare. Forms: 4-6 *deesen*, *disceen*, *dyseen*, *-eio* (u)n, *-eyo* (u)n, *-sion*, *-syon*, (6 *decension*), 6-7 *descention*, (7 *desention*), 6- *descension*. [a. OF. *descension* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *descension-em* going down, n. of action from *descendere* to DESCEND.]

1. The action of descending; going or coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now rare.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 31 For she knewe no lower descension, Save onely death. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descension of his soule to Limbo. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* IV. 10 The descension is before, and the ascension after. 1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was

loves case. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 54 The descension of the holy Ghost upon the Apostles. 1652 PAYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* t. 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Descension-theory*, the theory that the material in veins entered from above.

†b. *concr.* The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers). *Obs.*
a 1479 in Caxton *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (1822) 30 A descension of woodwales.

†2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. *Obs.*
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 For more cler understandinge Of this genealogical descencyoun. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Prose* I. lxxv. 86 *heading*, The duke dyed without heire, whereby the dyscension fell.

†3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension.
1609 MIDDLETON *Shirley Ambass.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 314 Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descension, and sinks beneath hell. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 108 Wherefore is this descension from a Parliament to a People? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* viii. iii. (1733) 215 To treat them with Courtesy and Descension.

†4. *Old Chem.* = DESCENT 1 d. *Obs.*
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Forth with the congelation, Solution, descension. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* Pref., The oyl Capnistrum... that is distilled by descension. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Descension is when the essential juyce dissolved from the matter to be distilled, is subducted and doth descend. 1657 in *Phys. Diet.*

†5. *Astron.* The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body. *Right descension*, *oblique descension* of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. *Obs.* (Cf. ASCENSION 3.)

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere... the descensions or settings under the Horizon are equal with the Ascensions. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. l. xxix. (ed. 7) 337, I will proceed to the ascension and descension of the starres, both right, meane, and oblique. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. Our longest sun sets at right descensions. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 225 There will be no rising or setting at all by the diurnal Motion, and therefore no Ascension or Descension in this Sphere. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 912 Ascension, oblique... the converse word is 'descension', but it is obsolete.

†6. *Astrol.* The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence (opp. to *exaltation*). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descension, ne ioined with no planete in his descension. 15... *Almanak for the Year* 1386, a On he 7 syne for he exaltation of euerilk a planyte, in like degre es made his descension.

Descensional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to descension.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Descensional difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc. 1840 HERSCHTEL *Ess.* (1857) 337 There must be constantly in action... a descensional force producing subaqueous currents. 1882a *Nature* XXVII. 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere.

Descensive (dĭ'sĕn'siv), *a.* [f. L. *descens-*, ppl. stem of *descendere*: see -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of descending (*lit.* and *fig.*); characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of *ascensive*.

1611 COTGR., *Descensoire*, descensive, descending. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 There is in man a natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion. 1882a OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 68 The mammals who follow next after *Bimana* in the descensive series of mammalian orders.

2. *Gram.* Diminishing the force; cf. ASCENSIVE 2.

1854 ELLICOTT *Ep. Gal.* 39 Kai has also what may be termed a descensive force.

† **Descensory**, *sb.* *Old Chem.* Also 6 dec-, dia-, [ad. OF. *descensoire*, -oir, med. L. type *descensorium*, f. *descensōrius* adj., see next.
(Cf. 'Huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchémistes appellent descensoir' of 1555 in Godefroy.)]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by descension': see DESCENT 1 d.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 239 Sondry vessels maad of erpe and glasoure vrnals and oure descensories. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. l. 295 Also their lamps ther uninales, descensories, sublimatories, alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, stillatories, and ther fornace of calcination. 1594 PLAT *Chem. Concl.* 31 Some commend the distillation... that is performed by a descensory. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. iv. xii. 112 A chemical Descensory.

† **Descensory**, *a.* *Old Chem.* [ad. L. *descensōrius*, f. *descens-*, ppl. stem of *descendere* to DESCEND: see -ORY.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* v. iv. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Combit.* v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation.

Descent (dĭ'sĕnt). Also 5 desänt, 5-6 diäsent, 5-7 diänt, 6 diäconte. [a. F. *descente* (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from *descendere* after *attente*, *vente*, etc. from *attendre*, *vendre*, etc., the etymological form being *DESCENCE*, -ENSE.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 28 In their descents and fall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 175 Not the dreadful spout... Shall dizzle with more clamour Neptune's ear In his descent. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 319 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy.

b. *fig.* (of an immaterial agent or influence).
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 319 Lest fully the descende Of some file on himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) I. 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless.

c. *Corresp.* to *trans.* sense of the verb (DESCEND v. 1).
1612 CORVAT *Cruelities* 80 The descent of the mountain I found more wearysome, then the ascent. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Desc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 95 The Sides high Marble Cliffs, not difficult of Descent. *Mod.* A new descent of the Schroff-spire has been effected.

†d. *Old Chem.* A method of distillation: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* vi. l. 133 The Oyl is made of Box cut in small peeces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Distillation*, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bottom.

e. *Her.* In descent: said of an animal represented as leaping or flying downwards.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., A lion in descent.

f. *Dynamics.* The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. CRAIG in *Philos. Trans.* Abridg. IV. 542 (title), The Curve of Quickest Descent. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Descent of heavy Bodies* (in *Philos.*) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Laws of the descent of bodies. 1. *Line of swiftest Descent*, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time; which is proved by geometricalians to be the cycloid.

2. *concr.* A downward slope, a declivity.

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 77 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent. 1612 BURKE *Luke* xix. 37 At the descent of the mount of Olives. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 104 If it stands upon a Descent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 182 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards.

Descent into the Ditch (Mil.): see quot. 1803.
1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. ii, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Descent into the Moat or Ditch. 1734 tr. Rollin's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 144 Descents by steps to the river. 1745 POCKOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 73 There were about forty three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top... those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. 1803 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (1810) s.v., Descents-into the Ditch (*descentes dans le fossé*), cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the countercarp beneath the covert way [i.e. to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch]. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

†c. That to which one descends; the lowest part. *Obs.* (*nonce-use*).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 137 From th' extremest upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, *esp.* from the sea, or from high ground: cf. DESCEND v. 3.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War. 1698 T. FAUGER *Voy.* 26 It was determin'd to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8, 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz.

4. *fig.* A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 540 Since the descent to household suffrage.

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a degree below. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my worth by manie descents lesse than hers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 410 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 YOUNG *Love's Fame* I. (1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5. With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.).

1681 MULLCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 58 Their perorations, and closings, with a descent, and fall of the voice. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. *Mod.* A sudden descent of an octave in the melody.

6. †a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. *Obs.* b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

c. *Logic.* An inference from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.

1642 JES. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation... I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 73/2 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continual Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect.

7. The fact of 'descending' or being descended from an ancestor or ancestral stock; lineage.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Pis ilk pre barons, borgh descent of blode, Haf right & resona to be coroune. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 Which rightfull heire was by descent. c 1430 LVDA. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Cryste which lynnally doune came Be dissent conveyed the pedigreee Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Descent of lymage, descents. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Fall R. Trevithian v, By descent a gentleman. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 123, I would draw his descent from Hector, or Achilles. 1728 YOUNG *Love's Fame* IV. (1757) 104 A Welch descent, which well-paid heralds damn; Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 141 A chieftain of imperial descent. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The descent in the female line was not formally denied.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants; in *Biol.* extended to origination of species (= EVOLUTION 6 c).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a) 192 Many Camells abound here... The Dromedary and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countree. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1871) 317 On the theory of descent with modification. 1871 - (title), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1882a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 776 Descent determines the specific character of the growth. 1884 J. FISKE *Evolutionist* xiv. 366 The researches... into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

attrib. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xi. 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.].

c. *fig.* Derivation or origination from a particular source.

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue* (R.), Ransake yet we would... Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie discent of ethimologie. 1707 CURTIS, in *Hubb. & Gard.* Pref. 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect. 1803 *Med. Jur.* IX. 108 Its visitation... in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent.

†8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 206 Elizabeth be gent, fair lady was sche, Two sons of her descent, two daughters ladies fre. 1605 VERNSTAGEN *Dea. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen.

†b. A descendant (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue. *Obs.*

1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seyd erles of Angew with her lyncalle descensys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent from the Ligurians. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VI. 25 She went Up to the chamber, where the fair descent of great Alcinoüs slept. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 979 Our descent... Which must be born to certain woe, devour'd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 809 Which house... enjoyed the name [crown] three descents. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Euen twelve descents after the flood. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 252 After a breach of the succession that continued for three descents. 1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) II. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. *Law.* The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 To haf be scheld borgh heritage descent. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* ix, The grete lordis of be londe, by reason off nev Descentes fallyng vnto ham, by reason also off mariages, Purchasses, and oþer titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter than thay be now. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surr. Prolog.*, Than if the owner make a true pee degre or conueyauce by discente or by purchase vnto the said landes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1618 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. a) I. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxiii. 177 No real property... can pass otherwise than by grant by deed... or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to hand.

†b. *Descent cast*: transmission by inheritance actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. CAST v. 36. *Obs.*

[a 1626 BACON *Max. & Usus Com. Law* i. (1636) 3 If I make a feoffment in fee, upon condition that the feoffee shall infeeff over, and the feoffee be discented, and a discent [be] cast.] a 1845 STEPHENS *Comment. Laws Engl.* (1868) III. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) containing... the provisions... that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc. to heirs or to offspring.
1413 *Pilgr. Soule* IV. vii. (Caxton 1489) 61 The synne of Adam hath attempted to men by... descent of kyndely heritytage. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 156 His incurrpted sceptre... his sceptre of descent. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.

† **Descensive**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 desc. [f. prec. + -IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffer* 7 The notable immunities, franchises, privileges she is endowed with by the descensive line of Kings from the Conquest.

Descetration, *obs. var. of DISCEPATION.*

† **Descerle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *decer-*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *cerle* circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be *decircle*.] *trans.* To deprive of its circle or circles.

To *descerle* a helm: cf. CIRCLE *sb.* 10 b.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 102 Rolland . . araught maradas vpon his helme, that he descerklid and departed it.

Descern, **Desces**, **-ceise**, **Descharge**, **Decide**, **Descipher**, **Descition**, *obs. ff. DISCERN* (DECKERN), **DECEASE**, **DISCHARGE**, **DECIDE**, **DECIPHER**, **DECISION.**

1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Figures' Trial* 118 The supreme Councill of the Realme to whose descition it belongeth.

† **Descide**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dis-* + *scindere* or *dis-* + *scindere* to divide, or *dis-* + *cidere* to cut in pieces.] To cut, indent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit.

Descil : see DISCL.

Descloizite (dɛskloɪzɪt). *Min.* [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

Desconfite, **-ure**, *obs. ff. DISCOMFIT*, **-URE.**

Descrial (dɪskraɪəl). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* 1 + -AL II. 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant.

1605 ANSUW, *Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 1 The strange Descriall of this great Discoverer.

Describability. [f. next : see -ITY.] Capability of being described.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

Describable (dɪskraɪəbəl), *a.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of or admitting description.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles, disscible and describable. 1877 LAOY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term molten lava colour.

Describble, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *scribble* after *des-*.] *trans.* To scribble an account of.

1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 275 I can, as you find, describe Richard and Sarah Adams; but . . to describe would be absolute presumption.

Describe (dɪskraɪb), *v.* Also 6-7 **describ**, **discrib**, **8 describ**. [ad. L. *describere* to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *scribere* to write. Preceded in ME. use by *descriue* (through OF.), of which *describe* may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling *dis-* arose from confusion with words having the prefix *des-*, *dis-* : see DES-.]

† 1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. *Obs.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 625 Those verses I will here describe [verses follow]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* Exhort. § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

† b. To write down in a register; to enrol. *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* iv. 41 These that are now described by name. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. v. § 6. 218 He was indeed gone into Egypt . . describing a roval Army. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

† c. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 300 Is it modest to describe ecathetra, that the dead Ephesians . . could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 203 As auncient Cronycles describen it full playne. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 144 Hys perfat state . . of vs before describ'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iv. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 Describing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 38 He was described for us . . by a master hand.

b. with complement.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* i. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 That the Iland was no lesse fortified had beene described unto them. 1818 CAULISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a . . suit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.

3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 *fig.* *Obs. or arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iv. 1 Take

a tyle . . and descrybe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 149 Then describe they certaine signes upon the hands and forehead. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 352 A Gladiatore . . admirably described in Marble. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 362 Accept the preceding Map . . This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star.

† b. Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially. *Obs.*

1643 VICARS *Looking-glass Matign.* 13 The picture of a man in a tub . . to describe a Roundhead. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 A second model . . to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): a. said of personal agents.

1552 HULOET, *Describe, circumscribo*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Describe the like arch from B to A. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. 8 A triangle . . set or described vpon a line. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i, With chalk I first describe a circle here. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 To measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. § 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 55 A lyne, moved . . can but describe a plate forme . . And a plate forme moved . . describeth a Body. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* I. 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions.

5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel over (a certain course or distance).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 The most northerly circle which the Sonne describeth. 1666 HOBBS *Seven Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1860 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1860 TYNALL *Notes Lect. Light* 29 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 6 Describ ye the londe in seven partes [so 1611 and R.V.; Wyclif, *discriue*].

† b. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. ii, I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is described to me.

† 7. = DESCRIBE *v.* 1 Cf. DESCRIBE *v.* 4 and the converse confusion in DESCRIBE *v.* 2

1574 RICH. MERC. & SOLDIER *H. viij.* Venus was first described, sittynge in her Waggon. 1592 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) G, As soone as she had described him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. 185 Over-night we described this Wharf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1871 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by . . jealous . . eyes.

Hence **Described** *phl. a.*

1552 HULOET, *Describe, circumscripsit*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 196 Their described width. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

Describee (dɪskraɪbɪ). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 DISRAELI in *Home Letters* (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describee. 1885 PUNCH 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language.

Describeless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of description, indescribable.

a 1850 W. THOM in *D. Ferrol's Shilling Mag.*, Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined limbs.

Describent (dɪskraɪbɪnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *describentem*, pr. pple. of *describere* to describe.]

A. adj. 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). **B. sb.** *Geom.* A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

Describer (dɪskraɪbɪ), [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who describes, or gives a description.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 18 (R.) The describers of y^t primitive church, Egesippus and Eusebius. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 150 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not . . simultaneously . . but in succession.

Describing (dɪskraɪbɪŋ), *phl. sb.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* 4 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DESCRIBE; description.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 120 By the making and describing of this onely Mappe. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Their passionate describing of passions. 1817 CORBETT *Taking Leave* 9 Greater powers of describing.

Describing, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That describes; descriptive.

1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 66 This describing definitione.

Descrier (dɪskraɪɪ), *Also 7 descryer.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who describes, or describes.

1599-1623 MINSHU *Span. Dict.* A Descrier, *Descubridor*. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 58 FOXES . . if they be

seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnes. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

Descript, *phl. a.* [ad. L. *descript-us*, pa. pple. of *describere* to DESCRIBE.] Described. Also † a. Properly arranged (= L. *descriptus*) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. *descriptus* divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). **B. as sb.** (see quot. 1731).

1665 J. WENB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one, and the same Temple. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Descripts* (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described. 1775 ASH, *Descript*, described. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript. 1863 F. S. M. ORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold. . . and descript with all which earth and heaven . . Foster in wave or field.

Description (dɪskrɪpʃən). *Also 4-6 descryp*, *discrip*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-cyon*, *-cyoun*, *-tyon*, *-tyowne*, *-sion*, etc. [a. F. *description*, in OF. also *-cripcion*, *-crition*, *-crision*, ad. L. *descriptio-em*, n. of action from *describere* (phl. stem *descript-*) to DESCRIBE. (See there as to the spelling *dis-*.)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

† 1. The action of writing down; inscription. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 Vnder the descriptioun and writing of the name of England and of Fraunce.

† b. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* I. 316 Syryne . . bigan to make his descriptioun. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Sam. xxiv. 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* 26 bis also [he] schewip openly bi descriptioun of tyme. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* I. 29 (Mätz.) With descriptioun of be lasse world. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the craft of descrypcyoun I cowde as weel forge . . As cowde Boyce. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographic is the . . description of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 203 For her own picture, it beggerd all description. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 335 Description on your pencil waits. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Writers . . gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with *phl.*) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8875 Yhit ville I imagyn . . Ffor to gyf it a description. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1911 Thai send . . The descriptioun Off him tane thar. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thing as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 Chusius . . had . . better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View* Nat. II. 186 Polybius . . takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

c. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 143 3 Descriptions . . are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. viii. § 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by . . attributes which are not included in its connotation . . has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Shapen in maner . . of a lop webbe after the olde descriptioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descriptioun therof.] 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* III. ii. 303 Pay him sixe thousand . . Before a friend of this descriptioun Shall lose a haire. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 306 The man must be a roue of the worst description.

b. 1781 T. GILBERT *Kelley Poor* 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 PALEY *Pol. Philos.* (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts . . falls within the same description. 1844 MAS. HOUTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 278 The Volante . . is a description of vehicle, peculiar . . to Cuba.

† 4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting.

Obs. rare.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeles curious description of the day of Judgement. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* 257 (T.) The description is . . of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. *Geom.* a. The 'describing' of a geometrical figure : see DESCRIBE *v.* 4 ? *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Description*, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course or distance.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 294 The Times . . of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes . . of the Cones. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.

Hence **Descriptione** *a.*, characterized by description, descriptive. **Descriptionist**, one who professes to give a description. **Descriptionless** *a.*, without or beyond description.

1593 *Nash's Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Sutable descriptione politures. 1827 *Examiner* 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists... and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen. 1852 *Ibid.* XLVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

Descriptive (dĕskrĭptiv), *a.* [ad. (late) L. *descriptivus* containing a description, f. *descript-*, ppl. stem of *describere*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *descriptif*.] Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 94 P. 1 The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words. 1820 *Huxley Lect. Dram. Lit.* 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. *Mod.* A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

b. const. of.

1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence **Descriptively** *adv.*, **Descriptiveness**.

1796 *Morav. Amer. Geog.* I. 183 The Allegany... has been frequently called the back bone of the United States. 1834 *Q. Rev. L.* 296 Represented with lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1870 *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* i. 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

† **Descriptory**, *a.* Obs. [f. *descript-*, ppl. stem of L. *describere*: see -ORY.] = *prec.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 23 Epistles merely Descriptory. *Ibid.* 24 A letter Descriptory, wherein is particularly described an ancient Cite.

† **Describe**, *v.* Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 3-9 *desorife*, 3-5 *disoreve*, 4-5 *dyscreve*, 4 *desoryfe*, 5-6 *dyscryve*, *discryve*, -ive, *descryve*. [a. OF. *descriere* (13th c.), later *descrire*, full stem *descrio-* (mod. F. *décrire*, *décriv-*) = Pr. *descriure*, Cat. *descriuer*, It. *descrivere*:—L. *describere*. In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded (exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form **DESCRIBE**.]

Describe was in ME. reduced to *descrie* (DESCRY *v.* 2), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with *DESCRY* *v.* 1. Hence *descrie* also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, transcribe.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlix. 16 Lo! in myn hondis I haue discribed thee. 14... *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 90 Thys name which may not be dyscreved. c1450 *Lydg. Compl. Lovers Life* xxviii. To discryve and write at the fulle The woful compleynt. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryve not the generacion of Marye but of Joseph.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. *Vulg.* Luke ii. 1 *ut describeretur universus orbis*.

1297 [see *DESCRIVING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* xi. 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men... for and thei weren discryved [Vulg. *descripti fuerunt*]; 1611 and they were of them that were written. Luke ii. 1 That all the world schulde be discryved. c1450 *Fortescue Adv. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secound Emperour, comaundyd al the World to be discryved (*v.r.* (1885) 149 described.)

2. = **DESCRIBE** *v.* 2.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 10 þus seint Imae descriued religion & ordre. c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 318 Þei ben þes þat ysay discryved þat þei seien good is yvel. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 865, I wot not what of hir nose I shal descryve; So faire hath no woman alyve. 1552 *Asp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 45 It is expedient to describe quha is here hetyk. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 134 Which we finde describe in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 *Burns To W. Simpson* xvi. Let me fair Nature's face describe. 1858 M. PORTER *'Souter Johnny'* 15 Hamely chieils... Wha Tammy's haunts can weel describe.

absol. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 120 So as these olde wise men Describe.

3. *a.* To represent pictorially or by delineation; also *absol.* *b.* To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). *c.* To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. **DESCRIBE** *v.* 3-6.

c1391 *Chaucer Astrol.* l. 917 The plate vnder this Riet is descriued with 3 (principal) cercles. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour discriue, Yf alle þe worlde were whit. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 Epicalis is a lyttill cercle that a planete discryueth. 1505-73 *Cooper Theatrus, Abacus*... a counting table such as... Astronomers describe their figures in.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of.

(But also often including the general sense 2.) 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 7 Pat in stories meteb and discryueþ all þe worlde wyde. 1480 *Caxton Descrip. Brit.* 30 Kyng william conquerour made alle these... shires to be descreined and moten. 1536 *Blekenrope Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii. We will discribe the samyn [the Illis] in maner and forme as follows.

† 4. = **DESCRY** *v.* 1 [Cf. etymol. note above.]

c1340 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Fairf.) For to discribe (*v.r.* to se) þaire cursed dede. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 93 Þenne mette his man ar herades of armes hadden descreued lordes. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) No man coude discryue wheþer of hem shuld be Emperour. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 50 Also flyinge he shoulde be discriued by the roundyng of his heade.

Hence **Described** *ppl. a.*

c1440 *Pecock Repr.* II. xvii. 248 Bi the now discriud and tauht maner. *Ibid.* 408 The... bifore descryued tymes.

† **Describing**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. *prec.* + -ING 1.] Describing; description.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 60 þis August... let make a descriu- yng, þat y mad nas neuer er. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ii. 2 This firste discryuyn was maad of Cyryne. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E. i. v. The discryuyn of a Bucke. 1530 *Palmer, 165 Bladin*, a blasyng or discryuyn of ons armes. 1792 *Burns Auld Rob Morris* v. How past describing had then been my bliss.

Descry (dĕskrĭ), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 *discryghe*, 4-6 *discrye*, 5 *dyscrye* (e, 6 *descrye*, 6-7 *descrie*, *discrie*, 4- *descry*. [app. a. OF. *descrier* to cry, publish, decry, f. *des-*, *de-*, L. *dis-* + *crier* to cry.

The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of *DESCRIBE* to *DESCRY* (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. *DESCRIBE* *v.* 4, also *DESCRIBE* *v.* 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs: thus

c1300 *K. Alis.* 138 For astronomye and nygremauncye No couthe ther non so muche discryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.

† 1. *trans.* To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.

[Cf. quot. 1377 in *DESCRIBE* *v.* 4.] a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1178 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnament In eche Mondys 3ende.

† 2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: *a.* of persons. *b.* of things. Obs.

a. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descrye. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. P.* xxv. 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 *Burton Anfal. Mel.* i. iii. 1, At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 290/9 Diogenes, thou... Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry.

b. c1430 *Freemasonry* 323 Hyt [the seuenthe poynt] dyscryeth wel openly, Thow schal not by thy maystres wyf ly. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 34 Whose sober lookes her wisdom well describe. a1592 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 200 This light... doth not only descry itself, but all other things round about it. 1635 *Cowley Davideis* IV. 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descry. 1639 *DRUMM. OR HAWTH. Fam. Epistles* Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex.

† *c.* With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 7136 (Trin.) Pat was a greet folye hir lordes [i. e. Samson's] counsel to descrye. 14175 *Sgr. love Degre* 110 Thy counsayl shall I never descrye. 1596 *Nash's Saffron Walden* 131 That he be not descryd by his alleading of Authors. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 509 In notorious burglaries, oft-times there is... a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* II. His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry.

† 3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; = *ASCRY* *v.* 1 *b.*

c1400 *Rowland & O.* 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare... descrye hym ther with steven. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 175 The gentyl knyghtes fledden and the vyleyns egrely hem discryed and gradan high 'yelde yow traytours!'

† 4. To denounce, disparage; = *DECRY* *v.* 2. Obs. c1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. We curse and descry... all thos that thys illys have done. 1677 *GILPIN Damonol.* (1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of divine mysteries.

† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = *DECRY*.

1638 *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower* 23 The descryng of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, esp. from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 81 þe comlokest [lady] to discrye. c1430 *Sir Tryana.* 1053, XII fosters dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee. 1569 *Stocker tr. Diad. Sic.* III. viii. 114 He might descry a mightie and terrible Naueie... sayling towards the cite. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1879) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descry us all our labour's lost. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1888 Q. VICTORIA *Life Hist.* 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xxiii. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple.

7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.

c1430 *Syr Tryana.* 183 Hori and man felle downe... And some he was dyscryed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Onor.* 491 b. There is no man... that will not easily descry... want of Judgement... in you. 1650 *HAMMOND On Pr.* xxvii. Paraphr. 181 Being by them descryed to be David. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 *SOUTHEY Ballad K. Charlemain* i All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry.

absol. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jmnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People... but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

† *b. intr.* To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. viii. 108 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrye Twixt natures hid.

† 8. *trans.* To investigate, spy out, explore. Obs. 1566 *DRAYTON Legends* III. 175 He had iudicially descryde The cause. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* I. 23 The house of Joseph

sent to descry Bethel. 1742 *SHERSTONE Schoolmistress* 145 Right well she knew each temper to descry.

† **Descry**, *v.* 2 Obs. [app. a variant of *descryve*, *DESCRIBE* *v.*, partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr. infinitive *descri-re*, and pres. t. *descri*, -*crit*, -*crit*; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of *descriptive* and *descry* *vb.*] = **DESCRIBE**, **DESCRIBE**.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9747 Some of his þewes y wil descrye. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar descryed Cuthbert mirakyls. 1572 *Bossawell Armorie* II. 63 b, This Serpente I haue descryed, as wringled into a wreath. 1613 *WITHER Sat., Occasion*, He... descries Elechi, full of subtle falacies. *absol.* c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þal chese as bede descrye. 1571 *Damon & Pithias* Prol. in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descry.

† **Descry**, *discry*, *sb.* Obs. [f. *DESCRY* *v.* 1.]

1. Cry, war-cry; = *ASCRY* *sb.*

c1400 *Rowland & O.* 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire dyscrye.

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. vi. 217 The maine descrye Stands on the hourly thought. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. l. (1632) 1253 Without danger of descrye.

Descrying, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *DESCRY* *v.* 1] The action of the *vb.* *DESCRY* 1; perception from a distance, discovery; also *attrib.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* (R.) Vpon the first descryng of the enimies approach. a1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. cxiil. (R.) Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descryng-glass.

† **Descrying**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Description, enrolment, etc.: see *DESCRY* *v.* 2.

c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 20 þis dyscryng was first made vnder Cirinus. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 119 *Descryinge, descriptio.*

Descure, var. *discure*, obs. f. *DISCOVER* *v.*

Desdaine, -dayn, -deigne, obs. ff. *DISDAIN*.

Dese, obs. form of *DATE*.

Deseas (e, obs. form of *DISEASE*.

† **Desecate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *dēsecāre* to cut off or away, f. *DE-* I. 2 + *secāre* to cut. (The regular form is *DESECT*; but in L. *dēsecātio* for *dēsecatio* is in Cassiodorus.)] *trans.* To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence *Desecated* *ppl. a.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Desecate*, to mow or cut off. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 3 and in mod. Dicts.

So + **Desecation**. Obs.

1623 *COCKERAM, Desecation*, mowing or cutting off.

Desece, -es (e, -esse, -eyce, obs. ff. *DECEASE*, *DISEASE*.

Desecrate (dĕsĕkrĕt), *v.* [f. *DE-* II. 1 + stem of *consecrate*. In L. *dēsecrāre* or *desacrāre* meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF. had *des-sacer* (*des* = L. *dis-*) still in Cotgr. (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow' = It. *disacrare* 'to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

trans. To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xv. 213 If we do venture to swear... upon any slight or vain... occasion, we then desecrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in PHILLIPS, COCKERAM, KERSEY.] 1675 [see *DESECRATING* *ppl. a.*]. 1721 *HAILEY, Desecrate*, to defile or unhallow. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 416 What Licinia had dedicated... could not be considered as sacred; so that the Senate enjoined the Prætor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1796 *HORNE On Pr.* lxxiv. (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1827 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxi. 323 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 204 The... vessels of the Temple... were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

b. To divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 156 With a libation of un-mixed water... did he devote us to the infernal gods—or... desecrate us to the Furies. 1849 *Sir J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 312 Particular spots... were desecrated to Satan. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 76 Desecrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

c. To dismiss or degrade from holy orders.

arch. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Desecrate*, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 1676 in COLES. c1800 W. TOOKER *Russia* (W.) The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated.

Desecrate, *ppl. a.* rare. = **DESECRATED**.

1873 *BROWNING Red. Cott. Nat.* 934 Than that her dignity be desecrate by neighbourhood of vulgar table.

Desecrated (dĕsĕkrĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* *vb.* + -ED.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Thow, O most holy, dost detest A desecrated Breast. 1833 *L. RICHIE Wand. by Loire* 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

Desecrater, var. of **DESECRATOR**.

Desecrating, ppl. a. [f. DESECRATE v. + -ING 2.] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 190 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1862 TAUCH *Poems, Visit to Tuscany* 100 The rude touch of desecrating time.

Desecration (des'ekre'ʃən). [n. of action from DESECRATE: see -ATION.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. PARNELL *Life Zolius* (T.). They sentenced him [Zolius] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desecration*, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 124 note, The oratory... has been... shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1808 BR. PORTEUS *Profan. Lord's Day* (R.). Various profanations of the sabbath... threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1838 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

Desecrative (des'ekre'tiv), a. [f. DESECRATE + -IVE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 Mrs. BAWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. ii. 18 [is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights... less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G. IX*, x. iv. 71 Merchants' bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities.

Desecrator (des'ekre'tər). Also -er [agent-n. from DESECRATE: see -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.

1879 MORLEY *Burke* vii. 131 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 74 Man, the desecrator of the forest temples. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath.

† **Desec't**, v. Obs.—o [f. L. *desec't*, ppl. stem of *desecāre* to cut away or off, f. DE- I. 2 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut away, cut down.

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph., Desec't*, cut away from any thing.

† **Desec'tion**, Obs.—o [ad. L. *desec'tion-em*, n. of action from *desecāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or cutting down.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Desec'tion*, a cutting down. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102 *Desec'tion*, a mowing or cutting off.

Desederabil, var. **DESIDERABLE** Obs.

Desegmentation (dise'gmente'ʃən). Biol. [f. DE- II. 1 + SEGMENT.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments... This state of things results in a desegmentation of the body.

Desegmented, ppl. a. Biol. [f. as prec.] Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.

Deserte, Deserve, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Desembogue, Deseminate, obs. ff. DISEMBOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

Desemitize, Desentimentalize, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

Desend, desention, obs. ff. DESCEND, -CENSION.

Desere(n, Deserite), obs. ff. DISHEIR v., DISHERIT.

Desert (diz'ərt), sb. 1. Forms: 4- desert, 3-6 deserte, 4 desserte, 4-5 decert(e, dissert, 6 dyserte, 6-7 dosart. [a. OF. *desert* masc., *deserte*, *desserte* fem., derivs. of *deservir*, *deservir* to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to *descent*, *descente*, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. pple. *desert* of *deservir*, repr. late L. *servit-um* for *servit-um*.]

1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i. e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 253 Vor pe sobpant God... Depe after oure deserte. c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 594 Pou quytet vchon as hys desserte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij b, God rewarded ech of them for their deserte and myerte. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desart to warrant our infiction. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sighs & Groans* i, O do not use me after my sinnes! I look not on my desert. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 193 P x Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 What constitutes desert?... a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 78 It seemeth bat gentillesse be a maner preyngne bat cometh of desart of auncresces. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 473 For be childes hys desert, God shewed meruaille in apert. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 3 The Crown... due to him, no less by desert then descent. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*, On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 353, I visited him as a man of desert. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1854) 538/f Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert

cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

c. personified.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, To behold desert a begger borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in pl. (often = 1.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 He mote... Se the desertis of his men. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 51 As every mans desertes have been... such shall his rewardes be. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 56 Punishing thoffender vnder his desertis. 1606 HOLLAND *Sucton.* 42 That neither himself nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desertis. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Mar., The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live... sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true desertis. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 To do to each according to his desertis.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? Obs.

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 56 Or doon goode decertes to profit of be comune.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks... for his desertis unto us. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 143 It... serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. to get, have, meet with one's desertis.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 293 Mede and mercede... bope men demen A desert for som doynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, For god gyueth to enery one the deserte of his myerte. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1599 *Warning Faire Wom.* II. 1508 Upon a pillory... that all the world may see, A just desert for such impiety. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 40 But give to each his due desert. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* I. 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his desertis. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli. (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our desertis? 1882 OUIDA *Maremia* I. 41 'He has got his desertis', said Joconda.

Desert (dez'ərt), sb. 2. Forms: 3- desert; also 3 deserd, diserd, 4 dissert, desarte, dezert, 4-5 disert, 5 dysert, 5-6 deserte, 5-9 desart (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. *desert* (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. *desertum* (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of *desertus* adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste: see DESERT a.]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e.g. the *Desert of Sahara*, *Desert of the Wanderings*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 18e desert... he lette ham bolien wo inouh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2770 Moyses was... In de deserd depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5840 (Gött.) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worship me in desarte [v. rr. desert, dishert]. *Ibid.* 6533 (Gött.) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysse* (1889) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertis of Arabe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya. 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* II. (ed. 2) 117 [fr. Tacitus] Where they make a desert, they call it peace. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., She fluttered, and flattered, but it was all preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. Introd. 25 He could live in his desert and hunt his deer. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. viii. note, The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 64 The Desert... a wild waste of pebbly soil.

† b. formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. Obs.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. li. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that ben not sowen ben callyd desertis. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/f In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. 1. 1. 1.* II. vii. 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 185 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 69 Moors covered with whinberry bushes... A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 748 To roam the bowling desert of the Main. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremitic and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

† 3. *abstractly.* Desert or deserted condition; desolation. Obs.

c 1450 *Merlin* 59 He was in a waste contree full of disert. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiv. 424 The distructyon and conquest of the cytie of Lyngones, and how it was left cene voyde as a towne of desert.

† 4. An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b, A Desserte of Lapwings. 1688 in K. HOLME *Armoury*.

5. Comb. a. attrib., as *desert-air*, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop; b. locative and instrumental, as *desert-bred*, -locked, -wearied adjs.; c. similitive, as *desert-world*, -desert-like, -looking adjs.; also *desert-though*, a bird of the genus *Podoces*, family *Corvidae*, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; *desert-falcon*, a species of falcon inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus *Gennaea*, allied to the peregrines; *desert-rod*, a genus of labiate plants (*Eremostachys*) from the Caucasus (*Treas. Bot.*); *desert-ship*, 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; *desert-snake*, a serpent of the family *Psammodipidae*, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as *desert-lark*, -mouse, -willow.

1750 GRAY *Elgy* xiv, And waste its sweetness on the *desert air. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 958 The *desert-bird Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 1862 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x. (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not *desert-bred to find their way. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* vii. 193 The *desert-circle girded by the sky. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. iv, The *desert-dweller with his path. 1883 MISS C. F. GORDON CUMMING in 19th *Cent.* Aug. 302 *Desert-larks, wheat-ears, and other... birds do their best to diminish the locusts. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 441 In the *Desart-like wilderness. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxii. 384 These *desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess.* II. 121 A sandy *desert-looking tract. 1845 Mrs. NORTON *Chapel of Islands* (1846) 113 A *desert-pelican, whose heart's best blood oozed in slow drops. 1822 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed'* iv, Arabia's *desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee. 1824 BYRON *Def. Trans.* I. i. 116 The... patient swiftness of the *desert-ship, The homeless dromedary! a 1845 HOOD *An Open Question* xiv, That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. iv. 352 The brackish cup Drained by a *desert-troop. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. after Easter, The *desert-wearied tribes. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 182 Pilgrimage through this *desert-world.

Desert, obs. form of DESERT sb.

Desert (dez'ərt), a. Also 4-6 deserte, 6-8 desart. [ME. *desert* a. OF. *desert*, mod.F. *désert* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *desert*, Sp. *desierto*, It. *deserto*:—L. *desert-us* abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. pple. of *deserere* to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of DESERT sb. 2, and stressed *desert*; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. *arch.*

Sometimes as pa. pple.: cf. DESERT v. 4. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxvii. 233 Wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1540 HYADE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mvj, Noemy had bene a widow and desert in deede. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, *Elisa* II. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When... lies desert the monumented clay. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 254 In that wane place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely. (In mod. usage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 232 Be decypleys... Byleude in a wylderness... Pat me clepyn nou Gastynbury, bat desert was po. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 This Ile w^t Gaults whylom inhabyt... Nowe beyng deserte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* III. (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 94 When Deucalion hurl'd His Mother's Earth on the desert World. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 P 2 Fallen asleep in a desert wood. 1856 BYRON *Poems, To a Waterfall* iv, The desert and illimitable air.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 Prodegalite... is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii, The contree... was the most diserte ffor lakke oftillers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 The Country... is desert, sterile and full of loose sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desert Plain. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless of Mar* 17 Nov., The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany. 1839 THIRLWALL *Græce* VI. li. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert arid tract.

4. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting. *rare.*

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandering through so many desert Authors.

Desert (diz'ərt), v. [a. mod.F. *désertier* to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* 'to make desert or desolate' (Florio), late L. *desertāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *deserere* to abandon.]

1. *trans.* To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position). 1603 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xiii. 365 He... was resolut to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xiv. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. c 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here... Plato seems prepared to desert his

rucent ground. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. having moral or legal claims upon one); *spec.* of a soldier or sailor: 'To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 44/1 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 182 Kianguus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars. returned to the City. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candii. c 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 175 The christian merchants. . . totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii. The offence you have committed by deserting your post. 1891 SIR H. C. LOPES in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he willfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

b. To abandon or give up to something. *arch.*

1658 J. WERNER tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 53 The Princesses . . . deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion. 1673 MILTON *True Relig. Wks.* (1847) 563/2 It cannot be imagined that God would desert such pious and zealous labourers. . . to damnable errors. 1812 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c. Of powers or faculties: To fall so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 563 Wisdom. . . deserts thee not. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. (ed. 4) 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had. . . deserted him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

† d. To fall short of (a standard). *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 91 The Quicksilver. . . will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height. . . of 29 inches

3. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party; *esp.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1689 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords*, The Lords Spiritual. . . who Deseried (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* v. 247 Hannibal finding his Soldiers desert. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 561 The fourth regiment. . . deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 299 The Koraks. . . deserted to the Turks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. *Sc. Law. a. trans.* (with pa. pple. in 6 desert.) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'dile'); to prorogue (Parliament). b. *intr.* To cease to have legal force, become inoperative.

1539 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament proceede . . . quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samyn be desert. 1569 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 152 Their foir that the saidis letters sould desert in thameself. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assailing a Pannel. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst.* iv. (Jam.) If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Desertion*. To desert the diet *simpliciter*. . . will. . . put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence *Deserting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Usiah* 23 His just deserting of them. 1700 DRYDEN *Palam.* & *Art.* iii. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba. . . almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment.

Deserted (dɪz'ɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DESERT *v.* + -ED.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 413 The deserted Villages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 922 Thy deserted host. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 107 P 8 The hospital for the reception of deserted infants. 1760 GOLDSMITH (*title*) The Deserted Village: a Poem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

Desertedness (dɪz'ɪtəd), [*f.* *prec.* + -NESS.] Deserted condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 212 The . . . unexpected desertedness . . . of this romantic city. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* & *Man* ii. 37 True desertedness and its pangs.

Deserter (dɪz'ɪtə), [*f.* DESERT *v.* + -ER; after *F. déserteur*, *L. desertor* one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from *désérere* to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance. *Const. of.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 91 Streight to their ancient Cells. . . The reconcil'd Deserters will repair. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 A submissive administration. . . collected from the deserters of all parties. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 60 § 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2. *esp.* A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. § 7. 219 We are the same deserters whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 These we immediately hung up. . . as it is the custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cābul.

attrib. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The deserter officers.

VOL. III.

Desertful (dɪz'ɪtʃʊl), *a.* 1 ? *Obs.* [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. *Const. of.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* v. vi. Till I be more desertful in your eye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. i, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

† Desertful, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Desert, desolate.

1601 CHESTER *Loues Mart.* at Enuie, go packe thee. . . To some desertfull plaine or Wilderness.

Desertfully, *adv.* [*f.* DESERTFUL *a.* 1 + -LY.] By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1598 MUNDAY & CHESTER *Donnf. Earl Huntington* ii. ii. in *Haaz. Dodley VIII.* 132 As Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabbd. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 58/2 (L.) Aristotle (and very deservingly) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia. 1655 *Motell Wit* 62 Wherefore desertfully. . . a fault of diuers conditions. . . ought not to be censured with one and the same punishment.

Desertion (dɪz'ɪʃən), *Also 7 dissention.* [*a. f.* *desertion* (1414 in *Hatzf.*), *nd. L. desertiō-em*, n. of action from *désérere* to forsake, abandon, *f. DE- I. 2 + sérere* to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, *esp.* a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. PERKINS (*title*), *Spiritual Desertions*, seruing to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. vi. Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render them perfectly miserable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. iii. lxiv. These scorn the Courts desertion of their age. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 P 13 Mingled his assurances of protection. . . with threats of total desertion. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxviii. A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. *Law.* The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; *esp.* such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. Introd.* 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1811 WELINGTON in *Chrw. Desp.* VIII. 299 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions. 1891 SIR H. C. LOPES in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. *Sc. Law.* *Desertion of the diet*: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be *simpliciter*, altogether, or *pro loco et tempore*, temporarily. See DESERT *v.* 4.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 281/1 The effect of such a [*simpliciter*] desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 P 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct. 1821 SOUTHEY *Viz. Judgem.* iii. That long drear dream of desertion. 1876 FARRAR *Marth. Sermon* vi. 51 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence.

† b. *Theol.* 'Spiritual despondency: a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson). *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

† **Desertive** (dɪz'ɪtɪv), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 1 + -IVE.] Meritorious, worthy.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman. . . of singular desertive reckoning and industrie.

Desertless (dɪz'ɪtləs), *a.* 1 [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. li. (1631) 329 If desertless the begger and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 Heywood *Maid of West* II. i. Wks. 1674 II. 352 Prize me low And of desertless merit. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Sanvedra-Faxardo* II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

† 2. Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs.*

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xv. 47 This augmenteth my griefe, Thus to be charge, with desertless reepee. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace. . . Heapt on the head of this degenerate boy, Desertless favours. 1613-21 *Primer* our Lady 366 The mother waiting For her Sons desertless paine.

† 3. Involving no recompense or reward; thankless.

1607 TOUVERNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi. I am allotted To that desertless office, to present you With the yet bleeding head. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. I it is no desertless office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence *Desertlessly adv.*, undeservedly.

1611 BRAUM & FL. *King & no King* III. ii, People will call you valiant; desertlessly I think.

Desertless (dɪz'ɪtləs), *a.* 2 *rare.* [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Without or devoid of desert land.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our desertless island.

Desertness (dɪz'ɪtnəs), [*f.* DESERT *a.* + -NESS.] Desert condition; barren desolation.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 203 In whylsum place of desertnes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Krasin. Par. Luke* v. 64 The desertnesse of the country lying waste. a 1656 *Ussher's Ann.* (1658) 773 The desertnesse of the Country. . . did much afflict them. 1866 RUBIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life.

† **Desertrice**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DESERTER: on the type of *F. féminines*, e.g. *acteur, actrice*: see -TRICE.] A female deserter.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife. . . not an adversary, not a desertrice. So also *Desertriss, Desertrix*. [*see* -TRIX.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Desartuous, desartuous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*irreg. f. L. disertum* DESERT *sb.* 2 + -OUS.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.

1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neither house, nor Village, for it is altogether desartuous. *Ibid.* vii. 320 The Isthmus, and Confin of Desartuous Arabia. *Ibid.* ix. 378 My Desartuous wandring.

Deserty, *a.* [*f.* DESERT *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Having the quality of a desert.

1891 W. S. HAWKES in *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan., The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

† **Deservably**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *deservable* (*f.* DESERVE *v.* + -ABLE).] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* iv. 86 Want of punishment, which deservably thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can haue.

Deserve (dɪz'ɪv), *v.* Forms: 4- *deserve*; also 4 *de-, des-, disserve, deserve*, 4-6 *disserve, 6 dyserve*. [*a. OF. deserv-ir*, now (for sake of pronunciation) *deservir*:—*L. deservire* to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, *f. DE- I. 3 + servire* to serve: hence, in late pop. *L.*, to merit by service.]

† 1. *trans.* To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). *Obs. or arch.*

1292 BRITTON *v. x.* § 5 Si ele ne puisse averer. . . qe ele pout dowarie aver deservi. c 1325 *F. E. Allit. P. B.* 613 3yf eneyr mon vper molde merit deservued. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10350 (Trin.) Childre pat. . . offe deservien [*Land deservyn*] muchel inede. c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 3093, I drede youre wrath to deservie. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 4 Artificers. . . waste moch part of the day and deservie not their wagis. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon lixi.* 219 Honour is dewe to them that dyservueth it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserve this scorn? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

† b. *Const.* with *inf.* *Obs. or arch.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 502 That hast deservyd sorere for to smerte. c 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) ix. 200 Men that han deservid to ben dede.

† c. with indirect obj. and subord. clause. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dialogue* iv. Wks. 268/1 Nor neuer deserved we vnto him y^e he should so much doe for vs.

2. To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to *deserve* is the result of *having deserved* in sense 1.)

c 1400 MAUNDEY (ROXB.) Prol. I He deserved neuer name euill; for he did neuer euill, ne thoght neuer euill. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Deservyn. . . be worthy to havyn (K), meror. c 1500 *New Not-Br. Mayd in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, A fore your face, He none deservueth in dede. 1599 II. BURTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* Gv, We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. L 45 Dost not the Gentleman Deserve as full as fortunate a bed? 1631 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* v. ii, He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1651 HOARES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr. Ho. . . deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed: it certainly deserves it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? *Mod.* The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

fig. or transf. a 1631 *DONNE Lett.*, To Mrs. B. White (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

† b. *Const.* with *inf.*

1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* A iv b, Yf the beastes do better their office. . . then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xlii. (1627) 174 Herein many a Master deserves rather to be beaten then the scholler. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. li. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* † a. To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. b. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in *phr.* to *deserve ill* or *well* of.

c 1300 *Trant. Pop. Science* 140 And went wheder heo hath deserved, to joye other to pynne. a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* avi. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deserves. c 1400 *Petr.* 81^a

Troy 1009 Ryches. To be delt to be dughti. As hai sotbly deservuyt. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* ix. 5 They yt be deed, knowe nothing, nether deserve they eny more. 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Trens. Dav.* Ps. vii. 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deservyn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iv. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 234 He deserves well of the Publick. 1811 GENL. FLOYD in *Southey Life Bell* (1840) II. 640 You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, "Deserve well of the country." 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk., Fr. Fashion. Novels*, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

c. in implied good sense. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* i. i, Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! 175a YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i, While you deserved, my passion was sincere. †4. *trans.* To secure by service or quality of action; to earn, win. b. Const. to (=for): To earn or win for (another). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette pat dyneht ar he derseht it. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 299 He .. which had his prise deserved. Was made begin a middel borde. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 29 (Harl. MS.) Me most every day nedis labour, and deserue viij pense. 1500 LAUNCELOT 1027 Tharfor y red hir thonk at bow disserue. 1590 MARLOWE *Edu.* II. iv. ii, But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

b. 1398 TRENTA Barth. De P. R. II. xvii. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel deseruyth mede to vs. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xix. 266 A cross .. was the instrument wher yn Crist .. deserued to us al oure good. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 10 How .. could the humane Nature of ours deserve that to vs which his own could not deserve unto it self?

†5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well, to benefit. *Obs.* 1340 CURSOR M. 8405 (Trin.) Pat neuer did ne disserued [Coll. seruid] vileny. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 16 By suche oostis God is disseruyd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 93 How lang sall I thus foray Qubhik 3ow and Venus in this garth deseruis? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. ii, Of all the sum that grew rich by my riots, This .. and this .. have worst deserved me. 1634 — *Woman* II. iii, You in this Shall much deserve me.

†b. *intr.* with to, for, or infinitive in same sense. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 250 Loue techip to forzeue hem and disserue to hem. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iv, Thou knowist .. how much tribulation deseruip to purge be rust of my vices. 1460 Bp. Grossetest's *Hoisch. Stat.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 330 The vessels deseruyng for ale and wyne. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 109 b, For these vertues .. deserueth to the gyfte of pite, and the xercyse of them disposeth .. man to the perfeccyon of the same.

†6. *trans.* To give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1624 *Medea*, My might, ne my labour, May nat disserue it in myn lyvys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 156 But other, which have nought deserved Through vertue .. A king shall nought deserve grace. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ix, I am moche beholding vnto hym, & I haue yll deserued it vnto hym for his kyndenes. 1523-5 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. 638 (R.) Whereof we shall thanke you, and deserve it to you and yours.

Deserved (dizə'vɪd, -əd), *pp.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] 1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1554 HULOET, *Deserved, meritis*. 1579 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetria* (Arb.) 20 His deserved credite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 140 Giue him deseru'd vexation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ The Old Batchelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The day of thy deserved doom. 1859 F. HALL *Vásavadattā*, Pt. 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem.

†2. That has deserved [L. *meritus*]; meritorious, worthy; = *DESERVING* *pp.* a. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserved Children, is enroll'd.

Deservedly (dizə'vɪdli), *adv.* [f. *DESERVED* + -LY 2. Cf. L. *merito*.] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Meritamente*, woorthely or deservedly. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 415 It may deservedly challenge immortality. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 407 Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 122 ¶ A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

Deservedness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in good sense, excellence.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservedness to lose his Kingdom. 1829 A. P. FOSTER in *Chicago Advance* 28 Mar., The deservedness of his cause.

Deserveless, *a. rare.* [f. *DESERVE* v. + -LESS.] Undeserving.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To his Bk. (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.

Hence **Deservelessly** *adv.*, undeservedly, unjustifiably.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 77 Henry put to death deservedly [printed deservedly], Two Noblemen.

Deserver (dizə'vɪə), in 6 -our. [f. *DESERVE* v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *deservour*, -eur (Godef.).] One who deserves or merits; *esp.* one who deserves well.

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i Tim. vi. 2 More is to be done for y' deservour than for the exactour, more for the losing maister [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deseruer, 'Till his deserts are past. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 130 Kinde remembrers of your well deserviers. 1631 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 256 The man certainly is an ill deservier. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tró* III. Wks.

1760 I. 48 Other great deserviers of mankind. 1829 E. BATHER *Serm.* II. 364 Christ is the deservier of everything for sinners.

† **Deserverress**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ESS.] A female deservier.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. i. 3 Make you Deserverress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 ¶ 1.

† **Deservice**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 -yee. [f. *DESERVE* v., after *service*. (OF. had *deservise* = *DISSERVICE*.)] = *DESSERT* *sb.* 1; deservng.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxviii. 64 He reproued. Jyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deservyse.

† **Deservient**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *deservient-*em, pr. pple. of *deservire* to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 Passages .. deservient to the transmitting of Sinewes. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politicks* 12 More suitable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity.

Deserving (dizə'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DESERVE* v. + -ING 1.] Desert, merit; = *DESSERT* *sb.* 1

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* vii. 5 Falle Y, bi disseruyng. 1482 Monk of *Evesham* (Arb.) 37 Afyter thir olde merytyt and deservynges .. holpe .. or letttyd. a 1541 WYATT *Post. Wks.* (1862) 125 Chastise me not for my deservng According to thy just conceived ire. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 94 Striving to make knowne his better deservng. 1721 CIBBER *Love in Riddle* II. i, My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 181 Was he, indeed, ignorant of his own deservng? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herev.* III. Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings.

Deserving, *pp.* a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but *esp.* in a good sense, meritorious, worthy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 117 Your meritorious and wel deservng behaviuor. 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I. i, To the deservngest of all her sex. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* v. i. p. 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deservng Husband live. a 1685 OTWAY (J.), Courts are the places .. Where the deservng ought to rise. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 224 Severer punishment upon the deservng culprits. *Mod.* The problem of the relief of the deservng poor.

b. Const. of (rarely omitted).

1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 259 He was highly deservng this distinction. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 171 Observations the more deservng of your attention. 1854 J. S. C. AARNT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 206 They all appeared deservng his attention. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 405 Delinquents .. deservng of exemplary punishment.

Deservngly (dizə'vɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a deservng manner; meritoriously.

1552 HULOET, *Deservngly, merito*. 1561 VERON *Free-will* 51 b, Justlye and deservnglye put from those thnges. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* VIII. 3 Had often (and deservngly) the experience of ill fortune. 1737 CLORANA 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservngly.

Deservngness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Deservng quality, desert, merit; worthiness.

1631 *Celestina* XII. 145 Growne to .. a better deservngness in your selves. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservngness of human approbation.

Dese, *obs. var.* of *DISEASE*, *DISSEIZE* v.

† **Desespeir**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *dess*, *dis*, *psyr* (e). [a. OF. *desespeir* (mod. F. *desespérer*), *vbl.* sb. from *desespérer* to *DESPAIR*, q.v.] By-form of *DESPAIR* *sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 605 With desespeir [v.r.r. desespeyr, disespeyr] so sorrowfully me offendeth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 125 In desespeire a man to falle.

† **Desespeire**, *v. Obs.* Also *disespeyre*. [a. OF. *desespere-r.*] By-form of *DESPAIR* v.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Compl. to his Lady* 7 So despaired I am from alle blisse. 1430 LVGG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 A verry preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre. — *ibid.* 179 Despeyre.

† **Desesperance**, -aunce. *Obs.* Also *dis*. [a. OF. *desesperance* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Fr. *desesperance*, a Romanic compound of *des*, L. *dis* + *esperantia*, -za, -ce, f. *esperare*, *esperer* = L. *spērāre* to hope.] Despairing, despair.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1258 (1307) That lay .. By-twixen hope and derk desesperaunce. 1460 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in desperaunce.

† **Desesperat**, *a. Obs.* In 4 *dis*-. [ad. OF. *desesperat*, Fr. *desesperat*, = L. *despērāt* *dis* *desperat*, *DESPERATE*] Desperate, hopeless.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 925 And wost thy selfen outdry Desperat of alle blys.

Deseue, -seuy, -seve, *obs. ff.* *DECEIVE* v.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3307 A-drad to be deth þei deseuy here wold.

Desever, *obs. form* of *DISSEVER* v.

Deseyt, -te, *Deseyve*, *obs. forms* of *DECEIT*, *DECEIVE*, etc.

Desgise, -guise, -gyse, *obs. ff.* *DISGUISE*.

Deshabile: see *DISHABILE*.

Desherit, etc., *obs. form* of *DISHONOR*, etc.

Deshese, **Deshight**, *obs. ff.* *DISEASE*, *DE-SIGHT*.

Deshonour, *obs. form* of *DISHONOUR*.

Desi, *obs. form* of *DIZZY* a.

Desiatin, *var.* of *DESIATINE*.

Desiccant (dɪ'sɪkənt, dɛ'sɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *desiccant-em*, pr. pple. of *desiccāre*: see *DESSICATE*, and note there as to stress.]

A. adj. Having the property of drying; serving to dry; *esp.* of a medicinal agent.

1775 ASH, *Desiccant*, drying, drying up humours. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 39 Litharge .. used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

B. sb. A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VIII. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the disensed parts. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* No. 492. 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

Desiccate, *pp.* a. *arch.* [ad. L. *desiccāt-us* dried up, pa. pple. of *desiccāre*: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 179 But daies thre this seede is goode bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; thai wol be swete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

Desiccate (dɪ'sɪkət, dɛ'sɪkət), *v.* [f. L. *desiccāt-*, *pp.* stem of *desiccāre* to dry completely, dry up, f. *DE*- I. 3 + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.

(For changing stress see note to *CONTEMPLATE*: *desiccate* is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)

1. *trans.* To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. Also *fig.*

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1575 TURBURY. *Faulconrie* 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 181 This .. will desiccate an ulcer. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 426 No .. courtly ark [shall] Damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1834) 209 Atheism in all its forms desiccates the affections. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, Though we should by art Bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowl.* 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to .. partially desiccate the muscular tissues.

2. *intr.* To become dry. *rare.*

1679 RYCAUT *Grk. Church* 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and .. to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Drienesse; and of things Desiccating. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 388 The very things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The .. air was .. thoroughly dried by being passed through a desiccating apparatus. 1893 *Athenaeum* 1 Apr. 402/2 That desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon.

Desiccated (dɪ'sɪkətɪd, dɛ'sɪkətɪd), *pp.* a. [f. *DESSICATE* v. + -ED.] Deprived or freed of moisture; dried; (of food) dried for preservation.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 By elevation .. from the Sea or some desiccated places thereof. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 330 The living souls .. which had once animated these withered and desiccated bodies. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Preserved Potato and Desiccated Soup. *Ibid.* 18/1 American Breakfast Cereals .. hulled, crushed, steam-cooked, and desiccated.

Desiccation (desɪkə'tʃən), [ad. L. *desiccation-em*, n. of action from *desiccāre*: see *DESSICATE* v.] The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Desiccation. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* T iv b, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreh stronge desiccacyon. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 26 A great drought and desiccation of the earth. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 352 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* IV. 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone.

b. *attrib.*, as *desiccation-crack*, in *Geol.*, a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 173 Appearances .. known as desiccation cracks .. not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* VI. 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. 1. 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks .. prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

Desiccative (dɪ'sɪkətɪv, dɛ'sɪkətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 *desyccatif*, *dyssyccatiue*. [ad. med. L. *desiccātiv-us*, f. L. *desiccāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the tendency or quality of drying up.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A iv b, The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatyfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. x, Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc., are more desiccative than cold winds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil.

B. sb. A desiccative agent; a desiccant. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 A moist discracie .. þou schalt help wip desiccativis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssyccatyues, and infrigidatyues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 Wheat is such a desiccative, that it will draw and drie vp the wine or any

purpose; *spec.* used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the *argument from design*).

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141. Either out of Design, or Simplicity. 1736 [see DESIGNER 1]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 3 The argument for design remains as it was. *Ibid.* ii. § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 350 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. ii. i. What a lovely shell. With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 HICKS (*title*), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. DESIGNING *ppl.* a. 2. *arch.*

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 i. 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xiv. (1858) 219 A. faithful... servant... without passions, sullenness, or designs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Almighty Maker, God!* vi. Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 276 If this mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) i. v. 99 'I was all deceit and lying, false design.

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable design. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 78 Profile, An Italian word for that design that shows the side... of any work. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 'Tis usual. For any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper. in which Designs. each Floor or Story is delineated. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony. 1821 W. M. CRAIG *Drawing, Painting, etc.* lect. 1. 29 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. *Mod.* The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 73. I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 SIA S. CAOW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [in tapestry]. being deformed and mishapen. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian Prose* (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) II. iii. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. vii. To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth.

b. *transf.* of literary work in this and prec. sense.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution,—but how rare! 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art. *Arts of design:* those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. *School of design:* a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 271 [From] Designe and Proportion... we should proceed to Colour. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 25. 9 Design or the graphic art... produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

Design (dizain), *v.* Also 6 *designe*, 6-7 *designe*, 7 *disseigne*, *disseigne*. [a. F. *designer* (16th c.) in Rabelais, in 14th c. *desinner* Godef. *Suppl.*] 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a mark or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *designare*, *disseignare* to mark out, trace out, denote, DESIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DE- I. 2 and DIS- + *signare* to mark, *signum* mark, SIGN. Cf. Pr. *designar*, *desegnar*, Sp., Pg. *designar*, It. *disegnare* (in 16th c. also *disseignare*, *disegnare*, Florio). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses 'to designe, contrive, plot, purpose, intend; also to draw, paint, embrother, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F. *desseigner* 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod. F. *dessiner*, in 16th c. *designer*, 17th c. *dessigner*, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., *design* combines all these senses.]

I. [after L. *designare*, F. *designer*] To mark out, nominate, appoint, DESIGNATE.

†1. *trans.* To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token; to indicate. Also with *forth*, *out*, *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chivalrie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxiv, Most

happy letters!... With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 313 The Sunne, which designs priesthood, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles* 110n. 117 The Forme... being usuall... with such Substantives to designe out the subject denominated of the Adiective. 1641 T. WARMSTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 SEDLEY *Mult. Gard.* i. ii. Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable. *absol.* 1666 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiv. lxxxviii. (1612) 360 Even so As had their Oracles of them dissignd long ago.

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in *Law*, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc.; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with *double obj.* (direct and complemental). *arch.*

1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. iiii. § 1. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worstiest, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 393 Voltaire... in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. The plains Burgensian... ere long To be designed Castille. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94* § 38 The writer... is not named or designed.

†3. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1647 HAREWILL *Apol.* (1630) Bbb iij b. The numerall... then designeth so many hundred thousand. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. cvii. 466 A few lines of ciphers will design... that number. 1642 JEA. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

†4. To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. xii. 509 The priest was designed over the penitents in euerie church. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1656) 129 A perpetual and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 113 The commission... in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 DAVENANT *Mart's Master* v. i. When you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* ii. i. 555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind... would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. to or *dativ.* *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law*.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 They haue appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with foure acres... to the vse of the Minister... that shall... minister at the said kirk. 1592 DAVIES *Immut. Soul* xxxiii. (R.). Three kinds of life to her designed by. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 8 Afterwards when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650-60 TATHAM *Wks.* (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1651 PULLER's *Abel Rediv.* Musculus 257 Designing unto Musculus one of the principall Churches. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* ii. 296 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 580 Nature... when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1864 *Daily Review* 14 Nov. The minister of Dalgety in 1862... stating... that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 2, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse... and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. *for*, *†to*, *†on*.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded. This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play. 1666 — *Ann. Mirab.* ix. Their mounting shot is on our sails designed: Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 153 Trear. designs the place to Orrery, but I am confident it will never be. 1701 PENNYSLE. *Archives* i. 142, I fully design'd you a visit. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 What present I had designed for her. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1839) i. 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 a. Because I am Christ the iust, therefore you will designe me to the Crosse vniuistly. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. ii. This well-built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 15 The Duke... designed in his Will ten Thousand Guilders... to... alter what he had built amisse. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fore to look into these studies. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

II. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* I, obs. F. *desseigner*] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desynd. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) i. 430 That he should begin his Journey... so unfit for Travel... if his going away was design'd the day before. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 250 If the enemy... should design and plot our ruin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Viz. Mail of Orleans* i. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* vii. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. †Rarely, to be designed (obs.), like to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded, etc.

1660 R. CORE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc.]. 1701 DE FOE *True-Born Eng.* 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 DI ISRAELI

Chas. I. III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

b. with *inf.* *phr.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 BUTLER *Hum.* iii. i. 1386 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 162, I design to go with you. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Those objects which you design to bequeath to posterity.

c. with *subord. clause* as *obj.*

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Praise Wealth* Argum., A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. vii (1841) 1. 125, I did not design you should have heard.

10. With complement (a. *inf.* or *sb.*, b. *prep.* *phr.*): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv. Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 LID. ORRERY in *Dincombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept. I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xiv. 116 With one... kick, designed to express his contempt. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps* (1869) i. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1808 i. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. R.* xxi. The morning I designed for our departure. 1872 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. *intr.* To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). *rare.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii. To persuade the mother... that you designed honourably.

12. *trans.* To have in view, contemplate.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designs. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 11 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T. adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Revelation* 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

13. *intr.* and *quasi-pass.* (usually with *for*): To intend to go or start; to be bound for (a place).

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* i. xv. 42 The question... when I design for Stratton. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter... in the way. 1691 T. H(ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Ships... designed on long Voyages. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 360 From Guam we design for Batavia. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V* 129 This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii. On the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 133 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster.

b. *transf.* To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

III. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* II, It. *disegnare*, F. *dessiner*] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion artistically.

14. *trans.* †a. To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. *Obs.* b. To trace the outline of, delineate.

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of 1570.)

1535 COWLEY *Davidicis* i. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 LISTER *Journ.* Paris 53 In the Florio... they have designed... an Universal Map. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 221 Designing, painting... and describing every Fish. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

c. To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designets [? designs] and Engraves the Medals. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 *Peterhouse College Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 37 In Consideration of his Designing... the new Building. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 89/1 To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clii. The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* iii. ii. However my Face is very prettily design'd today. 1853 KINGSLEY *Iphigénia* v. Did Christians... design its statues and its frescoes? 1855 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* i. iv. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 8. 52 A lady summons him... to design a robe which she is embroidering.

16. *intr.* a. To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. b. To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

1661 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 149 One he knew could both design and copy well. 1854 *RUSKIN Two Paths* i. (1858) 14 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. 1885 *H. V. BARNETT in Mag. of Art* Sept. 454/1 She... began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

Designable, a. [*f. L. designāre* (see DESIGNATE v.) + -BLE. In sense 2 *f. DESIGN v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. (designāb'l) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. *Obs.*

1644 *DIGBY Two Treat.* 1. 85 The mover... cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 3 Matter... must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* 11. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Ariarizing Library.

2. (dizaināb'l) Capable of being designed.

Designate (designāt), *v.* [*f. L. designāre* (see DESIGNATE v.), *pa. pple. of designāre* to DESIGNATE.] Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in *bishop designate*.

1646 *Buck Rich.* III, 1. 3 Richard Plantagenet... King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth... This Duke of York, and King designate. 1847 *SIR W. HAMILTON Let.* 3 *Definite*, or, more precisely, *predefinite*... is equivalent... to *designate* and *pre-designate*. 1877 *World VII.* 11 The husband designate was present. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach.

Hence **Designatehood**, the condition of being designate.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood.

Designate (de's, de'zignāt), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. designāre* to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, *f. de-* (DE- I. 3) + *signāre* to mark. Some of the senses of the L. verb, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by DESIGN; *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. *F. designer* as distinct from *dessiner* and *obs. dessigner*.]

1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to particularize, specify.

1801 *Brit. Crit.* July (T.). Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* viii. 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize. 1828 *WEBSTER s.v.*, The limits are designated on the map. 1839 *40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 107 He need only designate to me the way to his chamber. 1846 *TRENCH Miracles* xxx. (1862) 430 The man... designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. 1861 *Mrs. H. Wood East Lynne* I. xi. 170 It had four post horses... the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With *compl.*: To point out, specify as being so and so.

1807 *SOUTHEY Esopilla's Lett.* II. 251 A black Triton... meant... by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians. 1829 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half-open; her hair flew loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. 1831 *A. KNOX Rem.* (1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature... to the... possessor. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* Ser. II. 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* II. iv. 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate *p* and *q* as absolutely equal in rank.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. ix. 693 The coalition... gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulae are designated by their number in the catalogues. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions... equally designated by the common name of civil liberty.

b. with *double obj.* or *compl.*: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 397, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity. 1854 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Ivimey's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow. 1862 *STANLEY Jeth. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

4. Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of.

1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 45 The term continued to designate hired troops. 1842 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying... 'If these books [etc.]... designates the whole system of their... government.'

5. To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate. *Const. for. to.*

1791 *J. BARLOW Adv. Priv. Orders* I. 27 A mere savage... would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. 1828 *WEBSTER s.v.*, This captain was designated to that station. 1833 *MAURICE Proph.* & *Kings* xxii. 378 Josiah... was designated to his task before

his birth. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Men... equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 394 A clause designating the successor by name.

Hence **Designated** *ppl. a.*

1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was virtually... the designated successor to the crown.

Designation (de's, de'zignā'shən), [*ad. L. designātion-em*, n. of action from *designāre* (see DESIGNATE). Cf. *F. désignation* (14th c. in *Hatzl.*, and in *mod.F.*; not in *Cotgr.* 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 Alpha is writte for designation of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said vnto Moyses by particular designation, This very place... is holy ground. 1677 *11ALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II.* 1, *Designation*... also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 640 With designation of the finger's end. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. 1860 *TRENCH Serm. Westm. Abb.* xv. 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them; they understand it... not at the first designation.

b. *concr.* A distinctive mark or indication.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 224 Those stars... were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the year, wherein the same were observed. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Mat. Med.* 26 The word *ana.* is placed before the designation of the quantity.

2. The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 14 There hath not been... any public designation of writers or inquirers. 1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* II. xvi. 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. 1674 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* I. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. 1791 *COWPER Hiad.* IV. 458 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 378 This quasi designation of Eadward to the crown.

† b. The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. *Obs.*

1638 *MEDE Disc. Ezek.* xx. 20 Wks. (1672) 1. 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer. 1697 *Br. PATRICK Comm. R.* xvi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was... from their wonderful Deliverance. 1777 *BURKE Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

† c. The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind), 'call'. *Obs.*

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot.* (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley Wks.* II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature. *arch.*

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 329 To make various designations of their profits. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xii. (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting.

b. *Sc. Law.* The setting apart of manse and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop... sal give his testimoniall, bearing how he [etc.]. 1861 in *W. BELL Dict. Law Scott.* s.v., After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see DESIGN v. 5].

c. *U. S.* The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; *concr.* the ground thus allotted.

† 4. Purpose, intention, design. *Obs.*

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* The end of his life in Hannabs designation. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. i. § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus Antiq.* xviii. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation. 1763 *MRS. BROOKE Lady T. Mandeville* (1782) II. 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

† 5. Sketching, delineation. *Obs. rare.*

1796 *JANE WEST Gossip's Story* I. 4 A mere novice in landscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of... human character.

6. A descriptive name, an appellation; *spec. in Law*, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to. 1868 *GLADSTONE Jew. Mundi* II. (1870) 43 The name Argeioi... as a designation of the army before Troy. 1876 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* I. 15 The name 'priesthood'... became a designation of the whole Church of God.

Designative (de's, de'zignē'tiv), a. and sb. [*ad. med. L. designātiv-us*, *f. ppl. stem designāt-*; see -IVE. In *mod.F. designatif*.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of designating. 1611 *COTGR.* *Designatif*, designative, denotative. 1812 *J. HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec* or Merely designative of the raw soldier. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned. 1845 *F. BARHAM An Old Medley* 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition *ath*.

B. *sb.* Anything used to designate.

1824 *J. GILCHRIST Elym. Interpr.* 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designative that could be invented.

Designator (de's, de'zignē'tōr), [*a. L. designātor*, agent-n. from *designāre* to DESIGNATE.]

1. One who designates or points out.

2. *Rom. Antig.* An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews.

Designatory, a. [*f. L. type *designātorī-us*, *f. designātor*; see *prec.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

1885 *SIR L. W. CAVE in Law Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

Designed (dizain'd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DESIGN v.* + -ED.]

† a. Marked out, appointed, DESIGNATE. b. Planned, purposed, intended. c. Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to design.

a. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Num.* viii. Comm., Their designed offices. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 331 His two designed generals. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome* II. 28 He was designed Consul for next Year. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bishop*, Bishop designed, *episcopus designatus*.

b. 1886 *B. YOUNG Guazzo's Civ. Court.* IV. 180b, Fortifying my designed purpose. 1660 *BARROW Euclid Pref.* (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* I. Jan. (1887) I. 139 Making my designed return a mystery. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* VII. 291 note, That this failure... should be designed.

c. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 16 An oak-tree... being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

† To be designed, to be purposed or minded: see DESIGN v. 9.

Designedly (dizainēdli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] By design, on purpose, intentionally.

1658 *9 Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 1 An Art of being often designedly dull. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

Designedness, [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character.

1864 in *LATHAM. Mod.* The designedness of the 'coincidence' was obvious.

Designer (dizainēr), [*f. DESIGN v.* + -ER.] One who designs.

1. One who originates a plan or plans.

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 151 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designer. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. 1863 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Gen.* I. 2 The Great Designer.

2. In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer.

1649 *PRYNNE Denurrer* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1704 *T. Brown Praise of Wealth Wks.* 1730 I. 84 The cunning designer gets into the princes favour. 1726 in *H. Campbell Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; *spec.* one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 190 ¶ to Sculptors, painters, and designers. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer*, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade. *Mod.* A designer in a textile factory.

Designful (dizainfūl), a. [*f. DESIGN sb.* + -FUL.] Full of design; purposed, intentional.

1677 [see next]. 1867 *J. H. STIRLING Crit. Ess.* (1868) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity. 1890 — *Gifford Lect.* IV. 73 The... designful contrivance of the world.

Designfulness, [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] Designful quality: a. craftiness, scheming; b. fullness of design, intentional or prearranged character.

1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with... features of base designfulness. 1890 *J. H. STIRLING Gifford Lect.* v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent.

Designing (dizain'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DESIGN v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of DESIGN v.; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc. 1618 *RALPH Maxims St.* (1651) 77 Upon the designing of his successor. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* IV. 92 The

designing was by Michael Angelo. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 59/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing.

b. Evil design, plotting, scheming.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 55 Petty designs. 1795 *Jemima* II. 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designs.

c. attrib.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 403 The designing Arts... such as Architecture. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington.

Designing (diz'ainj), *v.* [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -ING 2.]

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by constructive forethought.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1850 *McCosh Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind.

2. That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives; scheming, crafty, artful.

a 1671 *Ld. Fairfax Mem.* (1699) 100 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 6 The old Knight is imposed upon by a designing Fellow. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* II. 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow.

Designingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Intentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

1684 H. MORE *Ansv.* Bjb, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns. 1879 *Baring-Gould Germany* II. 239 Trades-unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected.

Designless (diz'ain-lis), *a.* [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of design or plan; purposeless.

1643 *Hammond Serm.* at Oxf. Wks. 1683 IV. 513 That designless love of sinning. a 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some designless Agent. 1883 *Jefferies Story of my Heart* 59 The designless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Designlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without design or plan; with no specific purpose.

1648 *Boyle Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly. a 1691 — *Wks.* VI. 80 (R.) Not rashly or designlessly shuffed by a blind hazard.

† **Designment**, *Obs.* [f. DESIGN *v.* + -MENT.] = DESIGNATION, DESIGN.

1. Indication by sign or token.

1625 *Gill Sacra. Philos.* II. 156 No Scripture is so direct... as this for the certain designation of the time. a 1684 *Leighton Comm.* 1 *Pet.* II. 14 The *them* that are sent... is a very clear designation of the inferior governors of those times.

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function; designation or destination to a fate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vi. 12 Annot., As a preparation to the designation of his Apostles. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 7 Designments to offices and places. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 93 Paul & Barnabas... went to the Gentiles, by... special designation made at Antioch. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 326 No designation of them to Sin and Damnation. 1734 *Law Serious C.* xxii. (1761) 420 It is by the express designation of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs; planning, designing; hence, that which is planned; an enterprise, undertaking, design.

1583 *Harnet Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 135 Had he had freedom to have altered Gods Designment, Adams liberty had bene about the designation of God. 1594 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* II. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designation halts. 1611 *Coryat Crudities* 205 A very disastrous accident... frustrated his whole designation. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 139 Many hours... intervening between the Designment and the Execution [of a Duel]. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment.

4. Artistic representation, delineation; an outline, sketch; an original draught or design.

1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* in Billingsley *Euclid* A J, Of all these, liney designements... to be in velame parchment described. 1658 *Dryden Death O. Cromwell* 96 For though some meaner artist's skill were shown... Yet still the fair designment was his own. 1667 — *Ess. Dram. Poetrie* (R.), Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof.

Desilicate (disi'like't), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of silica. Hence **Desilicated** *pp.* *a.* In mod. Dicts.

Desilicify, **Desilicize**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from siliceous or silicon; = **DESILICONIZE**. Hence **Desilicification**.

In mod. Dicts.

Desiliconize (disi'likonai'z), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence **Desiliconized** *pp.* *a.*; -izing *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; **Desiliconization**.

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 333 /1 (Iron) The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization.

Desilver (disi'lvaiz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 2.] *trans.* To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 *Fenn Master of Ceremonies* I. ii. 9 The over-cleaned and de-silvered plated pot.

Desilverize (disi'lvaiz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To extract the silver from (lead or other metal).

1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 450 Two systems... desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours. 1886 A. J. BALFOUR *Question 1239 Gold & Silver Comm.*, The cost of desilverizing the copper.

Hence **Desilverized** *pp.* *a.*, **Desilverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; also **Desilverization**.

1870 J. PERCY (*title*), The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverized lead is considered best.

Desinence (desin'ens), [a. F. *desinence* (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It. *desinenza* 'a desinence or termination' (Florio), ad. med.L. *desinentia*, f. *desinent-em*: see next.] Termination, ending, close; Gram. a termination, suffix, or ending of a word.

1599 *BR. HALL Sat. Poster.*, Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of rime. 1623 *FAYNE Theat. Hen.* II. i. 67 The Romaine desinence or ending. 1814 *BERINGTON Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v. (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed. 1873 *BAEDSEY Surnames* i. (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'.

Desinent (desin'ent), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *desinent-em*, pr. pp. of *desinere* to leave off, close, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *sinere* to leave.] Forming the end, terminal; ending, closing.

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, Six tritons... their upper parts human... their desinent parts fish. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* II. II. III. 227 The State was left in Confusion... until the 38th desinent of Azariah. *Ibid.* 228 An. 39 of Uzziah desinent.

Desinential, *a.* [f. med.L. *desinentia* (see **DESINENT**) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a desinence or ending.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun. 1869 F. HALL in *Lander's Tractate* 24 The desinential -it, for -ed [in Scotch pa. pples.]

Desiner, var. of **DECENER**, *Obs.*

1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 14 Under the charge of a desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

Desines, *obs.* form of **DIZZINESS**.

Desinteressed, var. of **DISINTERESSED** *a.* *Obs.*

† **Desipiate**, *v.* *Obs.* — [irreg. f. L. *desipere* (*desipio*) to be foolish, f. DE-I. 6 + *sapere* to be wise.] *intr.* To become foolish.

1643 in COCKERAM. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102.

Desipience (disi'piens), [ad. L. *desipientia*, f. *desipient-em* **DESIPIENT**: see -ENCE.] Folly; foolish trifling, silliness.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Desipience* is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dotage. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* II. 24 Occasional desipience in the form of the wildest farce. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1251 The maturity of sweet desipience.

Desipieny, [see prec., and -ENCY.] = prec. 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend* § 22 Many are mad but in... one prevalent desipieny. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 If the *desipere* be but in loco, religion itself will not forbid the seasonable desipieny.

Desipient (disi'piënt), *a.* *rare*. [ad. L. *desipient-em*, pr. pp. of *desipere* to be void of understanding, f. DE-I. 6 + *sapere* to know.] Foolish, silly; playing the fool, idly trifling.

1727 in BAILEY *vbl.* II. 1894 STEVENSON in *Times* 2 June 17/4 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully desipient.

Desirability (dizoi'räbi-liti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness; quasi-concr. (with *pl.*) a desirable condition or thing. 1824 *SOUTHEY Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities. 1859 *FARRAR Eric* 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acme of desirability. 1861 *BERESF. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. iii. 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* iii. 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company.

Desirable (dizoi'räbi'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 desirable. [a. F. *desirable* (12th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *desirer* to DESIRE, after L. *desiderabilis*.]

1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxi. 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the rítwis. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxiii. 80 Blanchardyn... as that thinge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this graciously and desyrable answere. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 126 Greater variety of desirable flowers. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxiii. 12 She doted vpon the Assyrians... horsemen riding vpon horses, all of them desirablee young men. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra.* III. iii. § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to be chosen. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a period to these calamities. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Some general modifications in the rules... are now desirable.

† 2. To be regretted or desiderated; regrettable. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Gale of Opportunity* (1652) 1 He lived amiable and dyed desirable.

† 3. Characterized by or full of desire. *Obs.*

1759 *SARAH FIELDING Cress of Delwyn* II. 23 With the desirable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Consequence.

B. sb. That which is desirable; a desirable property or thing.

1645 E. WILLAN in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 All these desirables are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable. 1721 *WATTS Serm.* II. Wks. 1812 I. 18 Ille... despises fame... pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc.]. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables.

Desirableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being desirable.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 125 Matters of lighter concernment or less desirableness. 1817 *MALTHUS Popul.* III. App. 229 The desirableness of a great and efficient population. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 384 To discuss... the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered.

† 2. In active sense: Desirousness. *Obs.*

1649 *ST. Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne* (R.), To declare my desirableness to keep within the bounds of reason, moderation, and discretion.

Desirably (dizoi'räbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a desirable manner; according to what is desirable.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well.

† **Desirant**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *desirant*, pr. pp. of *desirer* to desire; repr. L. *desiderant-em*.]

Desiring, desirous of.

c 1450 *Mertin* 73 That I sholde remembre the thinge that I beste loved... and that I am moste desiraunte.

Desire (dizoi'r), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *desir*, *desyr*, (*desir*, *dessire*, *dissire*, -yre), 4-6 *desyre*, *desier*, (5 *desyer*, *desere*, 6 *desyir*), 4- *desire*. [ME. a. OF. *desir* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *désir* = Pr. *desir*, *desire*, It. *desio*, *desiré*, deriv. f. the v. *desirare*, F. *desirer* to DESIRE: see next.]

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, craving; a particular instance of this feeling, a wish.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 3410 3yf þou have grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 147 Gret desire of heuently bynges. 14... Why I can't be a nun 303 in E. P. (1862) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent Was to bene a nune professsed. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The execrable desyre of sovereignty. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotema* 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* 353 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 This conflict of desires. 1759 — *Rasselas* xxxvii, His predominant passion was desire of money. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The new age has new desires. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2). V. 51 A man should pray to have right desires, before he prays that his desires may be fulfilled.

b. *personified*.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc.]. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* I. i. 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* II. xxvii, 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill them.

2. *spec.* Physical or sensual appetite; lust.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu... dose away greynesses of fleschely desyris. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.* R. vii. xlv. (1495) 257 The appetite of the stomak is callyd desyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4280 To blemysch oure blode with bodily desyres. a 1535 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 If thy desire haue ouer thee the power, Subject then act thou and no gouernour. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. vi. 47 That satiate yet unsatisf'd desire. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 2 A constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* III. i, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* viii. 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* IV. 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble.

† 3. Longing for something lost or missed; regret; **DESIDERIUM**. *Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPEMAN Illud* xvii. 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager.

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a request, petition.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10513 (Trin.) By desire and py preyere Is comen to goddes ere. 1404 *Kolls of Part.* II. 549/1 The Kyng thanketh him of here gode desire, willing put it in execution als one as he wel may. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxlii. 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desires, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne. 1670 *MARVELL Corr.* clxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Addressse... concerning Popish Recusants. 1794 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible. 1842 *BISCHOPP Woollen Manuf.* II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woollen manufacture.

5. *transf.* An object of desire; that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual). 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1407 Hee hoped to haue there of his hertes desyres. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* l. xxxix. (Caxton, repr. 1859) 43 He saweth that he myght nought achenen his desyre. 1535 *Coverdale Ps. lxxxviii*. [liv.] 17 So that myne eye seyth his desyre vpon myne enemies. 1611 *Bible Hagga* ii. 7 The desyre of all nations shall come. 1699 *Damier's* 1. ii. 1. He steered off to the North expecting a Sea-breeze at E.N.E. and the third day had our desyre. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 159 p. 5 Farewell my Terentia, my Heart's Desyre, farewell. 1732 *Fiellding Mock Doctor* Ded., That politeness which... has made you the desyre of the great, and the envy of the whole profession. 1863 *Tennyson Welcome Alex.*, Welcome her, welcome the land's desyre.

Desire (dɪˈzɪə), *v.* Also 3-7 *desyre*, 4 *desirre*, 4-5 *disire*, -*yro*, 4-6 *desir*, 5 *dissire*, -*yre*, *desier*, *desyr*, *disere*, 5-6 *dessire*, -*yro*, *dyssire*, -*yre*, 6 *dissier*. [ME. *a. OF. desirer* (earlier *desirer*, *desirer*) = Pr. *desirar*, It. *desiare*, *disirare*, Rom. type *desirare* :- L. *desiderare* to miss, long for, desire : see *DESIDERATE* v.]

1. *trans.* To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. *a.* with *simple obj.*

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Ant þenne wile... þe king of alle kynges desyre þe to leofmon. 1340 *Aenb.* 24 þer is... al þet herte may wylnj, and of guod desiri. 1400-50 *Alexander* 922 To þe kyng he kest sliik a hate, þat he desiris his deth. 1538 *Starke England* l. i. 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyryd. 1607-13 *Bacon Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 204 It is a miserable state of minde to have few things to desire, and manie things to feare. 1679 *Milton Hist. Eng. iv* Wks. (1851) 169 Offa... a cumberly Person... much desir'd of the people; and such his virtue... as might have otherwise ben worthy to have reigned. 1832 *Tennyson* 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights', Her open eyes desire the truth. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxii. 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a.) l. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

b. with *infin.* : To wish, long (to be, have, do). a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10486 (Cott.) Suik a worthi sunn... Als sco desird for to haf. c. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Desirand to see þare wyf and þare childer. c. 1425 *Lampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 29 Who so desires it to know. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xviii. vi. To speke with her gretly desyrynge. 1608 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. v. 140 If you desire to know the certainte. 1697 *Dryden Aeneid* ii. int'l. Since... Troy's disastrous end [you] desire to know. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a.) lv. 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice.

c. with *obj. clause*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1801 (Trin.) Þenne desired þo catifis badde þat þei had ben by noe ladde. c. 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* lxi. 3 Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken? 1784 *Cowper's Tiroc.* 811 To you... Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Your wisdom. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* ii. 1 Do we indeed desire the dead should still be near us? 1859 — *Wandolot & Elaine* 1089 Von desire your child to live.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To have or feel a desire. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 5 For she, which loveth him to fore, Desirith ever more and more. 1611 *Bible Psal.* xlii. 4 The soule of the sluggard desirith, and hath nothing. 1620 *Shurton Quiv.* III. v. He that will not when he may, when he desirith shall have nay. a. 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a.) l. 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want.

b. Const. *after, to, etc. Obs.* a. 1300 *Holy Rode* 347 in *Leg. Rode* 46 þo desirede þe quene muche after þe nules þre War-wip our lord was failed to be tre. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii. 1 As þe hert desirith to be welles of waters, so desirid my soule to be. Lord. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1659) 6 Every estate desirith after good. 1549-62 *Sternhold & H. Ps.* cxliii. 6 My soule desirith after thee.

3. *trans.* Of things : To require, need, demand. 1377 B. Goode *Heresbach's Husb.* l. (1586) 29 I desyrteth a moyst ground, riche and good. 1589 *Golding De Mornay* xxvii. 397 Her beantie desirith no painting. 1591 *Spenser Tears of Musae* 541 A doleful case desires a doleful song. 1607 *Topsell Fourf. Beasts* 292 There be many kinds of Mice, and every one of them desirith a particular tractate. 4. To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate. (In quot. 1614, *pass.*, to be missed, to be wanting.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 *North tr. Guevard's Diall* Pr. 232 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissinus, thy sonne so much desired. 1611 *Bible a Chron.* xxi. 20 He reigned in Jerusalem eight yeres, and departed without being desired. 1614 *Selden Titles Non.* 142 Otherwise... Pharaohs discretion would have been much desired. 1658 *Rowland Mowlet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., That the Reader... may not desire an Epistle, or complain that there is one wanting. 1869 *Tennyson Holy Grail* 897 And now his chair desires him here in vain.

5. To express a wish for (an object); to ask for, request.

Const. *a.* with *simple obj.* : to d. a thing; *b.* to d. a thing of, from (t at) a person (*arch.*); *c.* with *infin. obj.* : to d. to know, have, etc., something; *d.* with *obj. cl.*, to d. that... n. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 399 Erks, donkes of þe best... Me [Felice] haue desired aplist, þat nener of me hadde sigt. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4583, I desired þis damiselle... To haue hire to þi broþer... Ac hire moder in no maner hire nold me graunte. c. 1450 *Merlin* 27 When the wiste that Vortiger desired the pees, they were gladd. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1848) I. 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it. 1754 *Chatham Lett. Nephew* iv. 21 If you are forced to desire farther information... do it with proper apologies. 1841 *Lane Arch. Nts.* l. 97, I had spared thee, but thou desiredst my death.

b. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7897 *Pa.* sent to þat souverain... desirid full deeply deluynerans of hir. 1335 *Coverdale 1 Kings* ii. 16 Now desyre I one petition of the. — *Job*

xxxii. 16 When the poore desyred any thinge at me, haue I denyed it them? 1651 *Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers* (Camden) 282 What you desire from mee. 1666 *Perris Diary* 5 Dec., I gave him my song... which he has often desired of me.

c. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1022 To these kynges he come... And to haue of hor helpe hertely desyred. 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 The maister desyryd to wete yf the shepemen wolde holde with the duke. 1563 *Asp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 191, I... thereupon desired to have the Council's letters. 1785 *Mod. Times* I. 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* iii. 358 Speech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn.

d. 1404 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 549/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1848) I. 80, I desire it may not die. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Low-Latin. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 98 Run to my Lady M—; and desire she will remember to be here at Six. 1823 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* I. 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court.

6. To express a wish to (a person); to request, pray, entreat.

a. with *simple obj.* : to make a request to (*obs.*); *b.* to d. a person a thing, or of a thing (*obs.*); *c.* to d. a person to do something (the most freq. construction); *d.* to d. a person that, or of a person that...

a. 1526-34 *Trinole John* xii. 21 Certayne Grekes... cam to Philip... and desired him, sayinge : Syr we wolde fayne se Iesus. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

b. a. 1555 *Hooper in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of forgoenenes. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 If a Child... desire his Father some fond or euill thing. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iv. i. 402, I humbly do desire your Grace of pardon.

c. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lx. 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye haue ben. c. 1563 *Cavendish Metr. Vis.* in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 124 Desyryng me vouchesafe for to consent To wright their myshapen. 1681 *Temple Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 I. 342 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him. 1710 *Swift Lett.* 10 Oct. (1767) III. 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 138 Thomas McGee... who was desir'd to do it. 1786 *Sus. Haswell Victoria* II. 97 Lady Wealthy... desired her to... desire the steward give her twelve guineas. 1833 *Marryat P. Simple* ix, He desired us to 'toe a line,' which means to stand in a row.

d. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in compositioun. 1539 *Chanmer Matt.* xvi. 1 The Pharisies also with the Saduces... desired him that he wolde shewe them a sygne from heuen. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. xxi. 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner. 1611 *Bible Dan.* ii. 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him time. 1822 *Shelley Chas.* I. ii. 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute.

7. To request to know or to be told; to ask. c. 1477 *Canton Jason* 95 b, Jason... desired the waye. 1708 *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 707 Mr. Watts came to me... and desir'd of me whether I was a Congregation Man.

8. To request the presence or attendance of; to invite. *Obs.* c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursed company in fere. 1530 *Palgrave* 513/2, I desyre to dynner, or to n feast, or any pastre, ge semons. 1554 *Bradford in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxi. 85, I was desyred by a neighbour... ayenst this day to dynner. 1583 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xlv. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 259 This bishop, beand present thair, Desyrit him hame. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 150, I would geve My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1666 G. W. (Woodcock) *tr. Hist. Imitine* 88 b, Arsinoe... desired Phillip into her City Cassandra.

b. To invite to a course of action, etc. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 634 þow dost me litel worshipsche, When þou me desirist to schensche. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cxv. 136 Ye hune desyred vs to a thyng that is great and weightie. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. v.* ii. 145 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too? 1645 *Cromwell Lett.* 4 Aug., I sent one Mr. Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peaceableness.

Desired (dɪˈzɪəd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Wished for, longed for, etc. : see the vb. 1382 *Wyclif Hagga* ii. 8 The desirid to alle folkis shal come. a. 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 To geue the 3eifte of desired helth. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* iii. v. 62 To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cvii. 30 So he bringeth them vnto their desired haue. 1655 *Earl Orrery Parken.* (1676) 21 At last, the long desired day appear'd. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 266 The long desired title of Elector of Hanover.

2. Missed, regretted, desiderated. *Obs.* a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Anrel.* (1546) Dd ja, Of the death of suche an enterly desyrd husbande.

3. Affected with desire; longing, desirous. [= L. *cupidus*]. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28505 (Cott.) Gerndand i haf oft ben desird o þire wymmen scen. c. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xlii. 158 She... was sore desired to know of hym som gode tydynges. 1598 *Yong Diana* 318 If thy sweete voice... might sound in our desired eares with some happye song.

Hence **Desiredly** *adv.*, in a desired manner; *cf.* **Desirously**; **Desiredness**, the condition of being desired.

1625 *Bp. Mountagu App. Cesar* 65 He being *Pater misericordiarum*, and wholly, freely, and desiridly, giving, occasioning, procuring, effecting our salvation. 1666 G. Alsop *Maryland* (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows

his labor and employment desiridly. 1888 P. H. Wicksteed *Alphabet Econ. Sc.* 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired. 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired. 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occasion may require. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 1891 His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'.

Desir'eful, *a.* Now rare. [f. *DESIRE* sb. + -FUL.]

1. Greatly to be desired, desirable. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* x. 3 V ete not desir'ful breede. 1435 *Misvyn Fire of Love* 76 Delectabyll & desir'full it is in þi praysinge to be. c. 1510 *Moun Pious Wks.* 15 More desir'full is it... to be condemned of the worlde, and exalted of God, then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 434 Every thing was either vehemently desir'ful, or extremely terrible. 1877 *Blackie Hie Men* 68 A brood of desir'ful maidens immortal.

2. Full of desire; desirous; wishful, eager. 1522 *Barclay Sallust's Jugurth* 55 a, To suche desyrefull myndes as they had, nothing conde to fast be hasted. 1540 *Morysine Vives' Introd. Wjz.* Pref. Aijb, Always helpynge some, and styll desyrefull to helpe mo. 1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* l. 68 So desir'ful of... learning y^e nature of things. 1892 C. E. Norton *Dante's Paradise* v. 29 Beatrice... all desir'ful turned herself aguin to that region.

Hence **Desir'fulness**, *Obs.*, the state or quality of being desir'ful; eagerness.

1548 *Udall etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 He with greate desir'fulness useth to reade. *Ibid.* ix. 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desir'fulness of doyng vengeance.

Desireless (dɪˈzɪələs), *a.* [f. *as* prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of desire or longing.

1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1653) 758 Desirelesse it seeks these drinks and meats. 1640 *Dr. Keynolde Passions* xl. 524 The Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desirelesse. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Myrtics* (1860) I. 254 Our spirit becomes desireless, as though there were nothing... of which we stood in need.

Desirer (dɪˈzɪər), [f. *DESIRE* v. + -ER.] One who desires.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxvi, There are many desirers of contemplation. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum of Dignitie* A vjb, It is expedient that ther be many desirers of the office. 1579 *Coverdale Bk. Death* xlii. 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. a. 1613 *Overynry A Wife* (1638) 108 A desirer of learning. 1665 *Manley Grotius' Loiv C. Warres* 105 Yet never ceased to admonish all desirers of novelty. a. 1691 *Baxter in Tulloch Eng. Purit.* iii. (1861) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to serviceableness.

Desiring (dɪˈzɪərɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. *DESIRE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *DESIRE*; longing, desire. (Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as gerund.)

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 356 þow coueitise and vykynde desyrynge. 1491 *Caxton Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 235 b/1 The desyrynges of the flesche. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xii. Poems (Arb.) 188 If he at first had banisht loues desiring. 1677 *Gulph Demonst.* (1867) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment. *Mod.* One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it.

Desiring, *pp. a.* [f. *DESIRE* v. + -ING.] That desires; longing, desirous.

c. 1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 7 611 A man that is to desyrynge for to gete riches. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnet of Almon* xxiii. 497 They were sore desyrynge for to see their wyves, their chyldren, and theyr lordes. 1552 *Huloet*, Desirous or desyryng, appetens, audis. 1593 *Shaks. Rich.* II. v. ii. 14 So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Cacklements darted their desyryng eyes vpon his visage. a. 1700 *Dryden* (J.) *Jove* beheld it with a desiring look.

Desiringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] With desire, desirously, longingly.

1552 *Huloet*, Desirously, or with desyre, or desyryngly, *cupide*. 1664 J. Chanderl *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr, My Spirit... desyryngly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art. 1821 *Coleridge Lett. Convers.* 46. II. 35 The voice within, whenever the heart desyryngly listens thereto.

Desirous (dɪˈzɪərəs), *a.* Also 5 *desirouse*, -*rose*, *desyryous*, *desyryous*, -*rus*, *dissyrrus*, *dyssirus*, 5-6 *desyrouse*, 6 *desyreous*, -*rus*, -*rowus*, *desierous*, *dissirous*, 7 *desireous*. [a. A fr. *desirous* = OF. *desireus* (earlier *desideros*, *desirrus*, mod. F. *desireux*) = Pr. *desirous*, It. *desideroso* :- late L. or Rom. *desiderōs-us*, f. stem of *desiderare* to DESIRE : see -OUS. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.]

1. Having desire or longing; characterized by or full of desire; wishful; desiring.

a. with *of*; also *to* (*obs. rare*). c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire newwe love wel desirous. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8003 More desyryous to the dede, þen I dem can. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iii. i. 169 A dyscypule desyryous of lernynge. 1508 *Dunbar Goldyn Targe* 54 As falconn swift desyryous of hir pray. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 221 They that haue a desirous mind of amendment. 1611 *Bale Transl. Pref.* 4 The Grecians being desirous of learning. 1755 *Young Centaur* l. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 Man is not only desirous, but ambitious too, of happiness. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one.

b. with *infin.* c. 1374 *Chaucer Former Age* 59 Ne nembrot desyryous To regne had nat maad his towres hye. c. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* vii. 29 Ryght desyryous to here tydynges of ber lower. 1555 *Eden Decades* 158 Owre men... were desyryous to see the towne. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iv. xlv. 360 He is desirous to save himselfe from death. 1752 *Johnson Rambler*

No. 207 ¶ 9 We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1866 *TYNALL Glac.* xv. 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features.

c. with obj. clause.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. l. 83 My Niece is desirous you should enter. 1625 *BACON Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 503 Some are Desirous the party should know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. simply.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1110 To shew desyrous hartes I am full here. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxiii. 15 David was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God y^e some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous.

† 2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in had sense, covetous. *Obs.*

a1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 272/2 Thou hast brought me into a desyrous affection. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folsys* (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vanitie. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 166 With a desirous sigh. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 4 The word for *desire*.. implieth a desirous affection.

† 3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (*esp.* in deeds of arms). *Obs.*

c1386 *CHADDER Sgr.'s T.* 15 Yong, fresch, strong, and in Armes desirous. As any Bachelor of al his hous. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* l. 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivalerous and amorous. c1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. xii, Pat pou be not a louner of self, but a desirous folower of my wille. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 12 In prys of armys desirous and sauge. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. iii, A good knight and ful desyrous in armes. [Modernized reprint of 1534 desirous.]

† 4. Longing for something lost; regretful. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DESIRE* sb. 3, v. 4.)

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1071 My swete lorde of þe which desirose I am, and nedes must be.

† 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. *Obs.*

1430 *LYOG Chron. Troy* i. viii, The lusty season freshe and desyrous. 1556 *In Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxi. 219 Which most desirous daye of thy comfortable comynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 96 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to be in. 1728 *GAY Beggs.* Op. ii. l. Wine inspires us, And fires us. Women and Wine should Life employ. Is there ought else on Earth desirous? [1796 cf. *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 434.]

Desirously (diz'oir'sli), *adv.* Now rare. [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, cagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16-17th centuries.)

c1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 301/1 By which ye be draw desirously any thing to wile in covetous manner. 1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* ii. ii, I beseeche the humbly & desirously.. that thou vouchsaue to speke to me thy selfe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi. *title*, Desirously deising: by what meane to get peace. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 62 Which courtesie the Countie desirously embraced. 1602 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) i. 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions.. Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 37 It.. had been.. desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments.

† b. With earnest desire, earnestly. *Obs.*
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. ix. 192 The confessor ought to be well aduysed and hym enforme desyrously. *Ibid.* iv. xxii. 291 Righte desyrously every relysous ought for to kepe hym from the tellynge of lesynges. 1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March* 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian piety.

† 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. xiii, Suche one as desirously wil participate with his frende all his good fortune. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxv. (1636) 233 The superfluities.. with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack.. but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale. 1635 *EARL STAFFORD Lett.* (1739) l. 399 If.. I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman.. of so.. turbulent a Disposition.

Desirousness. Now rare. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* vii. 5 As though his desyrouness to reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher. 1872 A. KALEIGH in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers.. summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

Desist (diz'ist), *v.* Also 6 -syste, -cist, 7 dis-sist. [a. OF. *desister* (1358 in Littré; mod. F. *dé-*), ad. L. *desist-ere*, f. DE- 2 + *sistere* to stop, stand still.]

1. *intr.* To cease (from some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 *PALGR.* 514/1, I counsaile you desyst from this purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62, I pray the to desist fra that tidens melancolic orison. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv. 16 Notwithstanding [they] did not desist of their enterprise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* 121 Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime. a1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 51 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused. 1866 *KINGSLEY Hereward*, iii, He shouted to the combatants to desist.

† b. *Const. in. Obs.*

a1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 176 Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 140 He only begged me to desist.. in thinking of such an union. 1824 C. WHITEHEAD R. *Savage* (1845) II. viii. 275, I desisted in the attempt; more properly to speak, I declined it.

† c. *Const. inf. with to. Obs.*

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.*, c. 12 Diners idell.. persons.. have not desisted to take egges of fauncens.. out of the nestes. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.*, i. iii. 49 What do we then, but.. at least, desist To builde at all? 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never.

d. To cease to prefer a claim.

1673 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land.

2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. *Obs. rare.*

a1657 *SIR J. BALFOUR Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 254 The virgins of the Perth artickells must cease and desist.

† 3. *trans.* To leave off, discontinue. *Obs.*

1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folsys* (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes wayne. 1599 in *Beveridge Hist. India* i. l. x. 225 They should be required to desist their viage. 1679 *OATES Narr. Popish Plot* 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to desist the business in hand. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry. 1784 *New Spectator* xi. 6/1 Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner.

† 4. To withstand (error for resist). *Obs. rare* -1.

1548 *BODRUGAN (Adams) Epit. King's Title* H iv, Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vision.

Hence *Desisting* *vbl. sb.*

1607 *HIERON Wks.* l. 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 Mar., Mr. Lhuysd.. has carried his Point.. owing to my desisting.

Desistance (diz'istāns). Also -ence. [f. *DESIST* v.: cf. OF. *desistance*, -ence (1300 in Godef.); see -ANCE.] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 4, I partly forbore.. and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 78 Men.. make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more. That they have given already. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 43 It is an argument the more for your desistance. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.*, A word commanding cessation and desistance. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. § 32, 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it. 1884 - in *19th Cent.* Nov. 837, I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistance enables me.

† **Desist'ency.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *DESISTENT* -em, pr. ppl. of *desistère*: see *DESIST* and -ENCY.] Cessation.

1615 *Marr. & Wiving* i. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 255 End of the world and desistency of all things.

Desist'ive, *a. rare.* [f. *DESIST* v. + *-IVE*.] Ending, concluding.

1836 in *SMART*.

Desition (diz'ijən). [f. L. type **desition-em*, n. of action f. *desinere*, *desit* - to leave off, cease: see *DESINENT*.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily.. vpon their prophane altars. 1645 *Souls Immortality Defended* 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 Bp. FORBES *Explan.* 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the *signum* therein. *Ibid.* 551 Such a change.. as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1890 A. L. MOORE *Hist. Ref.* 129 note, Nor does the statement.. on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

† **Desitive** (des'itiv), *a. and sb. rare. Obs.* [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *desinere* to cease + *-IVE*.]

A. adj. Logic. Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 *WATTS Logic* iii. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

B. sb. A desitive proposition.

1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

Desjune, var. of *DISJUNE*, *Obs.*, *breakfast*.

Desk (desk), *sb.* Also 5-6 *deske*, (5-7) *desque*, 6 *dexe*, *dext*, 6-8 *Sc. dask*. [ME. *deske*, app. immed. ad. med. L. *desca* 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (c1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. *discus* (also used in med. L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It. *desco* 'a deske, a table, a board, a counting board; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio). Prob. from this It. *desco*, the med. L. *desca* fem. (like *mensa*, *tabula*) was formed.

Desk was in no way actually connected with *dish*, OE. *disc*, ME. *disch*, although OE. *disc*, WGer. *disk*, was itself an ancient adoption of L. *discus*. The OFr. repr. of L. *discus*, Rom. *desco*, Pr. *des*, was *deis*, Eng. *dais*. Thus *dais*, *desk*, *dish*, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope.

The name is applied to articles differing greatly in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as *litany*-, *music*-, *prayer*-, *reading*-, *school*-, *writing-desk*, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 400 At Orlens in studie a book he sayd Of Magyk naturell, which his felawe.. hadde prively vpon his desk (i.e. desk) ylaft. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 299 Leterone or leterone, deske, lectrinum, etc. a1500 *Orvol. Sap.* in *Anglia X.* 356 Lenynge hym vpon a deske. 1581 *MULCASTER Positons* v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper.. a deske and a dustboxe will set them both vp [i.e. a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write]. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.*, *Diuerse Exper.* 39 You must have a deske of the clearest and evenest glasse that is to be bought.. Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the foure ends with a little wax. 1615 *STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke.. Hee doth relye vpon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write vpon. 1666 *PEYVS Diary* (1897) IV. 213, I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chaire. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 *JOHNSON* 17 Aug. in *Boswell*, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* ii, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1842 *TENNISON Audley Court* 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged stool. 1847 - *Princ.* ii. 90 To Lady Psyche's.. There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850 - in *Memo.* cxxviii, To cram the student at his desk. 1871 *MORLEY Voltair* (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk.

b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 *COOPER Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Phileus*. a littell holowe deske lyke a coffe, whereupon men do write. 1590 *SHAKS. C. Err.* iv. i. 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 658 Some.. for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Trifles. a1744 *POPE (J.)*, I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1805 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xviii. 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. *Mod.* The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

† c. In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. *Obs.*

[c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 *deske*, *pluteum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 A Deske; *pluteus* [a book-shelf, book-case, desk]. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* l. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledg'd to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them. 1557 *NORTH Gueuani's Diall* Pr. Gen. Prol. A iij, One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes. 1669 *HACKETT Let.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 554 Expanded.. upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayer-desk'.

1449 *Churchv. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodelfote. 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 32 A old clothe of baulkyn for the deske. 1565 *HARING in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxx. 72 Clappe me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. a1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 18 How reverently should ye sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our desks? 1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 28 My friend when he had done preaching.. went downe out of the Deske. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 90 Their Singers stood in the Desks. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk, The tedious rector drawing o'er his head. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. i. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to J. M. A.*, 'The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone... while the worn-out clerk Brown beats his desk below.' 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 146 s.v. *Lectern*, At Debitling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are oaken.

† b. A seat or pew in a church. Cf. DAIS 3 b. *Obs. Sc.*

1560 in Edgar *Ch. Life Scott.* (1885) I. 15 Neither the desks, windows nor dais be on any wise hurt. 1603 *Ibid.*, To big ane removabill desk for his wyff. 1678 in *Old Church Life Ballingry* (1890) II. 20 Fill up with desks the empty rooms of the Church. 1702 in *Scott. N. & Q.* I. 12 [To farm] the haill desks in both churches. 1885 EDGAR *Ch. Life Scott.* I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. fig. a. Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, esp. in sense 2.

1581 J. BELL *Nadion's Answ. Osor.* 108 b, Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolmaster, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high desk, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. ANOREW *Hist. Winterton, etc.*, 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 *Brit. Critic* XXIII. 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (R). Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 He who merely uses it [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger... values it less.

4. *transf.* A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.

1691 in Macray *Catal. Ravol. MSS.* Dii. 26 The sub-chapter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease... as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or *deske* as they call it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *desk-board*, *-closet*, *-drudge*, *-fellow*, *-gong*, *-officer*; *desk-book*, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, *vade-mecum*; *desk-cloth*, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; *desk-knife*, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an eraser; *desk-man*, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; *desk-work*, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 110 Fastened with long nails to the 'deskboards'. 1891 *Literary World* 23 Jan. 82/3 This 'desk-book' may be highly recommended. 1899 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 62 In the little oak 'desk-closet' at the back of the shop, stood a young woman. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 92 'Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1825 LARA *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, To visit my old 'desk-fellows'. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manu. Metal* II. 9 Pen-knives... fastened into the hafts, in the manner of what are now called 'desk-knives'. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan* 115. 105 The 'Desk-men' have a temporary majority. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a 'desk officer'. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 78 A dozen years Of dust and 'deskwork'.

† *Desk*, *v. Obs.* [f. DESK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fit up or furnish with desks.

1590 ILEN VII. *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 498 That the said Chapel be desked.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1615 *Albumazar* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 311 A leaf of that small liliad that in a walnut-shell was desk'd. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 2 Then are you entertain'd, and desk't up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 164, I... saw many curious relics desk'd up in the side of the wall.

3. To desk it: to work at a desk, do clerical work, *nonce-use*.

1846 J. MACKINTOSH *Lett. in Mem.* (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desk'ing it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

Deskater, obs. form of DISSCATER *v.*

Deskeletonize: see DE-II. 1.

Deskever, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

Deskful (de'skful). [f. DESK *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a desk will contain.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harb. & Cr. ix.* 67 The... letters... There was not a word of love in a deskful of them. 1894 H. TAYLOR in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

Deslavee, -avé, var. forms of DELAVY *a.*

† *Deslay*, obs. form of DELAY *v.* [So OF. *desleer* for *deleer*.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60 For I may say... That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaid, Yet evermore I have assaid. *Ibid.* 115 Every joy him is deslaid.

Desma (de'smä). *Biol.* Pl. *desmata*, *desmas*. [a. Gr. *δέσμη* (pl. -*α*) bond, fetter, head-band, f. *δέω* to bind.]

1. A bandage; a ligament.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of *desmas* into a network.

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Desmachyme (de'smäkoim). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + CHYME (Gr. *χυμός* animal or vegetable juice, *χύμα* (= liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence *Desmachymatous* (-*kimátos*) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. *Ibid.* 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole.

Desmacyte (de'smäseit). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + -CYTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective tissue in sponges. Now called INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or *desmacytes* are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colourless... sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

|| *Desman* (de'smán). *Zool.* [In Fr. and Ger. *desman*, from Sw. *desman-råtta* musk-rat, f. *desman* (Da. *desmer*, Icel. *des*) musk.] An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. *M. moschata*, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (*M. pyrenaica*) is found in parts of the Pyrenees.

1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The *Desman*... has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 110 The tail of the *Desman* of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia... is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

Desmid (de'smid). *Bot.* [ad. Bot. L. *Desmidi* (generic name), f. Gr. type **deuglidi*, dim. of *deopós* band, chain.] A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceae* of microscopic unicellular algae; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 271 Desmids... are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. NARES (*title*), *Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algae*, Desmids, etc. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* I. 34 Look through the microscope... at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence *Desmidia* *ceous a.*, of the N.O. *Desmidiaceae*, containing the desmids; *Desmidian a.*, of the desmids; *sb.* a desmid; *Desmidology*, the scientific study of desmids; *Desmidologist*, one who pursues this study.

Desmine (de'smin). *Min.* Also *desmin*. [f. Gr. *δεσμή* bundle + -INE.] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 16. 1844 DANA *Min.* 328.

Desmo- (de'smo), combining form of Gr. *δεσμός* bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. *Desmo-brya pl.* [Gr. *βρυον*; see *BRYOLOGY*.] name for a group of ferns: hence *Desmo-bryoid a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Desmobrya*. *Desmodont a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *δονν*-tooth], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodonta*, a group of bivalve molluscs. *Desmognathous a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathae*, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so *Desmognathism*, this type of palatal structure. *Desmography Anal.*, 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). *Desmology*, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bandages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Desmonosology* [Gr. *νόσος* disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. *Desmopathology*, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. *Desmopathy*, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857).

Desmopalmous a. [Gr. *πάλμα* sole of the foot], *Ornith.* having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. *Desmostichous* (-*kēs*), *a.* [Gr. *στήχος* row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. *Desmotomy* [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1854-67 HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Desmology*, a treatise on the ligaments. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. *Ibid.* 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

Desmoid (de'smoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *δεσμός* band, ligament, etc. and *δεσμή* bundle + -OID.] Resembling a bundle. *a. Path.* Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. *b. Zool. and Anat.* Ligamentous; tendinous.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius Surg.* II. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gm. Pathol.* 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue.

Desmoids, *a. rare*-. [f. as prec. + -OIDS.] Ligamentous. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| *Desobligeant*. *Obs.* [ad. F. *désobligeant* in same sense, fem. (sc. *voiture* carriage) of *désobligeant* disobliging.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (*Note* to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf. *sulky*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 20 (*Desobligeant*) An old *Desobligeant*... hit my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1850 II. 246 Got into my *Desobligeant* to go home.

Desocialize, -ation: see DE-II. 1.

|| *Désœuvré* (de-zö-vre), *a.* [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So *Désœuvrement*, lack of occupation.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxii. 541 If... some charitable people... being *désœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 258 In a tone perfectly *désœuvré*... calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press.

1828 ENG. in *France* II. 41 (Stanf.) The Baronne looked for a friend... for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 154, I have nothing to write you, and write... from mere *désœuvrement*.

Desolate (de'sölät), *pp. a.* (sb.) Also 4 *deolaat*, 4-5 *dísolat*, *dissolate*, 4-6 *deolat*. [ad. L. *dísölät-us* left alone, forsaken, deserted, *pa. pple.* of *dísöläre* to leave alone, desert, f. DE-I. 3 + *söläre* to make lonely, *sölus* alone, lonely. The earliest uses were more or less participial.]

† *a.* as *pa. pple.* Brought to desolation, laid waste; see *DESOLATE v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 17 Every rewme departide azens it self, schal be desolat [*desolabitur*]. — *Wisd.* iv. 19 Vnto the heigest that shul ben desolat [*desolabitur*].

B. adj. 1. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 77 He which hath no wif... lyveth helple, and is al desolate. 1450 MERLIN 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b, Leaving the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the toune. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady v.* iv, I should live a desolater life than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xi. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

† 2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with *inf.*: Without means, quite unable to. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* xi. i. (1554) 144 b, John Bochas... dissolote To determine such heavenly-hid secretes. 1535 COVERDOLE *Ruth* i. 5 The woman remainyd desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Q iij b, The tender babes are oftentimes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* x. 500 By dissolote courses... leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 135 The place... was desolate of inhabitants.

† 3. Left without a king: kingless. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 40 The land vj 3er... Lay desolat eslyr hys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 248 The lordes... wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. 1450 LYNG. *Compl. Loves* Life 167 He thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 42 Many handes very fruitfull yet lefte desolate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 138 He allured out of Babylon sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilld, houses desolate. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iv. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: *a.* in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; *b.* without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; *c.* dreary, dismal, cheerless.

1413 PILGR. *Sowle* III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretched and desolate that ever men come ynn. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 195 Ninivie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1779 NEWTON in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 86 This land through which His pilgrims go is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* II. No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES *Convict* II, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

† d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. *Obs.*

1500 LANCELOT 366 It semyth that of al his hed ye hore Of fallith and maid desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched.

14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 96 in E. E. P. (1862) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode counesayle destitute. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, Gyue confort to a desolate hert. 1598 YONG *Diana* 73 Yet did Arsenius... leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*

Trav. xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* cxxxvii. 5 O England's desolate Church. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiii. 120 That desolate craving after the departed. + 7. Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. (Sometimes app. confounded with *dissolute*.) *Obs.* c1386 CHAUCEA *Pard.* T. 270 A comun basardour . . ever the heyer he is of astaaf The more is he holden desolaat. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 82/2 Nor glutton, nor thief, nor man of wicked and desolate life. 1782 F. VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

8. Comb., as *desolate-looking* adj. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valley . . in front.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* A desolate place or person. a1400-50 Alexander 4354 Duells here in disolatiz, in demnes & in cays. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.), A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

Desolate (de'solēt), *v.* [f. *prec.*, after L. *dēsōlāre*, F. *désoler* in same sense.]

Wyclif has only the pa. pple. *desolat* (see *prec.*), and *desolatid*, immediately f. L. *dēsōlāt-us*; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active to *desolate* (though implied in the pa. pple. *desolated*) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. *désoler*, without example.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 That the loond be desolatid [*desolatur*] fro his multitude. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate . . I make a cuntry unhabited; *Je desole*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 114 (Tarentum) is now by their civil dissensions almost desolated. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* v. 582 And desolate at once your populous Troy. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it self, schal be desolatid [*desolabitur*]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. ii. 71 b. His cuntry being desolated. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Hist. Justine* 104a. All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. v. (1840) 206 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France. 1868 J. H. BLENT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 299 To desolate the houses . . of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

absol. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse. *Je desole*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 8 17 (1873) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependences [i. e. adherents]. 1809 [see *DESOLATED* *ppl. a.*]

4. To turn out of, so as to leave without habitation. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 A Tabernacle . . which he shall not be undermined and desolated out of.

5. To make joyless and comfortless; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched.

1530 [see 3]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxvii. 292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

Desolated (de'solētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Made or left desolate; see *prec.*

1580 STONEY *Ps.* xxiii. xii. Save . . My desolated life from dogged might. a1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* i. (R.), Tell how we may . . people desolated earth. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* i. xvii. In vain the desolated panther flies. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxi, Bare and desolated bosoms.

Desolately (de'solētli), *adv.* [f. *DESOLATE* a. + -LY 2.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (*obs.*); drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 218 b. That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left so lone. a1699 BATES *Wks.* IV. Sermon. iv. (R.), Nehemiah . . all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. 1831 Q. Rev. Jan. in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 470/2 note. There is . . nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. a1851 MORRIS *Poems, Des. Churchyard* vii. The wind amid the hemlock-stalks would desolately sing.

+ b. Abandonedly, dissolutely. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, desperately wicked of all others.

Desolateness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a1626 BACON *Wks.* VI. 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. 1639 BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitate, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxviii. The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxx. He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

Desolater: see *DESOLATOR*.

Desolating (de'solēt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DESOLATE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DESOLATE*.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ermaadura*, wasting, desolating. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Ritldg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets.

Desolating, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

1625 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 Desolating tyranny. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xvii. Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination.

Desolation (desolā'fən). [a. F. *désolation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *dēsōlātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also *personified*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 21 Alle the days of desolacioun he hide saboth. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 What more abhominacioun of desolacioun in holi place pan pat a swyn do vpon be holy vestiment. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 13 When ye se the abomination that betokeneth desolacion (Wyclif of discomfort). 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 18 All fell feats, Enlynck't to wast and desolation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x. And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — *Two Foscari* i. 1, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

fig. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 30 Nov. The financial panic . . the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast.

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

c1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 144 (Mätz.) In a dirk prison of desolacioun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretuous. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Least he impede . . the course of Nylos . . and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 181 Von dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Such elegance . . contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 16 The general character . . of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation. If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

b. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 Many of the halls . . are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. ii. 357 You haue liud in desolation here, Vnseene, vnvisited. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* viii. 1046 Loathsom desolation, In stead of company. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii. As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

4. Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow; grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacioun. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Olierne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 400 Eperie thing about you, demonstrating a careless desolation. 1752 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 118 Poor Foster . . is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* I. vi. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. *rare*.

1608 YORKSH. *Trag.* i. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

+ **Desolative**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dēsōlāt-*, *ppl. stem*: see -IVE.] Having the quality or tendency of desolating.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolative-trumpet of Iernusalem.

Desolator, -er (de'solēt'ar). [a. L. *dēsōlātor*, agent-n. from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*: see -ER 1. Cf. F. *désolateur* (1516 in Hatzf).] One who or that which makes desolate.

a1638 MEDE *On Daniel* 44 (F.) A desolator, or maker of desolations. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* v. The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrow'n! 1854 EDNA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 43 War is the desolator.

+ **Desolatory**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dēsōlātōri-us* that makes lonely or desolate, f. *dēsōlātor*: see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = *DESOLATIVE*.

1606 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* 5 Nov., 96 *Serm.* (1620) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 1641 Bp. HALL *Rem.* 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. a1656 — *Rever. Unrev.* (R.) This desolatory abomination.

Desolote, *Desolve*: see *DISS-*.

Desophisticate, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence

Desophisticating *ppl. a.*, **Desophistication**. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 143 Selden . . in sound, sterling,

desophisticating sense was far superior to him [Hobbes]. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The mass of the French nation has . . achieved desophistication of manners.

Desordeine, -ordeyne, *var.* DISORDEINE a.

Desoxalic (despksē'lik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *désoxalique*: see *DES-* and *OXALIC*.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. *Desoxalic acid*, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, C₆H₈O₈. Hence *Desoxalate*, a salt of this acid, a racemo-carbonate.

a1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name *desoxalic acid*.

Desoxy-. *Chem.* [f. as *prec.* + *OXY-* combining form of *oxygen*.] Without oxygen, deoxidized; as in *Desoxy-a-nisoin*, *Desoxy-benzoin*, *Desoxy-glutaric acid*, etc.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phenanthrene.

+ **Desoxyda-tion**. *Obs.* [Fr.: see *DES-*] = *DEOXIDATION*.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 200 Pelletier . . passed over the desoxyda-tion of that metal by tin.

Despair (dēspē'ar), *sb.* Forms: see the verb.

[ME. *des-*, *dis-peir*, *-pair*, a. OF. **despeir*, *despoir*, *vbl. sb.* from *desperer* (tonic stem *despeir-*, *despoir-*). Cf. also F. *désespérer* (12th c.) whence *DESSESPEIR*.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 170 No man in dyspayr thar [=need] be . . if they wyl call on oure Laudey. c1385 CHAUCEA *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dyspeyr [*v. rr.* *dis-*, *dyspayr*] fordeide hyre self, allas! c1386 — *Fars. T.* 619 Now cometh wanhope pat is dyspayr [*v. rr.* *dis-*, *despeire*, *dyspeyr*] of be mercy of god. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 28 Pream. The seid sueters . . were . . in dyspayre of expedition of their suetes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in dyspayre of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, if not what resolution from despayre. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. (1695) 122 Despayre is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 256 This . . drove me almost to Despayre, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 48, I give up the cause in despayr. 1843 PEARSCOTT *Mexico* vi. viii. (1864) 400 Some . . gathering strength from despayr, maintained . . a desperate fight. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 444 It becomes no man to nurse despayr. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 208 Walls of despayr broke over the town.

b. Rarely in plural. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm.* ii. Our spirit is wrapped in many dyspaires. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 29 Feares, and dyspaires, and all these for his Marriage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 40 Their hopes were . . turned into dyspaires.

c. *personified*. a1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despayre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 489 Despayre Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despayre. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 576 Till Despayr smother the struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win.

2. *transf.* That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vicerous . . The meere despayre of Surgery, he cures. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas Pref.* Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. MELIOR *Priesth.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

3. Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken hope. (Cf. *DESPAIR* v. 4.)

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse; and if he lyve feibly and make his hope fals, himself is cause whi his hope is suche. For his fals hope, pat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anopir qualite.

+ 4. *Without any dyspayre*: a metrical tag, meaning apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis'; perhaps an alteration of 'without *diswere*, *disware*', of earlier use.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxx. i. Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dyspayre. *Ibid.* cxxxiv. iv. Isabell the fayre His daughter was without any dyspayre.

Despair (dēspē'ar), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, *-peir* (e, -peyr (e, -payr (e, *dispar* (e, -paire, 5 *dyspare*, -paire, *dyspere*, *despeyre*, 5-7 *despere*, -pare, -paire, -payr, 5-8 *dispair*, 6 *dyspayer*, 4- *despair*. [ME. *des-*, *dis-peiren*, *-payren*, a. OF. *déspeir*, stressed stem-form of *desperer*: = L. *dēsperāre* to despair, f. DE-I. 6 + *sperāre* to hope. (Dispaired in F. by *dés-espérer*, a Romanic compound of *desperer* to hope: so Fr. and Sp. *desesperar*.)]

1. *intr.* To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. of (with indirect passive to be *despaired of*); rarely + *in* (*obs.*), to with *inf.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 156 Of synful men peryss name thare [=need] dyspayre. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 7 Lost peraventure he that is such maner man . . dyspeire. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 Pat he dyspeyring in be mercy of God, trust in be clopis of men. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I dyspayre, I am in wan hope, *Je despeire*. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* in *Lincoln* v. 103 Phisicians had dyspeired of that woman, it passed theyr cunning to helpe her. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* Confess. 3 To dyspaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* Hh iv b, He

dispayred in Gods protection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 255 Despayring of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King. 1686 BURNET *Rochester* 13 He almost dispaired to recover it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 159 ¶ 6 As long as you hope; I will not despair. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) i. 241 His life was despaired of. 1770 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1879) i. 117/1 Tarquin, despairing to reach the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

† c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 425 Despaire yow nought. — *Par.* T. ¶ 644 He that despireth hym, is lyke the coward campoun recreant. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Fvjb. Thou oughtest not to despyre the. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. x. 116 Suche lecherous people dyspyre them whan y'houre cometh of theyr departyng.

† c. To be despaired, in same sense: see DESPAIRED *ppl. a. 1. Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To deprive of hope, cast into despair. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. x.* 38 That no deuel shal 3ow dere ne despair in youre deyng. — 1595 SIA R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low* C. 30 (T.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. — 1618 RALEIGH *Dialogue*, To despair all his faithful subjects.

† 3. *trans.* To cease to hope for, to be without hope of; = *despair* of in 1. *Obs. or arch.*

1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) v. 467 Thei that despyer mercy haue grett conpunction. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 597 Rotten members, whose cure is despaired. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 13, *Macbeth*, I beare a charmed Life. — *Macduff*, Despaire thy Charme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 660 Peace is despaired, For who can think Submission? 1706 WATTS *Horae Lyr.* iii. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn! 1734 LD. LANSDOWNE *Ess. Unnat. Flights* (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* i. 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

¶ 4. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. *prec. sb. 3.*)

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 339 He . . . is folly disceyued in his bileue and in hope, and þus he dyspreþ.

† Despairable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsperabilis* to be despaired of, desperate, OF. *desperable*; assimilated to DESPAIR *v.*] To be despaired of; desperate.

1384 WYCLIF *Jer.* xv. 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde despearable [1388 *dispeird*] forsook to be cured? 1611 COTGR. *Desesperable*, despearable, vnhopefull. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* to Pieces of Ice . . . put vs into despayrable distresse.

Despaired (dēs'pē'id), *ppl. a.* [f. DESPAIR *v.*, corresp. in use to OF. *dēsperē*, *desesperē*, L. *dēsperātus*: see DESPERATE.]

† 1. In despair, despairing, desperate. To be despaired, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14–16th c.). *Obs.*

1335 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 169 Þenne bi-speke þe spakest despayred wel nere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 215 He was despayred, no thyng dorste he seye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 9a/1 The gloriousse vryrgyne Marye whyche is confort to dysonforted and hope to despayred. *Ibid.* 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes . . . they should not be despayred. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. xvi. 162 She beyng despayred of the recovery of her estate. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* II. cxliii. [cxxxix.] 397 They shoulde haue bene so sore despayred and dyscourage. — 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 19 He dyed . . . in a phrensie, and as one despaired. 1888 A. KING *tr. Cantius' Catech.* 27 O in how many things haw I offended . . . but 3it I am nocht despaired.

† 2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

1384 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dispeird. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 376 All though the weder be despaired. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104 b/1 He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self. 1561 T. NORTON *Cavolin's Inst.* i. 9 Men in despaired states are restored to good hope. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 488 Relieving the despaired cause of his distressed Church.

† b. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. *Obs. rare.* 1571 *Satir. Pocus Reform.* xxv. 29 These despaired [v. r. *dispard*] birdis of Beliall.

† 3. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. DESPAIRED *v. 3. Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despaired deliuerances. 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Hero* liv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despaired' branch is sprung. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Iustine* 203 Sometimes . . . more certain is a despaired than a presumed Victory.

4. Despaired of: see DESPAIR *v. 1.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her despaired of Fertility. 1884 J. H. STRILING in *Mind* Oct. 531 Heretofore despaired-of philosophy.

Despairer (dēs'pē'ri). [f. DESPAIR *v.* + ER *1.*] One who despairs or is without hope.

1600 J. PYPER *tr. Hist. Astrea* i. ii. 28 These great despairers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlii. He cheers the fearful . . . And makes despairers hope for good success. 1807 H. C. ROBINSON *Lett.* 7 June in *Diary*, etc. (1869) i. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an ex-Jacobin. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems*, *Thyrsis* vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (dēs'pē'fūl), *a.* [f. DESPAIR *sb.* + FUL.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate.

Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete'; revived in 19th c. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 72 That sweet, but sower despairfull care. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 285 'That despairfull worke, of joining it [Iyre] to the Continent. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 67 Peace, thou despairfull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstrel* iii. 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairfull breast. 1891 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* IX. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

Hence Despairfully *adv.*, Despairfulness.

1604 BAEINGTON *Conf. Notes Exod.* xvi. Wks. (1622) 258. To haue men depend vpon his prouidence . . . and not wretchedly and despairfully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* i. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1888 VEITCH in J. C. Knight *Principal Shairp & Friends* 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

Despairing (dēs'pē'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPAIR *v.* + ING *1.*] The action of the verb; = DESPAIR *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 194 Throw mekill discomforting Men fallis off in to dyspayring. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. xv. 17 My wants . . . me in despairing drown. 1749 BE. LAYINGTON *Euthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings.

Despairing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + ING *2.*] That despairs, or ceases to hope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 247 Hope is a loners staffe, walke hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xlii, I will pour Fear for the despairing . . . reason's mighty lore. 1884 J. M. GRANVILLE in *Times* 17 Apr., The physician . . . gives a despairing opinion.

Despairingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + LY *2.*]

1. In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xvi, Yielding with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 5 'How can I convince you?' . . . she asked despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. *Obs. rare.*

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 414 The shopman was discovered . . . despairingly drunk.

Despairingness. [f. as *prec.* + NESS.] Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1747 BAILEY *vol. II.* Despairingness, a being without Hope. — 1749 S. CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE.

Desparity, obs. form of DISPARITY.

Desparple, var. DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*, to scatter.

Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH: so Despatchful, etc.

† Despeche, *v. Obs.* Also 6 dyspesche. [A variant of *depeche*, *depeach*, after 16th c. F. *despecher*, in OF. *despechier*: see DEPEACH.]

trans. To send away, get rid of, dispatch.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. II.* ii, The capitaynes . . . despeched the multitude from them. *Ibid.* iii, x, Despechyng of sondry great affayres. *Ibid.* iii. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghty importance. 1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 218 b, To haue thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 223 (R.), They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr. *despercher* *un brigantin*] by the which they aduertysed the Athenians of that same victory.

Despecificate, *v. rare.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.*

To deprive of its specific character. Hence Despecification.

1872 J. GAOTE in *Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 63 Despecification (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition . . . is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common . . . use of the word. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 305 *Inaptitude* and *ineptitude* have been usefully despecified; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms . . . are distinctly despecified.

† Despect (dēs'pek't), *sb. Obs.* Also 7 dis-. [ad. L. *dēspectus* a looking down upon, f. *ppl.* stem of *dēspicere*: see next. Cf. OF. *despecte* contempt: — L. type **dēspecta*; also Rouchi dialect *despect* contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 383 The high conceit you haue of your Roman Service, and the partial respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1684 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 126 Its no respect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance. — 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* i. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.

2. *nonce-use.* Downward view.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† Despect (dēs'pek't), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspectus*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēspicere* to look down upon, f. DE-I. 1 + **dēspicere* to look.] Looked down upon; despired.

1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 Þe more despect thyng were . . . And þe more contentlyble.

Despectant, *ppl. a. Her.* [ad. L. *dēspectant-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dēspectare* to look down upon, freq. of *dēspicere*: see *prec.*] (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† Despection. *Obs.* Also -eeyon, -exion. [ad. L. *dēspection-em*, n. of action from *dēspicere* to look down upon, DESPISE. Cf. OF. *despection* 14th c.] A looking down upon; despising.

1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 Who euer wolde haue wende that the worschyppe and fauour . . . sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despection. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22b, Suffryng many wronges and despecyons. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. ix. § 1 (R.) Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despection*, a looking downwards.

† Despectuous, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dēspectueux*, f. L. *dēspectus* (u-stem), looking down upon, despising: see -OUS.] To be despired; contemptible.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 243/1 Hee may reckon that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence † Despectuousness, *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 If any lyf of more despectuousnesse She coude han fondyn . . . She hyt wold han chosyn.

† Despeed, *v. Obs.* [f. DE-I. 2 + SPEED *v.* Perh. influenced in formation by *expede*, or *despeche*.] *trans.* To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England . . . three of the choicest men of the State. *Ibid.* ix. viii. § 31 (R.) Out of hand they despeeded certayne of their cruie, to craue . . . pardon. *Ibid.* § 51 King John . . . despeeding his charters and safe conduct; to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see DISP.

Despeple, obs. form of DISPEOPLE *v.*

† Desperacy. *Obs.* [f. DESPERATE: see -ACY.]

Desperateness, desperation.

1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond reconerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacie. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 155 Such deeds of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W. E. J. *Obt* 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

Desperado (dēs'pē'ro). Also 7 (erron.) desperado. [In form, identical with OSP. *desperado* out of hope, desperate (= L. *dēsperātus*), pa. *ppl.* of *desperar* to despair: — L. *dēsperāre*. (In mod. Sp. *desesperado* from *desesperar*.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE *sb.*, used in same sense.]

† 1. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = DESPERATE *sb. 1. Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. lix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carried forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buried. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* vii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = DESPERATE *sb. 2.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 69 Peevish Galthropes and rascall desperadoes which the Prince of lyes employes. 1651 *Animadv. Macdonnell's Answ.* *Eng. Ambass.* 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's. — c. 1790 WILLOCK *Foy.* 95 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. iii. iv. 606 He had associated with himself . . . another desperado . . . in a conspiracy . . . to assassinate the Ameer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 255 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado. *attrib.* 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* i. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence Desperadoism *nonce-wd.*

1874 *Nation* (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood.

† Desperance. *Obs.* Also dis-, -aunce. [a. OF. *desperance*, f. *desperer* to DESPAIR: see -ANCE, and cf. the by-form DESEPERANCE.] Despair.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 83e muhten some uallen . . . in desperance, þet is, in unhope & in unbileue forte beon iborwen. c. 1490 *Rom. Rose* (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperance, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperance. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 183 His Name hecht Disperance. *Ibid.* i. 790 3one wayrit wicht Hecht Desperance.

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY.

Desperate (dēs'pē'ro), *a. sb., and adv.* Also 5 dysperate, 6–7 desperat, 6 desperit, 7 dysperate, (erron.) desperate, 9 dial. des-, dispert. [ad. L. *dēsperāt-us*, given up, despaired of, desperate, pa. *ppl.* of *dēsperāre* to DESPAIR. Cf. parallel use of OF. *dēsperē*, *desesperē*, It. *disperato*, Sp., Pg. *desesperado*, and of DESPAIRED *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.*

I. † 1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. *of.*) *Obs. or arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdre frende. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 266/1 The deuill is desperate and hath not nor cannot haue faith and trust in gods promyses. 1548 HALL *Chron.* xi. b. The citezens.. desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 5. I am desperate of obtaining her. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. n. v. 731 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* ii. Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Spatches at the first offer, as if she were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd.* Gl. VI. xv. xiv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? *Obs.*

1555 TRAVES in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gronings or woes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1038 She starteth to find some desperate instrument of death. a 1656 HALBS *Tracts* (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey ii. xi. He was answered only with desperate sobbs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaird of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 57 [Th]e expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll undertake her no more? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivial's Iron Age* 211 The Affaires of the North growing more desperate. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 31 A Man.. in a desperate Sickness. 1720 SWIFT to *Yng. Clergyman*, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case. 1837 POLLOCK *Course* T. i. Agony and grief and desperate woe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them.

† 3. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irremediable. *Desperate debt*, a 'bad' debt; so *desperate debtor*. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 126 The Physician delivereh the desperate sicke bodie to the Diuines care. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 223. I have bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xi. 48 The estate of a desperate debtor. 1674 *u. Schaffer's Lapland* 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery .. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 819/2 Receiving debts which he had given up as desperate. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edin.* 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet.* Life vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be, despaird of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. a 1871 GAOTE *Eth. Fragn.* v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any length.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Reynawde setted nouthe by his lyffe.. for he was as a man dysperate. a 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppress. Monas.* (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a dangerous desperate knave and a hardy. 1569-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate.. I was.. upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 42 ¶ 5 Want makes Men desperate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

† b. Reckless, utterly careless (of). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* v. 1. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In priuate brabble did we apprehend him. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In battayles there ought to be a donghful fight, and a desperat ende. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 COWPER *Needles* s. Alarm 132 Beware of desperate steps. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 134 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 233 Alceias made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy.. but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

† b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 32 This Boy.. hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vncle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs

in Æsop.. would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

† 6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Roffian take vp.. som fresh new othe.. som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gaurish in colour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 48 Catarchesis.. is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor. 1661 SANDERSON *Usher's Power* Pref. (1683) 19 The desperate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers.. who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy.

7. Of such a quality as to be despaird of; hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and DESPERATELY 5.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. 1. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. (ed. 2) 18 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 271 Concluding all were desperate sots and fools, Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

† B. sb. *Obs.*

† 1. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 477 Laborious and painful to y^e desperats, a preacher to the prisoners and comfortles. a 1598 BURLEIGH in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. Miserable tattered mallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

† 2. One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = DESPERADO 2.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 32 ¶ 3 The Zeal of these frantic Desperates.

† b. In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking.

c 1595? J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 17 Three hundred.. young men who for commendation gotten by extreme peril are called the Desperates, the Forlone hopen.

c. adv. Desperately, hopelessly; usually (*collog.* and *dial.*) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf. A 7).

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iii. ii. (1849) 86 The road.. was desperate bad. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. II. xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. sv.*, 'I'm desperate glad to see you.'

Desperate (despér'it), v. rare. [f. DESPERATE a.] *trans.* To render or drive desperate.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robbers *Mem.* I. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

Desperate, var. of DISPARATE a.

Desperately (despér'ali), adv. [f. DESPERATE a. + -LY 2.] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.)

† 1. In despair, despairingly. *Obs.*

1555 HULOET, Desperately, desperanter, insolabiliter. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperately consecrated them selues to death. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav v.* iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselves, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine.. hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 CANNIE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 133 All these died desperately.

† 2. In a desperate condition, wretchedly. *rare.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 233 The descendents of them, that have.. bene condemned by the Inquisition.. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 A young Child.. lay desperately sicke in a cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 9 The heart is deceitfull above all things, and desperately wicked (R.V. desperately sick). 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately. a 1808 HUDN *Wks.* VI. xvi. (R.) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.) Whom when I saw.. So desperately the battail to desire. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iii. 130 Four French Runnagats.. hearing these words, fell desperately upon me. *Ibid.* v. 183, 20 gallies.. desperately adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 *Manch. Even.* News 23 June 2/2 The.. seats for which they have fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 7.) Chiefly *collog.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1700) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 463 How desperately rapid the

flight of time. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

Desperateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desperate.

† 1. The state of being in despair. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIS *Grasso's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 149 They will.. be to rough.. to their children.. [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. iv. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxvii. 4 When a man refuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Conful.* *Rhem. N.* 7. (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* lxxxviii. 4 Pamphr. 435 The deplorableness and desperatenesse of my condition. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxi. 575 He awoke to the desperatenesse of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

1667 DECCY *Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 5 Hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or unnecessary of an undertaking. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness = DESPERATION 2.

1549 CUEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.) If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselfes, yet remember your wives, your children, your countrie. 1600 DEKKER, etc., *Last's Dominion* ii. iv. You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperatenesse doth valour blot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xvii. (1840) 72 Loath to anger their enemies' valour into desperatenesse. 1677 CHURCH *Demonol.* (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage.

Desperation (despér'it-fon). Also 4-6 desperation. [a. OF. *desperation*, -acion (Godef.), or ad L. *desperatio*-em, n. of action and condition from *despérare* to DESPAIR.]

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (of anything); the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now *rare*.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 A grevous accion Of verrey riht and desperacioun. c 1375 *XI Poins of Hell* 226 in O. E. *Misc.* App. ii, Disperacion of gaidis mercy, Of al be payns in hel hit is most. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 983 Welche thynges destoun ben penceance.. drede, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 4 To thende that he drawe him into disperacion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 134 b. For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 Unbeleef, Desperation, whereby a man falleth from God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causius' Gatch.* 131 Horrour of deathe.. and disperacion of aternal blisse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 190 A diffidence and desperation.. of ever reaching to any eminent Invention. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 52 ¶ 5 Sunk yet deeper in the dungeon of misery.. and surrounded with darker desperation. 1846 TRENCHE *Mirac.* xxvi. (1862) 363 The gracious Lord.. could.. [not] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing.

2. *spec.* Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5.)

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. ix. In desperation can nat be fortitude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntary. Desperation is a thinge as it were constrained. 1581 PETTIS *Grasso's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 131 She is then ready to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 75 The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain: That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath. 1703 ROWE *Pain* Pref. iv. i. 1322 A Deed of Desperation. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 150 ¶ 4 Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 10 Needy and hungry to desperation. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation.

Despere, obs. form of DESPAIR.

Desperse: see DISPERSE.

† Despervieu. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *despourveu*, mod. F. *dépourvu*, 'unprovided, unfurnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, (L. *dis-*) + *pourvu* provided.] An indigent man, a poor beggar.

c 1600 DAV Begg. *Bednall Gr.* n. i. (1881) 32 Come, you desper-view, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

Despetous: see DESPITOUS.

Despexion, var. of DESPECTION.

Despeyr(e), obs. form of DESPAIR.

Despicability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being despicable; despicableness,

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 122 Languishing amid boundless triviality and despicability. 1832 *Ibid.* III. 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teniff's Hist. Rom. Lit.* i. 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

b. A specimen of this; a despicable person.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. v. The convention.. dismisses these comparative misères and despicabilities.

Despicable (despik'ab'l), a. [ad. L. *despicabilis*, f. *despicari* to look down upon, f. DE- + *specari*, from same root as *specere* to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile, base, contemptible.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The bylding[s] are despicable. *Ibid.* 35 All things with them are despic-

able and vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* i. viii. 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese; than whom there are not a more despicable people now in all the Eastern Nations. 1770 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July: There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1782 VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* II. 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 The most despicable of fanatics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government.

† b. Miserable, wretched. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 217 These poore despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed. 1794 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

† 2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous. *Obs.*

(Qualifying *opinion*, *appellation*, and the like: cf. *CONTEMPTIBLE* 2.)

1664 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Several Masques* Wks. 1775 I. 34 To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of myself. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. Though we carress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 Distinguished by the despicable appellation, Tied Arse.

Despicableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being despicable; contemptibleness, vile-ness, worthlessness.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* II. 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicalness of the instrument. 1691 BOYLER *Wks.* II. 13 (R.) The maker's art shines through the despicalness of the matter. 1727-1800 BAILEY, *Despicableness*, contemptibleness.

Despicably, adv. [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly. 1691 BOYLER *Wks.* II. 68 (R.) He... may, with due diligence and industry, not despically improve his anatomical knowledge. 1719 ADDISON (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despically poor. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 228 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despically still, crawling into corruption.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

1637 P. HRYLIN *Antidot. Lincoln.* I. 40 Since you speake so despically of his Majesties chappell. 1665 PERVS *Diary* 13 Feb. To see how despically they speak of us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II. 243, I should think as despicably of his sense.

† **Despication.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. despiciat-ion-em*, n. of action from *despicere*: see *DESPICABLE*.] Despising, contempt.

1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 268 Seneca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

† **Despicency.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. despicientia* despising, contempt, *f. despicient-em*, pr. pple. of *despicere* to look down: see *DESPISE*, and *-ENCY*.] Looking down upon or despising; contempt.

1623 COCKERAM, *Despicientie*, despice, hatred. 1638 MEDON *Disc. Mark* xi. 17 Wks. (1672) I. 45 To show their despicientie of the poor Gentiles. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 A gallant despicientie... of all human affairs. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 103 His answer is marvellous lofty and full of despicientie towards his Antagonist.

Despicion, var. DISPICION, Obs., disension.

† **Despiece, v. Obs.** [*a. OF. despiecer*, earlier *despecier*, mod. *F. dépecer*, *dépicer*, *f. des-*, (*L. dis-*) + *picce* PIECE.] To cut in pieces.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xiv. 114 a/a Maoy martars had ben despiced in to pyeces.

Despight, etc.: see *DESPITE*, etc.

Despiritualize (dɛspɪˈrɪtʃəlaɪz), *v.* [*DE-IL. I.*] *trans.* To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 609 Virtually de-spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly re-involve in the spiritual. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity.

Hence **Despiritualized, Despiritualizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Despiritualization.**

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1 150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

Despisable (dɛspɪˈzəbəl), *a.* [*In ME. despis-able, a. OF. despic-, despicable, f. stem despis-* of *despice* to *DESPISE*.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 19 Pat is a despisable shrift pat ese makis. *Ibid.* ciii. 24 Despisable fendes. 1382a WYCLIF I *Cor.* i. 28 God chees the vnnoble thingis and despisable thingis of the world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 357/1 He was of vyle habyte and despyable of chere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 203 Kather despisable then commendable. 1690 *Land. Gen.* No. 2582/3 Ill Armed, and in a very despisable Condition. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* IV. 269 Business is no such despisable thing. 1873 J. M. BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 6 Brought up... to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures.

† 2. Contemptuous. = *DESPICABLE* 2. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 208, I. am now rejected by the despisable name of a widow.

† **Despisableness.** *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

a. Despicable condition. b. Contemptuousness.

1613 SHREVELEY *Trans. Persia* 99 A direct despisableness of his Person and Authority. 1671 FLAVEL *Point. of Life* xxx. 91 The outward Meanness and Despisableness of His Condition.

Despial (dɛspɪˈzæl), [*f. DESPISE v. + -AL* 5: cf. *revisal*.] The act of despising; contempt.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 199 Their very looks... sufficiently witness their despial. 1707 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Prov.* xi. 12 (L.) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despial. 1887 B. FARJEON *Golden Sleep* 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despial.

† **Despissant, a. Obs.** [*a. OF. despissant* despising, contemptuous, pr. pple. of *despire*, used as adj.] Despising, showing contempt. Hence

† **Despissantly adv.**, despisingly, insolently.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 80 If any broþer or sistere... dispissantliche lie on his broþer or on his sister.

Despire (dɛspɪˈz), *v.* Also 4-5 *dispicie*, 4-6 *des-*, *dispyse*, 4-7 *dispiise*, 5 *dess-*, *dissplee*, 5-6 *dyspyse*. [*f. stem despis-* of *OF. despire* (*despis-ant*, *qu'il despire*, etc.), also *despiss-*, *despisc-*, *despic-*:-*L. despiciere* to look down (upon), *f. DE-I. I* + *specere* to look. (There was also a later *OF. despicere*, *despicere*, after the *L. verb.*) The *s* was originally spirant in *F.* and *Eng.*, whence the spelling -ice.]

1. *trans.* To look down upon; to view with contempt; to think scornfully or slightly of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 Pou ne louest me noit... Ac despiest me in myn olde liue. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. III. 84 To be prynces of prude and pouerte to dispice. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Crist seip... he þat dispicþ 30w dispicþ Me. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 To Dispice: *contempnere*. 1590 SNARES. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 235 This you should pitie, rather then despice. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.*, *Sir J. Oldcastle* Fij b, Thus foolcs admire what wisest men despise. 1611 BIBBE *Ira* liii. 3 He is despised and reieted of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1701 DE FOR *True-born Eng.* I. 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 This was not an enemy to be despised. 1871 MORLEY *Poltaine* (1886) 153 The foremost men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc... for the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture. *Mod.* A salary not to be despised, as things go.

† b. *with inf. or clause.* To scorn or disdain to do, that. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/a They dyspyseden to make sacrefyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 b, Vou denyed and dyspysed to come. 1552 ASB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1864) 32 Despisand to do as the seruant of God Samuel commandit him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 2 Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. 1621 LADY M. WAGTON *Urania* 164 Thus the strange Princess departed... dispising any passion but loue should dare to thinke of ruling in her.

† 2. *intr.* To look down (on, upon; *up, above*).

1325 *Prose Psalter* liii[1] 7 Myn ege despised vp myn enemy [Vulg. = super inimicos meos desepxit]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Myn ije dispiside on myn enemyes. 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 30 A bouen myn enemyes despisede myn eye.

† 3. *trans.* To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 34 Azein such salomon speket and dispiseth her wittes. 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 135 (Fairfax MS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dispise The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/a The poure man... began to chydre and dyspyse hym in his vysage by cause he had no more almese. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 11 And Herode... with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [So WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc.; *Rhem.* and 1611, set him at naught.]

† b. *fig.* Of things: To set at nought, disregard.

1398 TRAVEISA *Barth. De P. R.* xlviii. (1495) 557 Though the adammes... dyspyse fyre and yren: yet it is broke wyth newe hote blode. 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 170 In baraine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGF. *Serm. Fire Lond.* Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire]... despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

['To look upon; contemplate'. An error of mod. Dicts. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Despie, sb. Obs.** [*prob. a. OF. despiez*, *despis*, nom. of *despit*, *DESPITE*, but taking the form of an Engl. deriv. of *DESPISE v.*] = *DESPITE*; contempt, despising.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Despyte (MSS. K.H.P. despyte), *contemptus, despiccio*. 1507 *Commynary*. Aijj, Man what doost thou with all thyse... Welche is to me a great despyse. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guaazoo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 b, Occasion of despise and laughter.

Despised (dɛspɪˈzɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ED*.] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 750 Hated and despyed was he. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 77 Despised substance of Diuinity show. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 602 Would render them yet more despised. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 A vilgar and despised Crowd. 1822 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

† **Despisedness** (-ednēs). *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] Despised condition.

1695 GOLING *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 541 Jesus could not have shewed his... glory [better] than in despisedness. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. (1851) 151 Therefore he sent... Despisedness to vanquish Pride.

† **Despiseement.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. despisement* (12th c. in Godef.), *f. despire, despis-*: see *-MENT*.]

The action of despising; contempt, scorn.

1603 HOLLAND *Pultarch's Mor.* 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth.

Despiser (dɛspɪˈzɪə), [*f. DESPISE v. + -ER* 1. Cf. *OF. despiseur*, nom. *despisiere*, *-sere*.] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 500 Y^e scorners & despisers of pore men. 1382a WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 41 Se 3e, dispiseris, and wondre 3e, and be 3e scaterid abroad. [TINDALE, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perishe ye.] 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20 A despysar of my wordes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 15 Harde is the way of the despysers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 A Despiser of modern Commentators. 1745 SWIFT (J.), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1822 Bookman Oct. 27/a A despiser of physical force.

Despiseress. *rare* -^o. [*f. prec. + -ESS*.] A female despiser.

1611 COTGR., *Despiseresse*, a discontemneresse, despiseresse, or dispaizeresse of.

Despising (dɛspɪˈzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *DESPISE*; contempt, scorn.

1382a WYCLIF *Ps. cxxiii*[1], 3 Myche wee be fulfid with despising. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv. 4 Y^e thou mayest gene them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captiuite. 1659 *Genl. Calling* (1696) 33 Flatteries and Despisinges being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent.

Despisingly (dɛspɪˈzɪŋli), *adv.* [*f. despising* pr. pple. + *-LY* 2.] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Menospreciando*, despisingly. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

† **Despisingness.** *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] Contemptuousness.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* I. vi. § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingness than a desire.

Despite (dɛspɪˈt), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *despit*, (3-4 -yt, 4 *despitt(e)*, -iit, -yt, -iit, -iit, -ithe), 4-6 *despyte*, (5- -spyzte), 6-8 *despight*, 4- *despite*; also 3-7 *dis-*, 3-6 *dys-* with same variants, 6 *Sc. dispyit*. [*ME. despit*, *a. OF. despit* (-*de-* *spicit*), mod. *F. dépit*, = *OCat. despit*, *Sp. despecho*, *It. dispetto*:-*L. despectu-m* (*n-stem*) a looking down on, *f. ppl. stem of despiciere* to look down on, *DESPISE*. Down to 17th c. often spelt *dis-*, *dys-*, by confusion with words in the prefix *des-*, *Dis-*. The 16th c. *dis-*, *despight* (cf. *spight*, *SPITE*) was under the influence of *sight*, *right*, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. *Obs. or arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2037 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despit (v. rr. -it, -ithe, -ytel). 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 þe ober bo3 þet comþ out of þe stocke of prede 3uo is onworþnesse (despit). 1375 BARROTT *Brice* v. 46 Persey... Wes in the castell... Fulfill of dispit and pride. 1382a WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 21 Power to make sothli o vessel in to honour, another forsothe in to despit. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 72 þe firste lote is dyspyte; þat is, in doyng no worschype to gode men dewly, but in dyspyssing hem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dispit, or a dissipyng, despiccio, contemptus. 1565 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* x. 5 He puffeth with despight. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality... consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 HOARES *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despite. 1845 LONGER, *A King Christian* iv. Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight, Goes to meet danger with despite.

† b. *To hold or have in († to) despite*: to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 (Cott.) Vone lasce... als in despit so haldes me. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7454 Perauntraunce Crist hath thee in despit. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Scho. þaþ me to despit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/a He had in despyte fader and moder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte... in comparyson of the thynges to come.

† c. The object of contempt or scorn. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 18232 (Cott.) Skorning þou art o godd angel, Despit (v. r. *dis-*) of al rightwis and þou. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 22 Now til proude men and enuyouse i am despite and bethyngne.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. *To do despite to*: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 464 Alle hulke, þat clerkes such despyt dide & wo. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7825 (Cott.) For to do him despite or schame. 1340 *Ibid.* 6785 (Fairf.) To childer do 3e na dispit. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1822 *Lucretin*, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. 1400 *Desir. Tray* 13700 þe schalke, that... so dernelly hym did dere & dyspit. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 47 Feare and snare is come upon vs, yee despite and destruction. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 24 Loath he was that his dead bodie should either suffer despight, or receive fauour from his enemies. 1672 MARVELL *Keh. Transp.* I. 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despight to. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* l. xviii, To work against themselves such fell despite. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 319 The despite done by him to the holy relics.

b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. *Obs.*
 1380-1601 [see 5 c]. 1638 SIR T. HEARBERT *Travi*. 93
 Charges so furiously and so close, that in despite he
 mounts the wall. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. vii. That
 all who see... may triumph, in Despite to Rome. 1719
 Young *Revenge* iv. 1. Wks. 1757 II. 170 What think you
 'was. But doing right in stern despite to nature?

3. (with *pl.*) An act that shows contempt, hatred,
 malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 547 The Londreis ther binore a gret
 despit wroste To the quene. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 24 That
 thei ponyscs with wrongis or dispidis [Vulg. *contumeliis*]
 her bodies. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 230 Herynge hys
 frende greued wyth reprens and dyspites. 1480 CAXTON
Cron. Eng. cxxxv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes
 they dyden vnto the Quene. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I.
 cxlvi. 174 They of Calais hadde done hym suche contraries
 and dyspyghes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 336. I think
 I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a
 woman on him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii.
 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took
 all opportunities to do him. 1820 WORDSW. *Sheep-washing*.
 The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent
 despites Of barking dogs. 1870 LONGF. *Tr. Dante's Inf.* xiv.
 71 His own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such
 as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance.
 In later use, *esp.* The entertaining of a grudge,
 evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will,
 aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. C. 50 What domes me be dedayn,
 oþer despit make? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 455 And for despit
 bad draw and bing all the prisoneris. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.*
T. 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled
 with mannes foul delit. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 10884 [He] put
 hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in despit felle. 1483
Cath. Angl. 98 A Despite, *aversio*. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.*
 I. xxv. 36 The kyng had great dyspite, that the duke shuld
 so dele with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b. After many
 greute woordes and crakes... the Lorde Stafford... in greute
 despit departed with his whole compaignie. 1579 TOLSON
Calvin's Serm. Tim. 5/2 For they are at despit & fret,
 because they see God so against them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.*
 I. i. 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce despit.
 1598 H. KLUYNT *Voy.* I. 64 A man full of all malice and
 despit. 1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1231 Two Monkes,
 whom the souldiers in despit cut into many pieces. 1697
Cress d'Annoy's Trav. (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret
 Despite, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied.
 1754 HUMER *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 418 Formed by the
 gods merely from despit to Prometheus. 1816 SCOTT
Antiq. xxiv. He died soon after... of pure despit and
 vexation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 Wounded
 pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despit.

5. *Phrase.* In despite of. † a. In contempt or
 scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. *Obs.* *De-*
parture in despite of the Court: see DEPARTURE 6.
 1292 BRITTON II. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de
 nostre peuple. 1290 *Beket* 1003 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161
 Peos preo bischopos... to be kinge heo come... and tolden
 ...hov in despit of him, he dæde swuch luber dede. 1380
Sir Ferumb. 580-9 He... hab now in dyspit of me My
 bysshop y-bete sore: And afterward, in be dyspit of
 crysst, Spet on be fant. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* cxviii. 205
 In dyrydon and despyte of the Danys. 1548 HALL *Chron.*
 183 b. And sent all their hedges... to be set upon poles, over
 the gate of the cite of Yorke in despit of them, and their
 lignage. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* i. vii. In despite of
 thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk!
 1628-1641 [see DEPARTURE 2; DEPARTURE 5 b]. 1735 AR-
 BUTNOT *John Bull* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 140 Let it never
 be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite
 of court.

† b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment
 of. *Obs. rare.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defeute. *transl.*
 By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] 1528
 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 1100 In dyspit of his Lycherous leuyng,
 The Romanis wald be subiect to no kyng.

† c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to.
 Cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2192 Now hap he my dore y-broke;
 ous alle in despit. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xii. 67
 A gret ost... in be north of Wyndlast In dyspit of þat
 Tyrand. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 40 To
 see Gods word alleaded in despit of Gods ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse
 efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive
 pronouns (*in despite of himself*, etc.).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the
 Danes] landed in despite of the people. 1603 KNOLLES
Hist. Turks (1621) 1159 Collonitz in despite of the
 enemy, in safete brought backe his souldiers. 1639 FULLER
Holy War v. xii. (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self
 in despite of the Pope. 1820 SHELLEY *To Mar. Gisborne*
 318 We... in despite of God and of the devil Will make our
 friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. 1876
 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 98 The lottery tries to allure in
 vird despite of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some
 opposing force).

1533 L. BERNERS *Ilion* lii. 175 In dyspite of his teth
 I wyll se my nece. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 132
 A recu'd beleefe, in despite of the teeth of all rime and
 reason, that they were Fairies. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Con-*
taggio 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbon, in
 despite of all the fortresses that were there. 1631 DONNE
Poems (1650) 117 Love which in despite of darkness brought
 us hither, Should in despite of light keep us together. 1664
 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despite
 O' Geography to change their site. 1747 CARTER *Hist. Eng.*
 I. Pref. 6 Learning... cultivated by private persons in despite
 of all difficulties. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 116 Seized
 my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 MISS

BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranqui-
 lity, this Villebrunse is not a dreary dwelling-place.

f. *archaic const.* In his, her, their, others', one's
 own despite: in the various preceding senses.

1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 361 What would you bury him in
 my despit. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 442 Why doo I longer
 live in lifes despit. 121600 *Beggars D.* of Bednall
Green xxxiii. Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight
 And then made a lady in others despit. 1681 DRYDEN
Abd. & *Achit.* 530 Born to be sav'd, even in their own
 despit. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 250 Some rustic wretch,
 who lived in heaven's despit, Contemning laws, and
 trampling on the right. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* iii. 272 Much
 evil perpetrate in thy despit. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*
Clad & Pebble. Love seeketh only self to please. And builds
 a hell in heaven's despit. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.*
 Pref. (1850) 5. I am thus an author in my own despit. 1871
 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 127 Bearding two of the thirty
 tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their
 despit.

g. In later use often despite of (senses 5 d, e);
 whence by further shortening DESPITE *prep.*, rarely
 in despite (without of).

1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno
 ... sit in Peters chair, despite of chance. 1655 THEOPHANIA
 181 Having, despite of all opposition, forced their way
 through. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 265 His Voice leapt out,
 despite of godlike curb. 1847 MRS. A. KEAR *Hist. Servia*
 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of
 honour had been taken from her also. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly*
Par. II. 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

Despite (dɪsˈpɔɪt), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF.
despit-r (13th c.), mod.F. *dépiter*, app. f. *despit*,
dépit DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. *despit*ar, Pr. *despeyt*ar,
-pechar, Sp. *despechar*, It. *dispettare*, which may
 directly represent L. *dēspēctāre*, freq. of *dēspicere*
 to look down on, DESPISE.]

1. *trans.* To express or show contempt for, treat
 with contempt, set at naught; to do despite to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitit,
 atour all thing, Robert the Bruce. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey*
cliii. 227 They blamed and Injured our barons, And
 dyspitit them and alle thoost. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 527 Reason
 ... Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly. 1614 T. ADAMS
Devil's Banquet 181 And despiteth, which is more than
 despiteth the spirit... of grace. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.*
 i. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 Who... both despit the Temples, and
 despit the gods. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* vi. (1676) 555
 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despit you? 1828
 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome...
 slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls.
 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. iv. 4 One reason why men
 are so mad as to despit Christ.

† b. with *inf.* *Obs.*
 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* iii. xxvii. A certane
 noble man dyspitte to hear that edicte.

† 2. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 I dyspitte a person, I set hym at naught,
 or provoke hym to anger, *Je despitte*. It dyspiteth me to se
 his faycons. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 670
 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to
 despitte him therewith. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II.
 (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride where-
 with you are carried that despiteth me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much*
Ado II. ii. 31 Onely to despitte them, I will endeavour any
 thing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. 443 A vexatious deed,
 meerly to despitte them. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* II. § 13
 We bring... a train of his enemies to provoke and despitte him.

† 3. *intr.* To show despite, contempt, or ill-
 will. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dyspitte agaynst
 an other on that faycon. 1627 LISANDER & CAL. ix. 185
 Lisander despitteing at Lidian's long resistance, gave him
 so violent a thrust. 1736 FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Alm.*
Wks. (1887) I. 461 note, These ill-willers of mine, despitte at
 the great reputation I gained.

Despite (dɪsˈpɔɪt), *prep.* [Shortened from
despite of, orig. in *despite of*: see DESPITE sb. 6.]
 In spite of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 179 Or thou, or I Somerset
 will be Protector, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinal.
 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man
 will break out, despite philosophie. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv.*
Age III. Wks. 1874 III. 150 II'e... Ransacke the pallace
 where grim Pluto reignes. Despite his blacke guard. 1810
 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii. I love him still, despite my
 wrongs. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Day.* II. 25
 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself.

Despiteful (dɪsˈpɔɪt-fəl), *a.* [f. DESPITE sb. +
 -FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

† 1. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. *Obs.*
 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature
 ... Vnhappy agens all good adventure. 1533 MORE *Anst.*
Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1038/2 Whose dishonor god in one place
 with occasion of a false fayth... all honoure that he dooth hym
 anye where beside, is odious and dispitfull, and reiected
 of god. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* Par. i. Pet. iv. 14 In the
 myddes of your dispitfull handlinge, the glorious spirite
 of god is kyndled agayne in you. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*
 VI. xxix. (1632) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to
 dispitfull ignominy. 1676 BP. GUTHRIE in *Burton's Diary*
 (1828) III. 90 note, Having prefaced awhile with dispitfull
 exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull him down!'
 threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.

2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant,
 malicious; spiteful.

1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 207 The constable a fellow man
 of wer... Selbye he hecht, dispitfull and owtrage. 1500-20
 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 45 And be no wayis dispitfull to the
 peure. 1598 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 9, I shalbe called
 foolishhe, curious, despitefull, and a sower of sedition. 1570
 LEVINS *Manif.* 187, Dispitfull, inuidious. 1600 SHAKS.
A. Y. L. v. ii. 86 It is my studie To seeme dispitfull and

vngente to you. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 662 This...
 Inflamed him with dispitfull Ire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. i
 The hainous and dispitfull act Of Satan done in Paradise.
 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Judol.* II. lxxviii. The other was a fell
 dispitfull fend. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 125
 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and
 dispitfull.

Despitefully, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a
 dispitfull manner.

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently,
 shamefully, *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 10 They haue... smytten me vpon
 the cheke despitefully. 1552 HULOET, *Despitefully, con-*
temptim, opprobriose. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 44 Pray for
 them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you. 1614
 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 335 The bodies of Saul and his
 sonnes: which hung despitefully over the Walls of Beth-
 san. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* v. 197 Using those
 spiritual persons contumeliously and despitefully. 1872
 VEATS *Growth. Comm.* 260 Members of the reformed faith,
 to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God
 a service.

2. Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious
 cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 193 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully
 that slew. 1487 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 608 (Camb. MS.) Full
 dyspitfully [Edinb. MS. dispoitously] Their faies demanit
 thaim rycht stratly. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v.
 ii. § 68. 171/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Bur-
 gardian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both
 her Nose and Ears.

Despitefulness, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The
 quality of being dispitful; contemptuousness,
 malicious feeling or action, cruelty.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii. 1. 4 Oure soule is fylled... with
 the despitefulness of the proud. — *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall
 there arise despitefulness and wrath ynough. 1611 BIBLE
Wisd. ii. 19 Let vs examine him with despitefulness and
 torture. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxii. The Jews
 accuse me with despitefulness.

Despitely, *adv.* In 7 despitely. [f. *despite
adj. (= OF. *despit* angry, dispitful) + -LY².]
 Despitely.

1619 DENISON *Heavenly Bang.* i. 6 When the Lord of
 glory... was despitely apprehended.

Despiteous (dɪsˈpɪtɪəs), *a.* Forms: 5 *dispi-*
tious, -*pyteous*, 5-6 *despituous*, 5-7 *dispiteous*,
 6 *dispit*-, -*pytuous*, -*pigteous*, *despyteous*,
 6-*despiteous*. [Late ME. variant of DESPITEOUS,
 from its spelling specially associated with *pitteous*
 (+ *pituous*), and so giving rise to a differentiated
 form, DESPITEOUS.]

1. *orig.* = DESPITEOUS: full of despite, contempt,
 or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious, *arch.*

14... Chaucer's *Knt's T.* 919 (*Harl. MS.* a. 1425) A prond
 despicious man. [6 texts des-, dispitous.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold.*
Leg. 141 Derysons despicious. 1495 TREVISAR *Barth. De*
P. R. vi. xi. (De W.) 1266 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous.
 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 289/1 Despyteous and de-
 spitful persone. 1529 — *Dyaloge* iv. ibid. 258/1 Now is it
 to pyghteous a sight to se the dyspituous dyspitteous done
 there. to god and al good men. 1532 — *Conful.* Tindale
 ibid. 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituous hearte.
 1548 UBALL etc. *Erasm.* Par. Luke xx. 11 With much
 despicious language. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 412
 A rayning and despicious speech of Scaliger. 1888 MORRIS
Dream of John Ball iv. 30 The prond, despicious rich man.

b. (*erroneous.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Despituous*, contemptible, vile.

2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually
 into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DESPITEOUS.

1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 To thy moste viter despicious
 enemies. 1513 — in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 He was close
 and secret... despicious & cruell. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron.*
Eng. v. 47 1/2 They shall... put them to dyspituous methie
 [1480 dyspituous deth]. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm.* *Morie*
Enc. Pijb, Warre is so cruell and despicious a thyng.
 1557 MRS. M. BASSET *Morie's Treat.* *Passion* Wks.
 1372/2 The dyspitteous and horrible end of Judas.
 1568 C. WATSON *Folyb.* 92 b. The Carthaginenses having
 knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens... bewailed
 the despicious death and cruel torments they sustained.
 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 34 Turning dispitious torture out of
 doore? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 15 Spurring so hote with
 rage despicious. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xc. 683 b. For
 very despicious anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see
 DESPITEOUS.]

Despiteously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a
 despicious manner, with despite: a. Contemptu-
 ously; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity;
 spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

[1400 (MS. p. 1450) *Destr.* Troy 4744 The grekes... With
 speris full dispitiously spurrit at the yates.] 1450 MERLIN
 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded oute despitiously.
 1500-20 DUNBAR 'Among ther freiris' 29 Thai... Dispit-
 ouslie syne did him smyt. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I.
 Wks. 1164/2 That so dispitiously put hym to hys payne.
 1563 SACKVILLE *Compl. Dk.* Buckham. xxvi. Howe Lord
 Hastings... Dispitiously was murdered and opprest. 1611
 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 561 Whom... he had
 caused to be dispitiously dragged at horse-heeles. 1647
 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 The Devil, out of
 malice and envie, had despitiously empoysoned all mankind.
 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xxi. Lord Marmion said despitiously.
 1885 SAT. *Rev.* 18 July 57 We should be sorry to be thought
 to write despitiously of Sir Philip Perry.

† **Despiter**, *Obs.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ER¹: cf.
 OF. *despituer*.] One who treats with contempt or
 contemptuously defies.

1621 DEACON & WALKER *Spirils & Diuels* 8 Pneumato-
 machus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. 1640

A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace.

Despitous, -usious, var. of **DISPUTISOUN**, *Obs.*, disputation.

Despitency, var. of **DESPICIENCY**.

Despiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. **DESPITE** v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **DESPITE**; a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge.

a 1539 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* iii. 114 Your dyrtie endytynge. And your spyghtfull despyghtynge. 1549 More *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshiping, but despyting and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 199 The despitng and discrediting of truth.

† **Despitous**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1-7 **despitous**; 4-5 **des-**, **dis-**, **dys-pitous**, -**pytous**, -**pitous**, -**petous**, -**pytws**, -**pytuws**. [ME. a. AF. *despitous* = OF. *despitous*, *despitous* (mod. F. *dépitéux*), f. *despit* **DESPITE** sb.: see -OUS. After 1400 associated with *piteous*, † *pitous*, and spelt -*uous*, -*ious*, -*ous*: see **DESPITEOUS**. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. *orig.* Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 517 Pai bat ere proude and despitous. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* i. 196 Sa hawtaue and despitous. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro* 516 (Harl.) He was to seful man nought despitous [6 texts] He was nat to synful men despitous [Ne of his speche dangerous ne digne. — *Para. T.* 7321 Despitous is he bat hap desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) i. 241 Meny despitous wordes [multa contumelie]. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 410 The prouocacyon & despitous wordes of Frenschmen.

2. Cruel; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent.

c 1340 CURSOR *M.* 2325 Many harde & despitous dynt shul be wrecches here hynt. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1409 (1458) Dispitous day þyn be pe yne of helle! c 1400 ROLL *Ross* 2212 Keye was. Of word despitous and cruelle. c 1400 *Destr.* 799 6494 Two speirus full despitus he sparet to cast. 14. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 68 Then. with despitous nayles I rent my face. 1571 CAMION *Hist. Incl.* ii. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murder at Tarnaine. 1578 T. PROCTOR in *Heliconia* i. 99, I sterve through thy despitous fault.

b. *transf.* Violent.

a 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xii. 356 Vndir wheche 3ate ran there Ryht a wondir dyspetous ryvere.

† **Despitously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitely; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 615 Some dispoyle hym oute dyspetytly. c 1340 CURSOR *M.* 16951 (Trin.) He. Dispitously [ardier texts vilij, vilelik] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 173 Myn enymys Despyseþ me her dyspitously. c 1400 *Destr.* 799 3889 Ector. spake neuer dyspitously, ne spiste no man. 1523 Q. MAREC, in M. A. E. WOOD *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* i. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspetytly.

2. Angriily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

c 1340 CURSOR *M.* 508a (Trin.) Pe coupe in to 3oure secke put I And pursued 3ou dyspitously [Gott]. And presuned 3ou ful spitytly. c 1350 WIL. PALERIE 137 [He] him told how despitously he duk of bat dede him warned. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* ii. 137 He that him in þemself had, Than warrmyt hym dyspitously. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1806 (1818) Dispitously hym sloughed the fiers Achilles. c 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyne, And he hent him dyspitously ageyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. xiii. viii. [Tollem. MS.] þe ryuer aros with so gret strengþe and violence, bat he all to-brake dyspitously þe brigge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. 2 He spake unto hem of theyr wykkesnesse and despitously hem reproved. a 1500 OROL *Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 338 Takyng me despitously & byndynge cruelye.

Despituous, *obs.* form of **DESPITEOUS**.

Display, *obs.* form of **DISPLAY**.

Displeasance, var. of **DISPLEASANCE**, *Obs.*

Despoil (d'spoi-l), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. *despoille*, -*pucille* (= Pr. *despuella*), verbal sb. from *despoillier*: see next.]

1. The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24b/2 Stronge in his despoille. . . wærm in the batayll. a 1530 WOLSEY to Hen. VIII (in *Athenum* 12 Sept. 1840). My houses be, — by the oversight, dispoil, and euill behaviour of such as I did trust, — in ruyn and decaye. 1590 GAZENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 57 Thou hast had my despoyle. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 13 'Tis done; — despoil and desolation O'er Kylstone's fair domain haue blown.

† 2. *concr.* Plunder, booty, SPOIL. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. Cvij. So shold the despoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1481 — *Godfrey* 206 Euery man laden and charged with despoilles. 1554 HULOET, *Despoyle, spoliun, trophæum*. 1619 TIME'S *Storehouse* 55 (L.) Hercules. covered with the despoyle of a lyon.

3. (See quot.)

1554 HULOET, *Despoyle*, or place where mischief or robbery is done, *dispolitabum*.

Despoil (d'spoi-l), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **despuile** (n), 3-7 **despoile**, -**oyle**, 6-7 **despoil**, 6- **despoil**; also 4 **des-**, **dispoily**, **dispuile**, -**uyle**, 4-5 **dyspoyle**, 4-7 **dispoille**, -**oyle**, 5 **des-**, **dis-**, **dyspoille**, -**oyle**, **dispoile**, **dispoille**, 6-7 **dispoil**; *Sc.* 4-5 **dispulje**, -**pulje**. [ME. *despuilen*,

-*spoile-n*, a. OF. *despuillier*, -*oillier*, -*oiller* (mod. F. *dépouiller*) = Pr. *despolhar*, Cat. *despullar*, Sp. *despojar*, It. *disposgiare* = L. *despoliāre* to plunder, rob, despoil, f. DE- I. 3 + *spoliāre* to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt *dis-* by confusion with words in *des-* from DIS- prefix.]

1. *trans.* To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, SPOIL: a. a person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 Pe opere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 AYNB. 45 Pe uerste [zenne] is couaytise uor to wyne and uor to dispoily his uelaze. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xiv. 58 Robours and reuers bat riche men dispoilen. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. iv. The euylle hungry peple which. . . robben and despoilen the poure folke. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 153/2 The Ebrues well dispoile the Egyptiens. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 176 We are not yet so utterly despoild but we can spread The friendly board. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

b. a place; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xiii. 502 Qwen the feld. . . Wes dispuileit, and left all bair. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 Despoiled is the somer fare. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoiled it. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij. Enuie. . . Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. The coach. . . despoiled by highway-men. 1845 STEPHEN *Laus Eng.* (1874) II. 210 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently of (some possession); to rob: a. of arms, clothes, or something material; also *transf.*

c 1300 K. ALIS. 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh. And despoiled him of his armes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7501 He was despoiled of all that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1396 Bot than he was dispoyleit off his weid. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. l. 244 An others hands Off these her plants the wood dispoilen shall. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 Theeues. . . dispoiling him of his apparell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 450 Athalia being thus despoiled of her son. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 172 The Swedes, being. . . despoiled of the Isle of Usodon. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1733) 257 These formed Stones being by this Means despoild of their Shells. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May. You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. xvii. 440 The cities of Grece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 BRAYANT *liad* i. iv. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We bene in peess, of þe whilk þou wilt now dispoile vs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 212 b. We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 10 Despoiled of your Honor. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iii. 30 They. . . despoiled thy head Of separate honor.

† 3. *spec.* To strip of clothes, to disrobe: a. *orig.* as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery. *Obs.*

a 1225 ANCR. R. 260 Vor steorc naked he was despoiled oðe rode. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3031 To Gy tok he bat cors: 'Dispoille his body', þan gan he saye; ' & arme þe on ys weide'. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 88 Take these frensche men and despoyle them.

† b. without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip of armour, vestments, etc. *Obs.*

c 1340 GAW. & GR. Knt. 860 Per he watz despoiled, wyth spechez of myrþe, þe burn of his bruny, & of his bryzt wedez. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 318 He had That women schuld despoilen hir right there. c 1450 MERLIN 463 That made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* II. ccxlv. [ccxli.] 753 Before the aulter he was dispoiled out of all his vestures of estate. 1540 SURREY *Poems, Prisoner in Windsor* 13 Despoiled for the game. 1561 NORTON & SACRY *Gorboduc* iv. ii. (1847) 142 We. . . Despoiled straight his brest, and all we might. Wyped in vaine, with napkins next at hande. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* iii. 725 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their arms. And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

† c. *refl.* To disrobe or undress oneself, put off one's clothes. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xviii. 4 Jonathas dyspuilde him silf fro the coote. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* vii. xii. Pryuely she dyspoilled her & leid her doune by hym. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 106 Dispoille you and entre in to this bathe. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 85 b/1 He dyspoilled and unclad hym and gaf hys clothis unto the bocheris.

† d. To take off (clothes). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62 b/1 Moyyses toke Aaron upon the hylle & despoilled of his vesture. — *Esop* 2 b. The lord commaunded to despoille and take of his clothes.

† e. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *pt. Mathieu's Vnhappy Prospe.* i When the play is ended. . . they are despoiled the gawdy garments of the personage represented.

† 4. To strip of worth, value, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to SPOIL. *Obs.*

a 1400 MARIE *Arth.* 4127 Paynymes. . . With speres disspoyles despoilles our knyghtes. c 1539 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 235 A action of trespass against. . . Robert Oliver for dispoiling my gras. 1685 [see **DEPOILED**].

† 5. To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry off by violence, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Biji. To despoyle and rauishe hys neyghbours goodes. 1604 R. CAWDREV *Table Alph.* *Dispoyle*, take away by violence.

† b. To remove forcibly, take away. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. HERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kij. It is necessary to dispoyle the opilacions and leattes of the stomake.

Hence **Despoiled**, **Despoiling** *ppl. adjs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 146 A poore, private, and despoiled person. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Neuheusel* 43 The besieged. . . again put in order the late despoiled Battery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Despoiled proprietors. c 1850 C. BARRETT *Associative Princ.* i. 17 The despoiling hands of the first reformers.

Despoiler (d'spoi-lar), [f. **DESPOIL** v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *despoilleur*.] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler.

1467 E. E. Gilde 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoilers. 1594 WYKLEY *Armorie* 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleasance. 1611 SPEND *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ii. § 57, I. forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxxvi. They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

Despoiling (d'spoi-lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb **DESPOIL**; robbing.

1552 HULOET, *Despoilinge, despoliatio, spoliatio*. 1793 BLAKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The despoiling a minister of religion.

† 2. Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. vii. 247 He rafte þe despoilyngre fro þe cruel lyoun, þat is to seyne he slouþ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn.

Despoilment (d'spoi-lmēt), [f. **DESPOIL** v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *despoilement*, mod. F. *dépouillement*.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliatio.

1822 MOIR *Stanzas on Infant* i. As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced. 1859 LO. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xii. 4 The first despoilment is. . . to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Stilio. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. xiv. 541 The city, beautiful in its despoilment.

† **Despoilate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēspoliāre* to **DESPOIL**.] = **DESPOIL** v.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 40 I doth. . . enfeeble and dispoilate (the liver) of it's sanguifying facultie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despoilate*, to spoil, rob, or pil.

Despoliation (d'spōi-li-ā-shn), [ad. L. *dēspoliatio*-em, n. of action from *dēspoliāre* to **DESPOIL**.] The action of despoiling; despoilment.

1657 PHILLIPS, *Despoliation*, a robbing or spoiling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined. . . to share their fate of despoliation. 1894 J. BATTEN *Hist. Coll. S. Somerset* 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

Despond (d'spōnd), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *dēspōndē-re* to give up, yield, resign, *dēspōndere* animum, later simply *dēspōndere* to lose heart, despond; f. DE- I. 2 b + *spōndere* to promise. The form follows *respond* which came through French.]

intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from *despair* as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with of (cf. to *despair* of).

1655 CROMWELL *Speech to Parlt.* 22 Jan. I did not at all despond but the step put upon you. . . would have made way for a blessing from God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond*. . . also to fail in courage or despair. *Lord Protector's Speech.* 1666 TATE & BRADY *P's.* ccxvi. 6 'Though he despond that sows the grain. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 819 The Learned Leaches. . . shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79, I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1860 LIT. *Churchman* VI. 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

† **Despond**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* — ° [f. L. *dēspōndē-re* (see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (See quot. *Perh.* never used in Eng.). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond*, to betroth or promise in marriage. *Ibid.*, *Despondency*, a promise in marriage.

Despond (d'spōnd), *sb. arch.* Also 7 **dis-**. [f. **DESPOIL** v. 1] The act of desponding; despondency.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 32 This Miry slough. . . called the Slough of Despond [called p. 10 Slough of Despondency]. 1684 *Ibid.* ii. 21 But when Christiana came up to the Slow of Despond, she began to be at a stand. *Ibid.* ii. 200 Our Disponds, and slavish Fears.

Despondence (d'spōndēns), [f. L. *dēspōndē-re*, pr. pple. *dēspōndent-em*: see -ENCE.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = **DESPONDENCY**.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. Of Afflictions (R.). Bear up thyself. . . from fainting and despondence. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 76. 1/1 Affront him not. . . by a Despondence of his Mercy. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 269 My fits of despondence. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A.* ii. i. Feelings which forbid despondence. 1845 LD. CAMPELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxvi. 34 Instead of indulging in despondence. . . be employed his time with well-directed industry.

Despondency 1 (d'spōndēnsi). Also 7 **dis-**. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The state or condition of being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal,

Indignation . . . Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 76 Religion is no friend . . . to supine and sordid despondencies of mind. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting-Castle . . . and in it . . . they found one Mr. Despondency . . . and one Much-afraid his Daughter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which . . . contrary winds, and a lingering voyage . . . create. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxvii. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* I. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency.

Despondency 2. *Obs.* — See **DESPOND** v.²
Despondent (dɪsˈpɒndənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *despondent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *despondere* to **DESPOND**: see -ENT.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding.

1699 *W. BATES Fear of God* xv. (R.). For a despondent sinner to think . . . that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures . . . is a sin equal to atheism. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 980 Congregated thrushes . . . now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xlii. V. 215 Many . . . chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.
1844 *DICKENS Chimes* II. He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Three* I. v. He sat in a despondent attitude.

B. sb. One who desponds.
1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VIII. 347 A war which . . . the despondents have pronounced hopeless. 1845 *MRS. BRAY Warlike* xxxi. (1884) 242, I am no despondent.

Despondently, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

1677 *BARROW Sermon* I. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom . . . thus despondently concludes. 1795 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* III. 281, I was thought . . . to have talked too despondently. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* II. 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house.

Desponder (dɪsˈpɒndər), *rare.* [f. **DESPOND** v.1 + -ER 1.] One who desponds.

1689 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders. 1737 *SWIFT Prop. Badges* Bage. Wks. 1761 III. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.

Desponding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **DESPOND**, *q.v.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 1 The . . . gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

Desponding, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.

1688 *DRYDEN Brit. Rediv.* 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. 1690 *E. HOPKINS Expos. Lord's Prayer* (R.). With no tormenting, marking, and desponding thoughts. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 105 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. The Glover seemed particularly desponding. 1843 *J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life* (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

b. Causing despondency, dispiriting. *rare.*

1800 *Invisible Man* I. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow. *Comb.* 1803 *BEEDOE Hygeia* x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

Despondingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Despondingly, desperately, out of hope. 1706 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success. 1840 *MARRIOTT Olla Podr.* S.W. and by W. 2 W. 'I sha'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 7/1 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

[**Desponage**, in recent Dicts., error for *desponsage*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Desponsate, *a. Obs.* Also *dys-*. [ad. L. *desponsat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *desponsare* to betroth, freq. of *despondere*: see **DESPOND** v.]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, espoused.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 285 b/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and marryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemically combined.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must they Elements . . . wyth Elements of perfyty Bodys be dysponsate. *Ibid.* vi. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat.

Desponsated, *ppl. a.* = *prec.*

Desponsation, *Obs.* Also *dys-*.

[ad. L. *desponsation-em* (also in OF. *desponsation*) betrothal, *n.* of action from *desponsare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

1400 *Con. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now xal we procede to here desponsacion. 1649 *JEA. TAYLOR Gt. Exempt.* i. 8 5 For all this desponsation of her . . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Desponsation, an affiance or betrothing.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemical combination.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Sprys there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon . . . shall thou make.

Desponson, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *desponson-em*, *n.* of action from *despondere* to **DESPOND**, despair.] Desponding, despondency.

1640 *BURGES Sermon* (1641) 2 To cure them . . . of this desperate desponson of mind.

Desponsories, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also **desponsorios**, **desposorios**. [ad. Sp. *desposorios* espousal, Betrothal, f. *desposar* to affiancé:—L. *desponsare* (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it.
1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. iii. xxii. The eighth of . . . September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiancé, or the betrothing day. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess.

2. A document formally declaring a betrothal.
1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 253 The Prince . . . left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1708) I. 30 The Prince having left the Desponsories in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. 1670 *HACKETT Alth. Williams* I. (1692) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke, who was sent . . . to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposorios.

Despot, *obs. form* of **DISPOT** *sb.* and *v.*

Despoise, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desposer*, occas. var. of *déposer*, from the F. confusion of *des-*, *de-*: see **DE**-6.] *trans.* To depose, put down, lay down.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xvi. 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are desposed. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and . . . resigne the . . . managing of my goods.

Despose, *obs. form* of **DISPOSE** *v.*

Despot (dɪsˈpɒt). Also **dispotto**, **7 despote**. [a. OF. *despot* (14th c.), modf. *despote*, ad. Gr. *δεσπότης* (med.L. *despota*, -tus) master, lord, despot. In sense 1 partly after It. *dispotto*, in Florio *despotia*, 'a lord, a lordlike governour'.]

1. *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. *magister*, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= *domine* my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia (= Servian *hospodar*). It was in this latter application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, *δεσπότης* is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1562 *J. SHUTE Cambini's Turk. Wars* (tr. from Italian) 20 Thomas Paleologo . . . abstained from that title . . . and contented himself with the only title of the Disputto of Morea. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, Taken away from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. 1588 *GREENE Perimedes* II The Despot of Decapolis and his wife . . . lost their way. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the young Emperor honored with the title of the Despot, another step unto the Empire. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Rom.* 122 The Despot was the heir or successor apparent of the Constantinopolitan Empire (understand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a general name, as *My Lord*). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despot. 1755 *JOHNSON, Despot*, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the *despot* of Servia. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 *T. HOPE Anastasius* (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.). I am bearer of letters to the despots [bishops of the Greek Church] and proëstis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an oppressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution: 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

1611 *COTGR.* Despot, a Despot; the chiefe or soveraigne Lord of a Countrey. 1755 (see sense 1). 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 370 Hast thou . . . returned . . . A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784 — *Task* v. 311 But is it fit . . . that a man . . . Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* x. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1795-6 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 204 The friends of Jacobins are no longer despots; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors! 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 159 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. 1848 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* II. Note vii (1855) I. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown Pref.* (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 82 Voltaire . . . never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

3. *Comb.*

1846 *C. G. PROWETT Prometh. Bound* 34 Is not our despot-lord In all things farred to violence?

Despotat (dɪsˈpɒtət). Also *-ate*. [a. F. *despotat*, ad. med.L. type **despotātus*: see **DESPOT** and -ATE.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks; a principality.

1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus. 1882 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

Despotee. *Obs.* [cf. OF. *despotie* court of a despot, *despotie* lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. *δεσποτεια* lordship, despotism.] = *prec.*

1656 *EARL MONM. Advt. Jr. Parnass.* 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees . . . did . . . throw open the gates to me.

Despotic (dɪsˈpɒtɪk), *a.* Also **7 despoticque**, **8 despotic**. [a. F. *despotique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. *δεσποτικός*, f. *δεσπότης* **DESPOT**: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* 58 From whence proceededeth Dominion, Paternal, and Despotique. 1720 *GAV Poems* (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 20 Bluster has therefore a despotic authority in many families. 1825 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, He lay and acted his despotic fancies. 1844 *EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1856 *GROTE Greece* II. xciv. (1869) XII. 10 *marc.*, He becomes Asiatic and despotic. 1863 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (ed. 4) I. 283 The epithet *free* importing praise, and the epithet *despotic* importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence **Despotically** *adv.* = **DESPOTICALLY**.

169. *Ad Populum Phalaræ* I. 13 That Noah's Heirs despotically might rule.

Despotical, *a. Obs.* Also **8 -all**. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = **DESPOTIC**.

1608 *D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government. 1642 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Under the despotical rule of the Monarch. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* II. ii. (1859) I. 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotic [governments]. 1839 *J. ROGERS Antipoppr.* iv. iii. 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy.

Despotically (dɪsˈpɒtɪkəli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a despotic manner; with absolute power.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian . . . Religion. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal. 1814 *SCOTT War.* xix. The great man of his neighbourhood . . . ruling despotically over a small clan. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

Despoticalness. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action; despotism.

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. 1695 *Parl. Dissolved Death Princess of Orange* 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. 1698 *R. FRAGGUSON View Eccles.* 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politics.

Despotism (dɪsˈpɒtɪzəm). [a. F. *despotisme* (*Dict. Acad.* 1740): see **DESPOT** and -ISM.]

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Despotism*, despotic government. 1756 *BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* I. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the interior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme. 1817 *BENTHAM Sycar not at all* Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism. 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon., Hist.* 22 Despotism is the simplest, coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 205 It is . . . dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 297 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 100 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. *fig.* Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. vii. 60 All education is despotism. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* xi. (1860) 243 With what . . . despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! 1836 *EMERSON Nat., Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. 1850 *MILL Liberty* ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.

Despotist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 *KINGSLEY Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1863 E. WERN *Captiv. Poland* I. 129 Mr. Carlyle... a philosophical despotist.

Despotize (des'pōtīz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE; in mod. F. *despotiser* (Littre).] *intr.* To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 288 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon*, i. 16 Kings and Emperors... anxious to despotize over their brethren.

Despotocracy. *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY.] Government by a despot; the rule of a despot.

1860 T. PARKER *Wks.* V. 262 (D.) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages... came over the water.

Despotomaniac. *nonce-wd.* [See -MANIA.] One who has a mania in favour of despots; *attrib.* having such a mania.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despotomaniac patient.

Despousage. *Obs.* [f. DESPOUSE v. + -AGE; cf. *espousage*, *sponsage*.] Betrothal; espousal. 1587 *FOXER A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the Eastangles... went... to King Offa for despousage of Athild of his daughter.

Despouse, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *desponsare* to betroth (see DESPONSARE), on the model of *sponse* :-OF. *esposer* :-L. *sponsare*.] *trans.* To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = ESPOUSE v. 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wip me, for to day þow despousedest me weddest me. 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* III. 1028 She desirith þat þow shalt now wyth a ryng Despouse hir to this-self for euere-more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man. 1543 *Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith* Blij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose name was Joseph. 1609 *BIALE* (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that... I may despouse her to thee.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whan he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

Hence *Despoused ppl. a.*, *Despousing vbl. sh.*; also *Despouser*, one who gives in marriage.

1609 *BIALE* (Douay) *Song. Sol.* III. 11 In the day of his despousing. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

Despoyle, *poily*, *puile*, *obs. ff.* DESPOIL.

Despraise, *Despread*, **Desprise**; see DIS-.

Despumate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *despūmāt-us* *pa.* *ppl.* of *despūmare*; see next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumate*, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

Despumate (des'pū-mēt, des'pū-mēt'), v. [f. L. *despūmāt*, *ppl.* stem of *despūmare* to skim, f. DE-I. 2 + *spūma* foam, froth, scum, *spūmare* to froth.]

1. *trans.* To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing the scum.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When it was despumated, a new cremor always succeeded.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* 304 (L.) That discharge... will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *trans.* To throw off as froth.

1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* 360 (L.) They were throwa off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands.

Hence *Despumated ppl. a.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 The sanies of it rosted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumated honey*.

Despumation. [ad. L. *despūmātiō-em*, n. of action from *despūmare*; see prec. In F. *despumation* (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid; the condition of being freed from scum; clarification.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T. FULLER *Tharm. Extemp.* 215 Honey... boild to a perfect Despumation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1684 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compit.* vi. 164 By... Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered. 1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* II. v. § 8 (1734) 164 The... Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it. 1802 *BEDDOES Hygeia* viii. 158.

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3. *pl.* Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 *Adtr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 51 Here you see another Cytherea born out of the despumations of our seas of wine.

Despume (des'pū-m), v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *despūmare* (see DESPUMATE), or a. F. *despumer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

1400 *Langford's Cirurg.* 90 Of hony despumed [v. z. dispumed] oz. iiii. 1553 in *Hartlib Legacy* (1655) 232 Take your Alewort... and into it put of good Honey despumed... a pound and a half. 1623 *COCKERAM, Despumate*, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in *Hartlib Ref. Commv. Bees* 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despumate it. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.

2. *intr.* Of a liquid: To cast up a scum or froth. 1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Despumate*, fume, or cast vp a scumme.

Hence *Despumed ppl. a.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XXII. xxiv, Made... of despumed and clarified hony.

Despute, *obs. var.* of DISPUTE.

Despyne in *porke despyne*; see PORCUPINE.

Desquamate (des'kwām-ēt'), v. [f. L. *desquāmāt*, *ppl.* stem of *desquāmāre* (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE-I. 2 + *squāma* scale (of a fish, reptile, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To take the scales off, clear from scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 *DYCHE & PARDON Desquamate*, to scrape off the fins from fish; and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. *intr.* To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.

1828 *COMBE Const. Man.* iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle... comes off in squamæ or scales. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 53 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence *Desquamated ppl. a.*, scaled off; freed from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Desquamated*, scaled, having the Scales taken off. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle.

1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

Desquamation (deskwām-ē-tion'), [noun of action from prec.; see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.

1721 *BAILEY, Desquamation* (in *Surgery*) is a scaling of foul bones. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Desquamation*, the act of slaking or scaling carious bones. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

2. A coming off in scales or scaly patches; esp. that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1725 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The Desquamation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several days. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 105 Obsolete cases of dry desquamations. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being boulders.

1880 *BEALE Slight Aftm.* 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1888 *Times* 14 Apr. 11 Another child... was in the stage of desquamation.

attrib. 1883 *QUAIN Dict. Med. s.v. Scarlet Fever*, The desquamation-period... is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

1665-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aposimata* Phisitions call Desquamations. 1755 *JOHNSON, Rust*, the red desquamation of old iron.

Desquamative (deskwām-ē-tiv), a. [f. I. *desquāmāt* - (see above) + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in *desquamative nephritis*, *pneumonia*, etc.

1847 Dr. G. JOHNSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXX. 170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of acute desquamative nephritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 285 Cheesy pneumonia... proceeds... from true desquamative pneumonia.

Desquamatory, a. & sb. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to desquamation.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. v. (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan. 1837 *PLUMER Dis. Skin* (L.), The desquamatory stage now begins.

B. *sb.* A desquamatory trepan.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Desquamatory*, an old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

Desquame, v. *Obs.* -° [ad. L. *desquāmā-re* (see DESQUAMATE).] *trans.* = DESQUAMATE 1.

1623 *COCKERAM, Desquame*, to scale a fish. 1731 *BAILEY, Desquame*, to take off, or scrape off Scales.

Desray, *obs. form* of DERAY.

Desse, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also *desseo*. [a. OF. *deis*, *deis*, *deis*.] 1. *Obs. form* of DAIS.

2. A desk.

1552 *HULOET, Desse* or lecturne to lay a boke on, *ambonns*. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q. iv.* x. 50 A bevie of fayre damzels... Waiting when as the Antheme should be sung on bye. The first of them did seeme of riper yeares... And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes

from ground upreare, Ne ever ooce did looke up from her desse.

Dess (des), sb.² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *dass*. [Of doubtful origin: cf. *leel. des* in *hey-des* hayrick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. *deis*, *deis* raised platform or floor).]

1. A stratum, a layer.

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 139 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock. 1705 *Statist. Acc. Stirrings*. XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells... in the face of the brues, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks*. 1818 *Hogg Browne of B. II.* 61 (Jam.) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Dess*, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in dusses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Parish* 55 He'd gotten a hail dess o' shafts... and was rife for another dess.

2. (See quotes.)

1788 *MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Yorksh. in Rural Economy* (E. D. S.), *Dess*, a cut of hay. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Dess* (Fylde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dess*, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

Dess, v. *north. dial.* [f. *Dess sb.*]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 The usual way for dessing of strawe. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 20 *Dess*, to lay close together: to desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Desse*, in Cumbr., to put in order. 1788 *MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.*, *Dess up*, to pile up neatly. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dess*, to lay carefully together. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Dess'd up*, piled up.

2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.

3. *intr.* To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff.

1876 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.* s.v., 'They're dessing for jet', i.e. hacking it out of the layers or dusses, when it occurs... on the face of the cliff. 1882 *Good Cheer* 61 Von knew he was getting jet, dessing in Helbeck Bight yonder.

Dessably, *adv.* *north. dial.* [cf. *DESSANTLY*.]

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Dessably*, constantly. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Dessably*, orderly in point of arrangement.

Dessait, -ate, -ayte, *obs. ff.* DECEIT.

Dessantly, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. *DESS v.*, *DESSAILY*.] Continuously.

1400 *Beryu* 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, be vii. sagis were in Rome dwelling dessantly. *Ibid.* 1503 For three days dessantly be derkes a-mong hem was.

Dessaue, -ayfe, -ayue, *obs. ff.* DECEIVE.

Dessayse, -seize, *obs. ff.* DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

Desse, var. of *DESS sb.*

Dessece, -eit, *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DECEIT.

Dessely, *adv.* *Obs.* Also *-lie, -li*. [cf. *DESS v.*, *DESSAILY*.] Continuously.

1300 *Cursor M.* 11406 (Cott.) Did þam in a mountan dern Desselic to wait be stern. *Ibid.* 17199 (Cott.) Desseli to god prained, Wit sacrifis and wit ofrand. *Ibid.* 10033 (Cott.) þu... desseli bath late and are War teatand to be apostels lare. *Ibid.* 26881 (Cott.) Als if the Desseli did ill.

Dessende, -ente, *obs. ff.* DESCEND, DESCENT.

Dessert (des'z-ēt). Also 7-8 *desert*, 8 *des-*, *disart*. [a. F. *dessert* (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *servir* to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J.).

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) II. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnatural. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 261 'Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Delekinus Grobianus* 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desert. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* IV. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 69 The Medlar... when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner.

b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1848-60 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* (Farmer), The pastry-cook [in Paris] is very useful. He supplies... such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon, etc., those used for the dessert; a *dessert-spoon* is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; *dessert-service*, the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.

1773 *DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 40. 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 *DELAMER Kitch. Gard.* 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* VI. (ed. 18) 203 The servant... put down... a dessert-spoon. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 30/3 Take... one dessertspoonful of allspice.

Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue, *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DECEIT, DECEIVE.

|| **Dessiatine, desyatin** (de'syātīn). Also *dessatine, desaetine, dessjaetine*. [ad. Russ. *десятинна desyatina* lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2,400 sq. sazhen.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 345 A desaetine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 542 A desaetine contains 117,600 English sq. feet. 1889 tr. *Tolstoi's Anna Karenina* 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1892 *Times* 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15,761 desyatins of grain-growing land, or . . . over 40,000 acres. (A 'desiatine' being about 2½ acres.)

Destain, v. Archaic variant of **DISTAIN**.

Destance, obs. f. **DISTANCE**, variance, disagreement.

Destane, -anye, -ayne, obs. ff. **DESTINE, DESTINY**.

† **Destate, v. Obs.** [f. **DE- II. 2 + STATE sb.**] *trans.* To divest of state or grandeur.

16.. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself . . . was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.

Deste, obs. pa. t. of **DASH v.**

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2396 Ouer þe bregge he deste.

Destemper, obs. form of **DISTEMPER**.

Desten(e, -nie), obs. ff. **DESTINE, DESTINY**.

† **Destert. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *destre* right hand + **L. dextra.**] The right hand.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 35 (Mätz) Thi proude palefresys and thi stedes that thouȝ haddest in destert [OF. *en destre*] leddest.

† **Desternute, v. Obs. rare**—o. [f. **L. dē, DE- I. 3 + sternūre, sternūt-, or sternūtāre**, to sneeze.] So **Desternutament**.

1623 **COCKERAM II.** To sneeze, *Desternute*. A sneezing, *Desternutament*.

† **Destert, v. Obs. rare**—o. [cf. **L. dēstertēre** to cease snoring.]

1623 **COCKERAM**, *Desterting*, snorting.

Destestable, obs. var. of **DETESTABLE**.

Desteyne, -nye, obs. ff. **DISTAIN, DESTINE, DESTINY**.

† **Desticate, v. Obs. rare**—o. [f. ppl. stem of **L. dēsticare** to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1623 **COCKERAM**, *Desticate*, to cry like a rat. Hence **Destication**, (*rare*) squeaking.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 119 It was the destication of a mouse, who . . . had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the cage of my favourite magpie.

Destill, -ation, obs. ff. **DISTILL, DISTILLATION**.

† **Destin, destine, sb. Obs.** [a. F. *destin*

masc. = **It., Sp., Pg. destine**, or **OF. destine** fem. destiny, f. *destinor* to **DESTINE**.] = **DESTINY sb.**

1575 **CHURCHYARD Chippes** (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham*, Poems (Arb.) 151 By Destins fatal knife Sweet Melibæus is depriv'd of life. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Vill.* II. viii. 211 The Destin's adamant band. 1616 **DRUMM** OF *HAWTH. Song Poems* 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destins framed. — *Statue of Adonis*, She sighed, and said: 'What power breaks Destine's law!'

† **Destinable, a. Obs.** [a. OF. *destinable* fatal, f. *destinor* to **DESTINE**: see **ABLE**.

(Occurs once in MSS. of Chaucer's *Boethius*, but in 16th c. edd. is substituted five times for **DESTINAL** of the MS.)

Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal. Hence **Destinably adv.** (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

c 1374 **CHAUCER Boeth.** IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 251 He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his communalite by the order of necessitee destinable. 1530 **PALSGR.** 310/x *Destynable*, apointed to be ones destenye, *destinable*. 1550-61 **CHAUCER's Boeth.** IV. pr. vi. 219 b/2 (Sk. l. 70) The destinable (MS. *destinal*) ordinance is wouen and accomplished. *Ibid.* (Sk. l. 56) The order destinably (MS. *destinal*) proceedeth of the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

† **Destinacy. Obs.** [f. **L. dēstināt-us, dēstināt-iō**: see **ACV.**] Destination, appointment.

1490 **CAXTON Eneydos** xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destiny after my deth.

† **Destinal, a. Obs.** [f. **DESTIN sb.** or **F. destin + -AL**.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

c 1374 **CHAUCER Boeth.** IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 80 They surmount the ordre of destiny moevablete. *Ibid.* v. pr. ii. 4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne constraine the movinges of the corages of men? (And three other examples.)

(In the 16th c. printed edd. altered to **DESTINABLE**.)

Destinarian, nonce-ud. [f. **DESTINE v.**, after *predestinarian*.] A believer in destiny.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course.

† **Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch.** [ad. **L. dēstināt-us**, pa. ppl. of *dēstināre* to **DESTINE**.]

1. Fated, ordained; = **DESTINED I. a.** as *ppl.* a 1400-50 **ALEXANDER** 692 So was me destinate (*Askm.* MS. *destanēd*) to dy. 1480 **CAXTON Chron. Eng.** ccxxii, That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evyl.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 315 They are destinate to destruction. c 1611 **CHAPMAN Illud** xxiv. 468 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 **HABINGTON Castara** (Arb.) 107 A small flye By a foolies finger destinate to dye.

b. as *adj.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* i. 1, That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance. a 1659 **BR. MORTON**

Episc. Asserted 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adversary to episcopacy.

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained; intended; = **DESTINED 2. a.** as *ppl. ppl.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility.

b. as *adj.*

1583 **STANVHURST Aeneis** II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe folow youre mootheres destinate order. a 1619 **FOTHERBY Atheom.** I. Pref. (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke. 1660 **GAUDEN God's Gt. Demonstr.** 35 Wilful murder and destinate villany.

B. sb. That which is destined; a fated or appointed event, etc.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

Destinate (de'stinēt), *v.* Now rare. [f. **L. dēstināt-**, ppl. stem of *dēstināre*: see **DESTINE v.**]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint: = **DESTINE v. 1.**

1490 **CAXTON Eneydos** xlii. 47 To doo sacrefices destynated vnto the noble goddesses Ceres. 1586 **FERNE Blaz. Centrie** 94 Vsurping that faculty and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen. 1638 **BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.** I. (1654) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal.

1712 **LO. KING Primitive Church** II. 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* I. 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose.

† b. To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1579 **FENTON Guicciard v.** (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment. 1621 **SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.** VIII. i. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death. 1621 G. SANOV'S *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1626) 269 [Shel] Still Queen-like, destinates his punishment. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Eusebius from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; *pass.* to be divinely appointed or fated; = **DESTINE v. 2.**

1548 **UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Matt.** i. (R.) That name that God . . . did destinate and apointe unto hym, before the creation of the worlde. a 1617 **BAVNE On Ephes.** (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert. 1618 **BOLTON Florus** iv. i. 260 The man . . . to whom sovereignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1651 **WITTIE Primrose's Pop. Err.** II. viii. 105 The Turks . . . doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

b. To determine the destiny of.

1839 **BAILEY Festus** viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destinates our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use; to intend, design, allot; = **DESTINE v. 3.**

1555 **EDEEN Decades** 157 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 83 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead. 1621 **BURTON Anat. Mel. I. ii. iii. xv. We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xviii. Having plowed up . . . the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 **SOUTHEY Wind. Eccl. Angl.** 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood.**

† b. *pass.* To be designed by nature. *Obs.*

1578 **BANISTER Hist. Man** viii. 108 Nature . . . provided for the safe conduct of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was destinated. 1635 **SWAN Spec. M.** iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night . . . is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1660 tr. *Amynradus Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vi. 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated. 1691 **RAY Creation** (1714) 262 Birds . . . being destinated to fly among the branches of trees. 1742 **Lond. & Country Brev.** I. (ed. 4) B. Our Mother Earth . . . is destinated to the Service of Man in the Production of Vegetation.

Hence **Destinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1633 **PAYNNE Histrio-Mastix** I. ii. (R.), The destinating, and denoting of vnprofitable . . . and vnecessary inventions. 1652 **GAULF Magastrom.** 130 To depend upon the destinating stars.

Destinated (de'stinēt), *ppl. a. arch. or Obs.* [f. *prec. vb.* + **-ED I.**] Appointed, predetermined; destined, fated: see *prec. vb.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Destinated*, appointed. 1615 **CROAKE Body of Man** 216 The destinated corruption of the matter. a 1649 **DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Gas.** III. Wks. (1711) 59 The rendezvous and destinated place of meeting. 1688 **BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Things** iv. 214 That this . . . is the particular destinated use of such a thing.

Destination (dē'stinā-tiōn). [ad. **L. dēstinā-tiō-em**, n. of action from *dēstināre* to **DESTINE**: cf. **F. destination** (12-13th c.) perh. the immediate source, *It. destinazione*.]

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use influenced by sense 2.)

1598 **FLORIO, Destinatione**, destination. 1623 **COCKERAM, Destination**, an appointment. 1628 **SPENCER Logick** 208 The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being, and Gods destination. 1755 **YOUNG Centaur** II. Wks. 1757 IV. 114 It is said, there must be heresies. And why? There is . . . no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination. 1766 **KAMES Elem. Crit.** (1763) I. ii. 246 No other branch of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society . . . than appetite for fame. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 That the destination given to these endowments by their founders was wise and politic.

b. *transf.* The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a 1656 **BR. J. HALL Rem. Wks.** (1660) II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 **CHESTERF. Lett.** II. ccvii. 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1755 **YOUNG Centaur** II. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 **CHRISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm.** (1809) IV. 82 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us . . . is high treason. 1876 **MOZLEY Univ. Sermon** xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. *spec.* The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of destination*, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.)

1787 **CANNING Microcosm.** No. 32 ¶ 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination. 1797 **Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian vi.** Anxiety as to the place of her destination. a 1813 **SOUTHEY Nelson** I. 199 (L.) 'It [the fleet] has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries'. 1828 **WEBSTER, s.v.**, The ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination. 1832 **H. MARTINEAU Ireland** iii. 45 She . . . held by her arm till they arrived at their destination. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 60 § 20 Ships, whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession. 1891 *Leds Mercury* 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination.

3. *Sc. Law.* a. The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by the course of law.

1754 **EASKINE Princ. Sc. Law** (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable: x. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 **W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. s.v.**, A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. . . A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons . . . are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

Destinator (de'stinētōr). *rare.* [a. **L. dēstinātōr**, agent-n. from *dēstināre* to **DESTINE**.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xli. 94 Detestable Southsayers, and dissembling destinator. 1610 **BR. WEBBE Fostie Spir. Flowers**, Time's Creator and destinator.

Destine (de'stin), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *destayn* (e), 4-6 *-ten*, 5 *-tan*(e), *-teyne*, 5-6 *-tynne*, 6 *-tynne*, 6- *destine*. [a. F. *destiner* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. **L. dēstināre** to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f. **DE- I. 3 + *stanāre**, causal deriv. of *stare* to stand.]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint (formally or definitively). *Obs.* (or merged in 3.)

c 1400 *Destyn. Troy* 2673 It was desteynd by dome, & for due holdyn . . . They affirmyt hit fully. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 80 [Angels] destined for the perpetual motion of the heavens. 1761 **HUME Hist. Eng.** I. x. 105 His apapange, which the late king had destyned him. 1881 *DUPFIELD Don Quix.* I. xxv. 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bewailing the misfortune.

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. Now chiefly in *pass.*: To be divinely appointed or fated; often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with *inf.*)

c 1300 [see **DESTINING** below]. a 1340 **HAMPOLE Pealter** lxviii. 33 Þe boke of life is þe knowynge of god, in þe whilke he has destaynd all goode men to be safe. a 1400-50 **ALEXANDER** 518 A barne . . . þat drifryth after þi day has destained to regne. c 1489 **CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon** vii. 176 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wyne the pryse. 1583 G. BUCKE *Commend. verses, Watson's Centurie of Love*, The stars, which did at Petrarch's birth-day raigne, Were fixt againe at thy natyuiti, Destening thee the Thuscans poesie. a 1680 **BUTLER Rem.** (1759) I. 13 Since the World . . . prevents Our best and worst Experiments; (As if th' were destin'd to miscarry). 1719 **YOUNG Revenge iv. 1, Lovers destin'd for each other. 1816 **WILSON City of Plague** II. ii. 95 Two such souls Are not by God destin'd to live apart. 1856 **EMERSON Eng. Traits, Result** Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 Their [the English] speech seems destined to be the universal language of men. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Skirk* III. 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher.**

b. *quasi-impers.* (*passive or active*) with indirect obj. and *infim.* (subject).

¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 If me be destayned to dye at Dryghtyns wyll. a 1400-50 **ALEXANDER** 692 So was me destained to dye. *Ibid.* 4115 þat oper dai be desert þam destained to dye.

3. To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc.; to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commonly in *pass.*)

c1530 L.N. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 408 Kyng Godlyer dyd destynyn hym selfe to come on Gouernar as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and onerthrew him. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Therapeutike* 2 H ij b. Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destyned & ordeyned to the vicer of the Thorax. 1658 KIRKLYN *Pr. Gard.* (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destyne to be eaten young and green. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The little Hole . . . towards the . . . Extremity of the Beane, is destyn'd for the Entrance of . . . aqueous Parts. 1718 LANY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., The apartment destyned for Audiences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 The time which was destyned for re-assembling the parliament. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii. With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destynes to happiness. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destyned to transport the missionaries.

4. *pass.* To be destyned: to be bound (for a particular place): see DESTINED *ppl. a.* 2 b.

Hence †Destynyn *vb. sb.* Obs.

c1300 K. ALIS. 6867 Of God hit was thy destynynge. c1440 *Gaw. & Goh.* 270 Dede he my destynynge.

Destine, obs. f. DESTIN, DESTINY.

Destined (destind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -ED¹.] 1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec. 2.)

1507 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* 1, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. c1703 PRIOR *Ode Col. G. Villiers* 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv. A destined errand knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

†b. 'Devoted', doomed. Obs.

a1722 PRIOR (J.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed: cf. prec. 3.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

b. *spec.* Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = BOUND *ppl. a.* 1 2.

c1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Yorkshire*, ix. 239 The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838-9] introduced . . . You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (destin^r), *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destinezite (destin^r-zait), *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Destinez: see -ITE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 36.

Destinist (destinist), *rare.* [f. DESTINY + -IST.] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So *Destinism*, belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.) 1846 WORCESTER, *Destinist*, a believer in destiny; fatalist. *Phren. Jour.*

†Destinour. Obs. [a. AFR. *destinour*, OF. *destineour*, ad. L. *destinātor* DESTINATOR.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* (E.E.T.S.), *Govl. Lordsch.* 65 Men oghte with byse prayers bysek be heghe destynour. . . pat he wille oþerwyse ordeyne.

Destiny (destini), *sb.* Forms: 4 *destine*, -ene(6), -ane(6), 4-5 *destyne*, -ynie, -any(6), 4-6 *destonion*, -enye, 4-7 -eny, 5 -inee, -yneo, -eyno, -onye, -ayne, *disteyno*, -yne, 5-6 *destyny*, -onie, -onye, 6-7 *destinie*, 6- *destyny*. [ME., a. OF. *destinde* (12th c. in Littré) = PR. *destināda*, It. *destinata*, fem. sb. from L. *pa. pple. destinātus*, -a: see -ADE suffix.]

I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = FATE *sb.* 3 a.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1026 Hee shall bee doluen and ded as destenie fallis. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. xiii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Desteyne, or happe . . . fatum. 1717 *tr. Leibnitz* in Clarke & Leibnitz *Collect. Papers* v. 165 There is *Fatum Christianum*, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom*, *Crisis* x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

†b. A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. Obs. *rare.*

1604 FULBECK *Pandectes* 40 Aeneas cometh into Italie to maintain warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE *sb.* 3 b.

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 49 3if me be dyrt a destyne due to haue. c1386 CHAUCER *Ant. & T.* 250 If so be my destynce he shapen By eterne wote to dyen in prison. c1450 MERLIN 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meue alle to go towards Clarence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destiny. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 83 The ancient saying . . . Hanging and wiuing goes by destinie. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 17 Thither he will come, to know his Destinie. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 117 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

3. In weakened sense (cf. DESTINE *v.* 2): What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = FATE *sb.* 4. (Also in *pl.*; cf. *fortunes*.)

1555 ESEN *Decades* 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered . . . and sufficed of an Impostume. Their Children also had little better destiny. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady X—* 1 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = FATE *sb.* 1. (Often personified; see also 5.)

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1752 How pat destyne schulde pat day [dyt] his wyrd. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 952 Dido, He . . . sayleth forth . . . Towards Ytalye, as wolde destyne. c1530 MORRIS *Answe. Frith Wks.* 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. BLOUNT in *Comestagio* 19 It seemed that some furious destinie lead him headlong to his end. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 53 Three men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world . . . the, Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordain'd Me inferior Angel. 1701 COWPER *Hud.* xviii. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* i. (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* iv. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

†b. With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot. Obs.

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al þa3 vmete. c1374 CHAUCER *Ant. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destynge a wrechche. a1668 DENHAM (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl.* the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates: see FATE *sb.* 2.

14. . . Lat. & Eng. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 573/35 *Cloto*, on of three shapinketys *vel* shappystys [vel destynies]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 15 Seven faure branches . . . Some . . . dride by natures course, Some . . . by the destinies cut. 1623 LISLE *Alfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 345 We, poor slaves, must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I. 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds.

III. *Attrib.*

1552 HULOET, Desteny readers or tellers, *Fatidici*.

†Destiny, *v.* Obs. [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. to *fate*.] *trans.* To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

c1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298/1 If in that manner hee said, God toforn he have destenied both badde and her bad werkis. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron.* Eng. II. 10 b/1 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits possesed, and they keepe it onely for them to whome it is destyned. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 63 The high Providence of Heaven . . . destyning me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to chur their children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wikked thyng.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). (Cf. prec. 1 b.)

1548 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* iv. Such as give faith unto . . . such as destinieth what shall happen . . . com-mitteth idolatry.

†Destiny, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare.* In 5 *destyne*, 6 *destany*. [a. F. *destiné*, *pa. pple.* of *destiner* to DESTINE.] Destined.

c1474 CAXTON *Troye* 198 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. iii. 36 All hail, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany.

†Destitue, *v.* Obs. *rare.* Pa. t. *destituit*. [a. F. *destitue* to deprive (of something sustin-ing), ad. L. *destituere*: see next and cf. CONSTITUTE.] *trans.* To deprive. (In quot. *refl.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 728 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most loust. . . And dawly hir destituit [printed -ur] of hir dere fader.

†Destituent, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *destituent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *destituere* (see next).] Wanting, lacking. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. tit. Rule xi. § 15 When any condition . . . is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls.

Destitute (destituit), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 5 *destitut*, -tuyt, -tud, *distytute*, 6 *destytude*, *distitute*. [ad. L. *destitutus* abandoned, forsaken, *pa. pple.* of *destituere* to forsake, abandon, desert, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *statuere* to set up, place.]

†1. Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richessis ben destitute [*fulg.* *destitute* sunt]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Long large and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vage. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 SHAKS. *Luer.* 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

1513 MORRIS in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If devision, and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Destytut forsaken, *destitue*. 1622 SHERWOOD, To leave destitute, *destitue*, *abandonner en detresse*. 1704 COCKER, *Destitute*, left forsaken. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Destitute*, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 DYCHIE & PARSON, *Destitute*, helpless, forlorn, forsaken; in want and misery. 1755 JOHNSON, *Destitute*, 2. Abject, friendless.

2. †a. Deprived or bereft of (something formerly possessed). Obs. b. Devoid of, wanting or entirely lacking in (something desirable).

a. 1413 *Pyg. Souke* iv. xx. (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thou art of comforte destytut; I see And so am I. O careful now ben we. 14. . . Why I can't be a Nun 97 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute. 1455 DK. OF YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 125 Ye stande destitut and unpoureyved of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491-2 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 102, I am distytute of money.

b. c1500 *Lancelot* 1178 Shortly to conclude, Our folk of help had ben al destituit. 1526-34 TINDALE *Jas.* II. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of dayly food. c1540 BORDY *The boke for to Lerne A iij b.* Not destytute of such comodities. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.*, To further the studies of them who . . . are destitute of sufficient masters. 1608 SHAKS. *1er v.* i. 57 That . . . we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 *Fruthtinker* No. 27 ¶ 2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of . . . wit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a.) III. 518 A barren waste destitute of trees and verdure.

†c. Bereft of power to do something. Obs. *rare.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 60 If any therefore demand which is now most perfection . . . I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and misery'; now, without the very necessities of life or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c. quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries.

[1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute; 1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Heb.* xi. 37 Other . . . walked vp and downe in shespes skynnes, and goates skynnes, beyng destitute [to 1611, *other versions* in need], troubled, and vexed.] 1740 DYCHIE & PARSON [see 1 b]. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 455 I did pity of their sufferings . . . tempt him into sia For their support, so destitute. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 35 The deep curves which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a.) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. *Mod. Help* for the destitute poor.

transf. 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute.

†4. *Civil Law.* Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (*testamentum destitutum*); abandoned. Obs.

1774 BR. HALLIVAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 58 If a Testator . . . had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as *sb.* One who is destitute, without friends, resources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. ST. JOHN *Serm.* 224 (R.O.), my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 7 Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (destituit), *v.* Now *rare.* Pa. t. -ed; in 6 sometimes *destitute*. [Partly f. DESTITUTE *a.*, partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. *destituere* (*ppl. stem destituit-*) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf. F. *destituer*, ad. L. *destituere*.]

†1. *trans.* To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, *je destitue*. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 362

Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 534 It is the sinfulness thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardness. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 1 ¶ 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution. c 1540 BORDR *The boke to Lerne* A ij b, Yf he be destituted of any of the princypalles. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), So that the churches and civile ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme. c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be al together destituted. 1605 HERRON *Short Dial.* 61 That which destititeth so great a number of whole families. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* 7 Aug., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself . . . of nearly four times the amount.

3. *spec.* To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod.F. *destituer*.]

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 Let not the Patriarch think . . . to destitute or depose me. 1889 B. M. GAROINER in *Academy* 16 Nov. 314/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that would have none destitute or defloore it but themselves. 1890 A. RIMMER *Sunn. Rambles Manchester* p. v, He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

† 5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, In Catilene, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destitute. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 42 If you have anie new infrigement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. a 1619 FOTMYERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 1 (1622) 8 Let . . . he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is destituted.

Hence *Destituted ppl. a.*, *Destituting ppl. sh.* 1550 VERON *Godly Saiings* (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylie fode. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Destitution & delaissement*, Destituting or disappointing. 1587 FLEMING *Conta. Holinshed* III. 1027/2 This monasterie for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

Destitutely, *adv.* [f. *DESTITUTE a.* + *-LY*.] In a destitute condition.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* v. (R.), She beyng destitutely left withoute comforte of husbnde, of children . . . of all the worldes solace.

Destituteness, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 19 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

Destitution (*destitūshn*). [a. F. *destitution* (1316 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *destitūtō-em* forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from *destitūere* (see above); in *Romanic* usually a noun of condition.]

† 1. The action of deserting or forsaking. *Obs.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Destitution*, a leaving or forsaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Destitution*, an utter forsaking or deserting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destitution*, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal. 1554 Act 1-2 *Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical. 1644 H. LESLIE *Blessing of Judah* 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one. 1683 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man 'the unjust steward' not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything). b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or in anything); want.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 59 A certeyne woman . . . was smyte with a Palsy . . . And yn that destitucyoun of her lymmys duryd nat a lillil tyme. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 12 Their destitution of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 19 The destitution of his real self, will . . . cause a stronger sense of your loss. 1727 BAILEY vol. II [see 1]. a 1768 STERNE *Lett.* xci. (R.), Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me . . . what can compensate for such a destitution? 1790-1810 COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 242 A destitution of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 336 This . . . does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 That . . . destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4. *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources; want of the necessities of life.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.). They . . . are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxv. 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase. 1775 ASH, *Destitution*, want, poverty. 1849

CODDEN *Speeches* 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's *Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

Destonie, *-nye*, obs. forms of *DESTINY*. **Destorb**, *destourb*, obs. forms of *DISTURB*. **Destour**, *dastur* (*destū'r*). Also 7 *distore* (e, *distoore*, *destoor*, *dustoor*. [Pers. دستور]

dastūr, prime minister, vizir;—Pahlavi دستور *dastōbār*, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees.] A chief priest of the Parsees.

1630 LORD *Bantians & Perses* viii. (Yule), Their Distoree or high priest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 55 The Distoree or Pope . . . has thirteen [precepts]. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests *Daroos* or *Hurhoods*. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour. 1809 M. GRAHAM *Trav.* (1812) (Yule), The Destour is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay. 1862 M. HAUG *Ess. sacr. Lang. Parsees* 52 The Destours, as the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it. 1878 — *Relig. of Parsees* (ed. 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Dārab, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi languages.

Destourn, obs. form of *DISTURN* v. **Destrain**, *-ayn*, *-ein*, etc., obs. ff. *DISTRAIN* v. **Destraught**, obs. f. *DISTRAUGHT pa. pple.*, distracted.

† **Destrayt**. *Obs.* Also *-te*, *-tte*. [a. OF. *destreit* (*-ail*, *-oit*), mod.F. *destrait* 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place' :—late pop. L. *districtum*, from *districtus* tight, strict, severe, pa. pple. of *distringere* to *DISTRAIN*: cf. *DISTRICT*.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxv. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way, & after descended by a destraynt in a playne. c 1500 *Melusine* lviii. 336 On the morn he passed the destrayte & mounted the mountaynes. † **Destreche**, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [app. irreg. f. *DE*-pref. + *STRETCH* v.; perh. after *stroy*, *destray*, *strayn*, *destrayn*, etc.] *intr.* To stretch out, extend. c 1475 *How wys man taught* Some 30 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 53 Als fere as mesure wyll destreche.

Destrer, *destrier* (*de'strōir*, *-iōr*, *de'striō'r*). *arch.* Also 4-5 *destreare*, 5 *deistrere*, *dextrer* (e, (g) *dexter*, 9 *dextrier*, *destrière*). [ME. *destrer*, a. AF. *destrer* = OF. *destrier* = Pr. *destrir*, It. *destriere*, *-ero*;—late L. *dextrārius*, in full *equus dextrārius*, f. *dextra* right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger. a. in contemporary use. c 1300 K. Alis. 801 The Knightes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destre. *Ibid.* 424 The queene may lede Twenty thousand maidens upon destriers. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him down of his destre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 To ded þan gon he felle down of his destre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By hym baitheth his dextrer [i.e. dexter, destre, deistrere, dextrere]. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xiii. 87 Faste preking ypon a destre. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 9 b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin fro the destre.

b. *historical or archaistic*. (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.) 1720 STYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. 354/1 So far into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl. Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 146 The Prince picks along on his faithful destre. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Fict. Eng. Life*, Chaucer 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called dextriers. 1858 MORRIS *Sir Galahad* Poems 51 Needs must roll The proudest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1894 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, but he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near.

Destreyn (e, obs. forms of *DISTRAIN*).

Distribute, obs. v. of *DISTRIBUTE* v.

† **Destric-tion**. *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [app. f. *DE*-I. 1 + *L. strictio* binding, *STRICTIO*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destric-tion*, a binding.

Destrie, obs. form of *DESTROY* v.

† **Destrigment**. *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [f. L. *destringere* to strip off, *strigmentum* that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destrigment*, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

† **Destri-tion**. *Obs.* rare. [? a. OF. *destruistion* destruction, f. *destruire* to *DESTROY* (cf. *destrir*).] Ravaging, ruin.

14. Child of Bristowe 328 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 123 Where his fader dud destri-tion to man or woman in any town . . . he shal make aseth therefore, and his good ayen restore.

Destroer, obs. form of *DESTROYER*.

† **Destrouble**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *destroubler*, *detrubler* (Godef.), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troubler* to *TRouble* (cf. *DISTURBLE*).] *trans.* To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 Ve haue destroubled the parishesen of here masse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 Auarice destroubledh fayth.

Destroy (*d'strōir*). v. Forms: 3-4 *destrui-e(n)*, 3-5 *-struy-e(n)*, *-stru-e(n)*, (*-stru*, *-strui*), 4-5 *-stry* (e, 4-6 *-stru*, (*5* *-stroze*, 6 *-strowe*), 6-7 *-stroie*, 5-*destroy*; also 4 *distrie*, *dysstrye*, 4-5 *distruy* (e, *-truie*, *-truys*, *-troze*, *-trou*, 4, 6 *distroy* (e, 4-7 *distroie*, 5 *distrie*, *distroi*, 5-6 *dys-troy* (e, *dis-*, *dystrow* (e, *-true*, *distrye*. [ME. *destruy-en*, etc., a. OF. *destrui-re* (mod.F. *détruire* = Pr. and Sp. *destruir*, It. *distruggere*) :—late pop. L. **destrūgere*, ppl. stem *destrīct-*, for cl. L. *dēstruere*, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *struere* to pile up, construct.]

1. *trans.* To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 242 Edwyne . . . destrude wyde aboute . . . Alle vs stedes, ver and ner, and to grounce caste. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 85 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 He wolde destruy temple an chirche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22348 (Cott.) Bath destrui pam tun and tur. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Pi wallis al distried. c 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxh.) v. 15 Pare was . . . a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes have destruyd it. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* u. xxxvii. 157 The cite of rome shulde haue be destroyed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye. 1526-37 TINDALE *John* ii. 19 Iesus answered and sayd unto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 1634 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 78 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 237 The English destroyed [the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* vii. 317 For the nature of violent streames, [is to] destroy all that they debord upon. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvart's Iron Age* 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroys all. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches. 1835 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) I. iii. ii. § 24 If by the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

† 2. To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. *Obs.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 A lefdi . . . mid hire uoan biset al abuten, and hire lond al destrued. c 1300 *Sir Beues* 2442 And al be contre, saun doute, þai distruede hit al aboute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feildis) p., *depopuler, depredare, devastare*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 11 Destroyed the province of Chester. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

† b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 He destrude þat ponere volc, & nom of hem his preyre. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ircl.* 9 (an. 25 Hen. VI) The Irish enemies . . . destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading sense.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 20 An vnprudnt man schal distrie it. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 212 For meny mannys malt we mys wolde distrie. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 245 That day we destroyd about 1100 of their Skiffs, little and great. c 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1798 H. SKAINE *Two Tours Wales* 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1828 AMBLER *Reports* (ed. 2) I. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Fond. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy . . . were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 700 The vessels of Troy . . . are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly. a 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the deuyll may sende an euyl coke to dystrie it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Locustes which de-stroye the fieldes of corne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 468 With Blites destroy my Corn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that, sea-water . . . would be apt to destroy. 1806 J. FORES *Lett. France* II. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction).)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22133 (Cott.) First he saldo alled destruy [MS. *Edin. destruy*, *Gott. distroy*] þat halud was of ur laured iesu. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii. 5 þer-for shal God destruen þe on ende. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all good sal regne. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 138 *Dido*, These lordis . . . Wele me dystroyen only for ȝoure sake. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 20 The Hasteards . . . hade purposed to have destruyt Kynged Edward. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 26, I shal destroye this dragon without swerde or staff. a 1547 in *Lanekam's Lett.* (Petr. 1871) 130 Hane youe drunke any contagious drynke to dystroyve your chyld. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 291 Rat-Catchers . . . destroy the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 368 Of whose destroy-ing himself I have made mention. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131, I was . . . going to destroy myself . . . in the height of my Despair. 1794 SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* II. 252 A deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coast, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. BRALE *Hist. Sperm Whale* 160 Those young bulls . . . are perhaps the

most difficult to destroy. 1837 BOWEN *Virg. Enclid* iii. 1 It had pleased the Immortals . . . to destroy Priam's innocent people.

5. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state, quality, or thing immaterial).

1300 *Cursor M.* 25239 (Cott.) Destru [v. r. r. destruy, destruy] bou laured I wit pouste pin he mightes o his wiperwin. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4453 Pan sal he destruye cristen lawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 22 [They] destrouide [1388 distriede] the strengthe of the trost of it. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1340 All hir note of Nigromansy naitly destrouet. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 18 So destrouest thou the hope of man. 1612 WENSTER *Dutchesse of Malfi* iv. ii. So pity would destroy pity. 1714 Mrs. CENTLIWR *Wonder* iv. i. One tender word destroys a lover's rage. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 p. 9 Every other enjoyment malice may destroy. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 17 To wait . . . would destroy the little chance we appeared to have. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) i. 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality. 1893 *Laws* XIV. 603/3 He . . . had been heard to express a determination to destroy his life.

† b. *Math.* To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 130 After the same manner any other Term in this . . . Equation may be destroyed. 1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first.

c. *Law.* To nullify, invalidate, do away with. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 353 A person who has only a trust estate, cannot . . . destroy a contingent remainder expectant on his estate. *Ibid.* V. 217 A power collateral to the land . . . cannot be barred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc.]. 1892 GOODRVE *Pers. Property* (ed. 2) 361 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right.

6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to render of no avail.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 110 These contrary passions, do not necessarily destroy each other. 1759 W. HILLARY *Diseases Barbados* 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at best only destroy each other. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 253 A red glass . . . is red because . . . it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours.

† 7. To destroy into or to (reproducing *perdere* in *gchunam* of *Vulgate*): to consign or give over to perdition in. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 265 It is grett meruaille þat god . . . distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple to helle. 1526-34 TYNDALL *Matt.* x. 28 Which is able to destroye both soule and body into hell. [So COVERD., CRAMM., *Rhemish*; WYCLIF lese in to; *Geneva* & 1611 in.]

Hence Destroyed (d'stroi'd) *ppl. a.*, despoiled; ravaged; slain; ruined; reduced to a useless condition.

1440 *Simp. Parv.* 123 Destroyoyde, *destructus, dissipatus*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 96 Being a Lady of faithful memory to her destroyed husband. 1640 (*title*), England's Petition to their King; an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England. 1801 G. S. FABER *Horz Mos.* (1818) I. 82 The destroyed book of the Sibyl. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 494 One cry from the destroy'd and the destroyer Rose.

† Destroy, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. In 7 distroie. [f. DESTROY v.] Destruction.

1616 LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* ix. 476 The sweete boy, waitinge most ruffalle his frendes distroie.

Destroyable (d'stroi'əb'l), *a.* [f. DESTROY v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being destroyed.

1553 HULOT, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, *destructibilis*. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 41 Foundations of Religion destroyed (so farre-forth as they are destroyable). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. 8 ix. 70 The Accidents themselves, are all makeable and destroyable. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1 iv. 89 Destroyable only by the same . . . process of association by which it was created.

Destroyer (d'stroi'ə). Also 4-5 destrier. *distriere*, 5 *distruyere*, *destruor*. [f. DESTROY v. + -ER; prob. orig. a. OF. *destruere*, -*eor*, -*cour*, f. *destrui-re* to DESTROY.] A person or thing that destroys.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 Apollon, and by Latyn hauynge the name Destrier [1388 a distriere]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghte Apollon in Grewe, A destroyer. 1410 *Hymn Virg.* v. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. Heyl distruyere of eueri strisse. 1483 *Cath. Anal.* 98/1 A Destroier, *vbi* a waster. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 30 Covetysse is distroyer of hym selfe. 1535 COVERDALE *i Chron.* xxi. 15 The Lorde . . . sayde vnto the angell y' destroyer: It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 They are . . . great Destroyers of Barrels, and other Kind of Fish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 697 Great Conquerors. Destroyers rightlier call'd and Plagues of men. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? 1807 *Med. Jm.* XVII. 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty. This type of boiler . . . is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government.

† Destroyeress. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female destroyer.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Bekue's Rem. Wks.*, *Catal. Extant Works* No. 4 The Turba or Destroyeress of the Image.

Destroying (d'stroi'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESTROY v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DESTROY; DESTRUCTION; now chiefly gerundial.

1300 *K. Ali.* 2888 Never siththe that destroyng N'as in Thebes wonyng. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 322 To telle

hasty destroyng of hem. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 Forsoh if he lay down þe suerd . . . he opunþ þe destroyngis. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 138 They . . . consented to the destroyng down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 129 For onely in destroyng I find ease To my relentless thoughts. 1805 Ld. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroyng them.

Destroying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That destroys, destructive.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 8 The destroyenge staff of my sonne, shal bringe downe all wodde. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroying . . . to Art, as . . . Barbarism. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroying host. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroying Angel! 1894 Ld. WOLSELEY *Life of Marlborough* II. xci. 437 Soul-and-body-destroying debauchery.

Destroyingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] As a destroyer, destructively.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. i. 781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destructively over our towns.

† Destruct, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *destruere* - *ppl. stem of destruere* to DESTROY: cf. *construct*.] = DESTROY.

1638 MEDE *Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. [50 ed. 2; ed. 3 (1653) destroyed.]

Destructant, *sb. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *destruere* (see prec.) + -ANT.] A destroyer, a destroying agent. 1829 T. D. TALMAGE in *The Voice* (N. Y.) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be *en rapport* with others, when we are their dire destructants.

† Destructful, *a.* [f. L. *destruere* (see prec.) + -FUL.] = DESTRUCTIVE.

1659 SPURAT *Plague of Athens* (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War. *Ibid.* 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now.

Destructibility, [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being destructible; capability of being destroyed.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Destructibility*, a capableness of being destroyed. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 309 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (d'struktib'l), *a.* [ad. L. *destruibilis*, f. *destruere* - *ppl. stem of destruere* to DESTROY; see -BLE.] Capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed.

1755 JOHNSON, *Destructible* liable to destruction. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) II. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII 412 Wood, or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible. 1878 JEVONS *Print. Pol. Econ.* 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value.

Hence Destructibleness, destructibility.

1846 in WORCESTER.

† Destructify, *v. rare.* [f. L. *destruere* - *us* destroyed + -FY.] *trans.* To reduce to destruction.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIV. 280 Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race.

† Destructilo, *a. rare* -9. [ad. L. *destruicilis*, f. *destruere* - *ppl. stem* see -ILE.] = DESTRUCTIBLE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destructile*, that which may be destroyed.

Destruction (d'struktʃən). Also 4-5 destruccioon, (5 -uion, -tyoun; 4-6 dis-, 5 dys-). [a. OF. *destruiccion* (12th c.), -*cion*, -*fion* (mod. F. *dé-*) = Pr. *destruccio*, Sp. *destruccion*, It. *distruzione*, ad. L. *destruction-em*, n. of action from *destruere* to DESTROY.] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed: the opposite of construction.

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything material or immaterial; demolition.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4049 Affir þe destruccioon sal be Of þe empyrte of Rome. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 138 In destruccioon of mawmetrye And in encesse of Cristes lawe deere, They ben accordid. 1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He asked þe destruccioon and þe vndoing of his order. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 That after the first destruccioon of the world ther shold be other peple. 1500 CAXTON'S *Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 He prophesied the destruccioon of Jerusalem. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arch.) 13 *marg.*, The destruccioon of the citee of Aden. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooer, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption . . . that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of clouds. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iv. 24 The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.

b. The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoc, ruin. *Obs.* (as distinct from the main sense.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and fees. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 416 He . . . said,

i had, ogayne resowne, Done him grete destruccioone. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxiv. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche. 1500 *Laucelot* 1283 Of his realme the opin destruccioone.

c. The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The destruccioon of Pharo and all his host. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Kom. Forest* ix, I looked round for the instrument of destruction. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Snodgrass bore under his [cloak] the instruments of destruction. *Mod.* Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey.

d. *personified.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxviii. 20 Destruccioon [WYCLIF *perdiccion*] & death saie, we haue herde told of her with our eares. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 77 To push destruction and perpetual shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting Land. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed; ruin.

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6077 Wende we wille to be douk Otoun, And bring him to destruccioon. 1375 *Harbour Bruce* i. 204 To put hym to destruccioon. 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and distruccioon. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 14 Y^e mouth of y^e foolish is nye destruccioon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruccioon laid thus low. 1841 LARAB. *Nts.* I. 91 When the Prince heard their words, he felt assured of destruccioon.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

1526 DA. MAGNUS *Lett.* to Jas. V., 13 Feb. The Arme-strongges, had auantaged thaimselues to be the destruccioon of twoe & fifty parish churches. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 99 b, Not forsoeyng before, that this preferment shold be his destruccioon. 1614 *Bible Prov.* x. 15 The destruccioon of the poore is their poutie. 1758 CANNING, *etc.* *Loves of Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* 7 May (1815) 126 Watch the bright destruccioon as it flies. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Fol.* iv. 58 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruccioon of the whole family.

† 4. *pl.* = Ruins. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxi. 26 b, Neere that are the destruccioons of a high tower, which in times past was . . . the great temple.

† Destructionable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE in active sense.] Addicted to destruction, destructive.

1575 tr. H. Nicholas' *First Exhort.* (1656) 228 Possesit of the seven horribel and destruccioonable devils. 1660 H. MORE *Mystery of Godliness* 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destruccioonable.

† Destructioner. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One that causes destruction or ruin; a destroyer.

1631 BOLTON *Stat. Ircl.* 10 (an. 25 *Hen. VI*) Destructioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege peple.

Destructionist (d'struktʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, esp. that of an existing political system or constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative. 1845 F. W. COIT *Puritanism* 64 Church-breakers; ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xix. 107 A regular out-and-out Fire-eater, Iconoclast, Destructionist.

2. *Theol.* One who believes in the final destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Letters* II. 28 Universalists, Calvinists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc.].

Destructive (d'struktiv), *a. and sb.* [a. OF. *destruicif*, -ive (1372 in *Hatzl.*) = Pr. *destruiciv*, Sp. *destruicivo*, It. *distruicivo*, ad. L. *destruivus*, f. *destruere* - *ppl. stem of destruere* to DESTROY: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. *Const. to, of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 22 In all destructive of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chynanches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 One of these two . . . shulde be destructive to luyngne creatures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 28/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 64 A man is forbidden to do that, which is destructive of his life. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 318 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1724 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 7 Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 p. 2 Destructive to happiness. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wal Tyler* i, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 1 The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 252 A rapid advance . . . under destructive fire. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets.

b. In political and philosophical use, opposed to constructive and conservative.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 108 The two distinct lines of conservative and destructive policy. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. 1861 F. HALL in *Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 36 His position, therefore, is simply

destructive. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

c. Chem. *Destructive distillation*: see *quots.*

1851 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed *destructive distillation*.

d. Logic. Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ∴ A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ∴ either A is not B, or E is not F.

1847 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 (L.) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'

B. sb.

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ep. Ded., Poysons . . as destructives of Nature . . are utterly to be abhorred. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 3 It hath been a preparatory destructive to Royalty. 1646 BURD *Issach. in Phentz* (1708) II. 299 Their confession of Faith . . is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 PENN *Just Rebuttle* 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1847 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive. 1856 CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* VI. 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyalogistic.)

1832 *Examiner* 786/1 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them). 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

Destructively, a. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a destructive manner.

1661 *Grand Debate* 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 255 The French Wars ranged destructively, both at Sea and Land. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil. *Mod.* Fluoric acid acts destructively upon glass.

Destructiveness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy.

1647 SALTSMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 *Echo* 30 Oct. An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 335 The . . rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge.

b. *Phrenol.* The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings . . belong the following species: . . 6. Destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. a 1875 KINGSLLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

Destructiveness, a. rare. [f. L. *destruct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 32 The bond . . is fair and true! Destructive as the soul, and as eternal.

Destructor (dĭstr'ktər). [a. L. *destructor* destroyer, agent-noun from *destruere* to DESTROY. In F. *destructeur* (1420 in Hatzf.).]

1. A destroyer; one who destroys. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 527 (R.) Helmut does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1212 A decree ordered . . all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse. Also attrib.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Green Lane than the refuse destructor. 1891 *Daily News* 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors. 1892 *Fall Malt G.* 4 Oct. 2/5 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

† **Destructory**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type **destructorius*, f. *destructor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. Adj. Of the nature of a destroyer; = DESTRUCTIVE.

1614 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* on Prov. xxiv. 21-23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin. 1627 H. BORTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 13 So destructory of that most precious, and peerless ransome. 16 . . SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 228 Which impediment . . is not only prohibitory, but destructory.

B. sb. = DESTRUCTIVE sb.

a 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postifiers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 94 You have point blank the contrary, a virtual destructory of this imagined and conceited right.

Destructuralize, v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To undo the structural character of; to disorganize. Hence *Destructuralization*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. destructuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

Destruct-, turb-, -turbule, obs. ff. DISTRUST, etc. † **Destuted**, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [perh. a corrupt form of *destituted*, f. L. *destituere*, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb DESTITUTE is not known till much later.] Omitted, left out.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borrowed of the Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

Destyne, var. of DESTINY ppl. a. Obs.

Destyne, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

Desubstantiate (dĭs'ubstān'si'et), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE: after *substantiate*.] *trans.* To deprive of substance.

1834 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1891) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

† **Desubulate**, v. Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. *dēsūbū-lāre* to bore in deeply, f. DE-I. 3 + *subula* anawl.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Desubulate*, to pierce with a nail.

Desudation (dĭs'udē'ti'ōn). Med. [ad. L. *dēsūdātiō-em* violent sweating, n. of action from *dēsūdare* to sweat greatly, f. DE-3 + *sūdare* to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littre).]

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat.

† **Desudatium**, obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. type **dēsūdātīum*, f. *dēsūdare*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desudatory*, an hot House or Bagnio.

† **Desuete**, a. Obs. rare^{-o}. [ad. L. *dēsuetus* pa. pple.: see next.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desuete*, out of use.

Desuetude (des'swītūd). [a. F. *dēsuetude* (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēsuetudo* disuse, f. *dēsuetus*, pa. pple. of *dēsuescere* to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE-6 + *suescere* to be accustomed, to be wont.]

1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of anything); disuse; † protracted cessation from. 1623 COCKERAM, *Desuetude*, lacke of vse. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 131 A general laziness and desuetude of Martiall Exercises. 1652-6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr.*, To Rdr., My desuetude from those younger studies. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 139 By a desuetude and neglect of it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 160 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Account of Chapter* (1853) Pref. xv, By a desuetude of acting, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

b. The passing into a state of disuse. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, The gradual desuetude of old observances. 2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 22. 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1826 Q. Rev. XXXIV. 6 This beautiful work . . fell (as the Scots lawyers express it) into desuetude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

Desulphur (dĭs'ulfər), v. [f. DE-II. 2 + SULPHUR. So mod.F. *dēsulfurere*.] *trans.* To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been desulphurized.

Desulphurate (dĭs'ulfū'ret), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + SULPHURATE v.] = prec. Hence **Desulphurated** ppl. a., **Desulphurating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a., **Desulphuration**. 1757 tr. *Hanckel's Pyritol.* 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

Desulphurett (dĭs'ulfū'ret), v. [f. DE-II. 2 + SULPHURET v.] *trans.* To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides. Hence **Desulphuretted** ppl. a.

1898 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled . . soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

Desulphurize (dĭs'ulfū'reiz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + SULPHURIZE v.] *trans.* To free from sulphur. 1864 WEBSTER, *Desulphurize*. 1892 *Fall Malt G.* 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste.

Hence **Desulphurized** ppl. a.; **Desulphurizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Desulphurization**, **Desulphurizer**.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphurizer. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 *Daily*

News 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

Desult (dĭs'ult), v. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *dēsultare* to leap down, f. DE-1 + *saltare* to leap.] *intr.* To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi. 95, I digress, I desult. 1873 — *Miranda* II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. 201 We must not desult.

Desultor (dĭs'ultər), rare. [a. L. *dēsultor* leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from *dēsultare*, *dēsult-* to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultores*, *desultorii*, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games.] 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 283 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

Desultorily (des'ultər'i), adv. [f. DESULTORY + -LY².] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 306 The late influenza . . proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive.

1812 SHELLEY *Let. in Hogg Life* (1858) II. v. 140 Have I written desultorily? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. vi, They had spent some time wandering desultorily. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

Desultoriness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 The Seeming Desultoriness of my Method. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultoriness*, the Skipping from one thing to another. 1788 REIO *Act. Powers* II. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man. 1816 BUCHAN in *Singer Hist. Cards* 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations. 1870 *Fall Malt G.* 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

Desultorious (des'ultō'riəs), a. [f. L. *dēsultōri-us* DESULTORY + -OUS.] = DESULTORY a. 1.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 52 O desultorious Declaration! O roving Rhetoric! a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc. Wks.* (1672) III. 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 BR. PATRICK *Comm. 2 Sam.* vi. 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe.

Desultory (des'ultər'i), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *dēsultōri-us* of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. *dēsultor*: see DESULTOR.] A. adj.

1. Skipping about, jumping or sitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting; devious; wavering, unsteady. *lit.* and *fig.*

1581 MULLCASTER *Positioes* xxxix. (1887) 220 Not resting upon any one thing, but desultorie over all. 1594 BE. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 68 'Winter brooks' as Job termeth fitting desultory Christians. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grass-hoppers are. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xx. (1700) 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 19 To cure an uneven, desultory Voice . . do not begin your Periods . . in too high or too low a Key. 1754 EYLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body. 1784 H. ELLIOTT in *Ch. of Leeds's Pol. Mem.* (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye. 1789 G. WHITE *Solborne* xv. (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay Proem*, Ceasing here from desultory flight.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; unmethodical.

1740 WARBURTON *Lct.* 2 Feb. (R.), This makes my reading wild and desultory. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 427 Writing . . not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 June, She is a very desultory reader. 1827 HARE *Gnosses* (1859) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. i. 3 A desultory and intermitting warfare. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxix. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* II. 41 The temptation to desultory research must in every case be very great, and desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly; random.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to atone for a lewd course of life. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1860) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appearance; motley. rare.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42, 148 They . . shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks . . sweeping by. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* II. 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory costume.

B. sb. A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1653 UROUQUART *Rabclais* I. xxiii, These horses were called desultories.

† **Desulture**. *Obs. rare* -a. [ad. L. *desultura*, leaping down, vaulting.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desulture*, a vaulting from one horse to another.

† **Desu'me**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *desūm-ēre* to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f. DE-2 + *sūm-ēre* to take.] *trans.* To take or obtain (from some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.

1564 HAWARD *Eutraplus* To Rdr. 7 A language more ripe and familiar than those from whence he [fully] desumed them. 1633 HART *Arraignm. Ur. Ep.* to Rdr. A ij. Some things desumed from mine owne experimental knowledge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Mineral substance. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

† **Desumption**. *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. L. *desūm-ēre*, ppl. stem *desumpt-*.] Taking (from some source).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Desumption*, a chusing, or taking out. 1775 ASI, *Desumption*, the act of taking from others.

Desupernaturalize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Desvoy**, *v. Obs. rare* -i. [a. OF. *desvoy-er*, var. of *desvier* -late L. type **desviare* for L. *deviare*: see DE- I. 6.] *intr.* To go out of the way, to deviate.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 166 By which they desvoy and goo out of the waye.

Deswade, *obs.* form of DISUADE *v.*

† **Deswarre**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. AFR. **desward*, OF. **desgard*, **desgard* = OF. *esgard*, *esward*, *esgard*, mod. F. *égaré*.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title *Sir Dégarre* = knight *desward*, in the quotation.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6003 A kniȝt icham deswarre, Pat in fū. r. herborough y hid par charite.

Desy, *obs.* var. of DIZZY.

Desynonymization (dē'sinōnīmīzā'shən). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.

1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 153 It has been remarked... that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings—a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization'. *Ibid.* The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

Desynonymize (dē'sinōnīmōiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SYNONYM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous.

1817 COLERIDGE *Blog. Lit.* IV. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth... working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1877 HARR *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 200 His [Coleridge's] word to desynonymize... is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.

2. *intr.* To cease to be synonymous.

a 1864 BUCKLER *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize.

Hence **Desynonymized** *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 J. C. HARR in *Philolog. Museum* II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vi. (1869) 225 'The process of "desynonymizing"'. 1884 FARRAR *Luke* 359 *Ἀνάθεμα* is only a desynonymised form of the same word [*ἀνάθεμα*].

† **Desyte**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *desinere* to cease: cf. DESIGN.] ? To leave off. a 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 8 Etybryr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

Det, earlier spelling of DEBT *sb.* and *a.*

Detach (dētæʃ), *v.* In 5 distacoe. [a. F. *détache-r*, earlier *destacher*, *destachier* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp. *destacar*, It. *distaccare*, f. Rom. *des-*, L. *dis-* (DIS-) + Rom. *tacca*, f. *tache* nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. ATTACH. Used by Caxton in form *distache* from OF. *des-* (see DES-); but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

1. *trans.* To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. *lit. and fig.*

[c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b. He distached and ripe it of.] 1686 F. SPENCER tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 75 Cogliione detached himself out for the viewing him the better. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 219 We must now Detache and disengage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1726 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 6 The flints... I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 LAMA *Rosamund Gray* xi. [It] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 258 Nor could Kara George Venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 575 Northamptonshire and Hunting-

donsire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* I. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also *trans.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detached out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To detach* (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Disc.* xix. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 Several regiments... detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.

absol. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected.

1824 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iii. Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence **Detaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. (1873) VI. xv. xi. 62 Stronger than they by their detachings. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* *Boat-detaching Hook*, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 11/1 The detaching shaft springs back. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being.

Detachability. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being detached.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

Detachable (dētæʃə'bəl), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 406 This detachable mass of pay. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

Detachableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of being detached.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed.

Detached (dētæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DETACH *v.* + -ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Bastion detached or cut off*, that which is separated from the Body of the Works. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 20 The House stands detached. 1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Advt.*, Innumerable detached particulars. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801 MRS. C. CUTH *Solitary Wanderer* II. 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 In the centre... stands a detached column of granite. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 409 A few detached events must be mentioned. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

Detachedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.

1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another. 1824 SIR E. BAYNES *Lett. on Byron*, Some of the sentiments [in 'Cain'] taken detachedly... are... dangerous. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 122 We are at liberty... to consider them detachedly.

Detachedness (dētæʃt'nēs, -ēdnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.

1768 *Wom. of Honor* III. 223 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1892 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness'—unkind persons call it selfishness... is an element of a noble strain.

Detacher (dētæʃə), [f. DETACH *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.

1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Detachment (dētæʃmənt). [a. F. *détachement* (1642 in Hatzf.), f. *détacher*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, disconnecting, separation.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 17 A detachment of fibres from the fascia lata of the thigh. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 55 The growth of the drama has... gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent. 1880 CAR-

PENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent mass.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special service.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Detachment*, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 116 They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine. 1724 DE FOR MEN. *Cavalier* (1840) 107 The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 75 Which would have... caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.

3. *concr.* A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legions regiment. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery. 1724 DR FOR MEN. *Cavalier* (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1739 CLAEZ *Apol.* x. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. iii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 291 He sent a detachment of his fleet to seize the island of Cythera. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 113 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners.

attrib. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* iii. He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding things.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iii. § 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 126 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 An apartness or detachment from self. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. liii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

b. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in xi.)

1798 LAMB *Rosamund Gray* xi. The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power of Pope* I. 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint. 1865 T. F. KNOX *Life Henry Suso* 152 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

† Erroneously for ATTACHMENT 1-2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *s.v.* *Detachiere*, To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detachment*, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detail (dē'tēl, dē'tel), *sb.* [a. F. *détail* (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing; the result of this action, retail, f. stem of *détailler*: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase *in detail*, f. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. *détail du service, distribuer l'ordre en détail*, Feuquieres, a. 1711.]

1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars. Esp. in phrase *in (†the) detail*, item by item; part by part; minutely; circumstantially. So to go into detail, i.e. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detail, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 PHILLIPS *Detail* (Fr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man.* Intro. I, I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 320 They... perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

b. *Mil. In detail*: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. *War of detail*, a war carried on after this fashion, instead of by general engagements. (Often fig.)

1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle. 1844 H. ROGERS *Intro. Burke's Wks.* 85 Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 2 Being without union

[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 116 Without concert . . . without a leader they would be destroyed in detail. 1886 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated his enemies in detail.

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed narrative or description of particulars.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 238 But I must be forced wholly to wave and supersede the Detail of these. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle Pref Aiv*, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes I have run through. 1810 (title), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* p. ix, Aristotle . . . appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds . . . and other phenomena. 1825 LYTTON *Parkland* 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action.

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp. a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a.)

'But that is a detail' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 560 It has given me details . . . which are very entertaining. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 16 The details of the management of a plantation. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field-Fortif.* 267 Hedges . . . skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. iv. 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 17, I shall furnish you with no details. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail.

b. *collective sing.* The particulars or items of any whole considered collectively.

1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 71 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXX. 193/2 Legal questions . . . full of dry and uninteresting detail.

4. *Fine Arts.* a. A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception.

b. *collective sing.* Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them. (Also *transf.* in reference to natural objects.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. n. v. § 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Landsc.* 58 There are no architectural details of interest. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* iv. 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. i. iii. ii. 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found.

c. *Arch.* Short for *detail drawing(s)*, working drawings.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 383 *Detail*, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work. The detail is otherwise denominated the *working drawings*. 1876 GWINET *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Details*, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*. 1892 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VIII. s.v. *Working Drawings*, Working drawings . . . consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction . . . many being to the full size.

5. *Mil.* a. The distribution in detail, to the different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each division and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order; hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (*general* or *grand detail*), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any division or subdivision of it (*particular detail*).

Office of Detail (in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 *Order Dh. Marlborough in Kane Camp Disc.* (1757) 4 The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army. 1708 — *Order ibid.* 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed . . . by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march. 1711 *Ibid.* 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Discip.* 281 (ch. xix, Title) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army (by which is meant the General Duty to be perform'd by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated. *Ibid.* in Simes *Milit. Medley* (1768) 66 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William . . . was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. c 1745 KANE *Camp. Disc.* (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail. 1778 *Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists*, 28 Aug., Details for outline picket this evening. 1779 U.S. Army Regulation, [The adjutant] must assemble the first sergeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1779 CAPT. G. SMITH *Univ. Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Detail of Duty* is a roster or table for the regular . . . performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the

major of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment. 1781 T. S. Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the army. 1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Detail of Duty*. 1894 *Brigade Orders, Aldershot* (MS.) 1. *Detail*, 14.10.94. Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet: 2nd Worc. R. Special Picquet Hospital Hill: 2nd Lein. R. Brigade Quarter-master: 2nd Ches. R. Drums: 2 Lein. R. Company for Fire Screen Drill: none. Duties No. 1 Canteen: 2nd Ches. R. Duties No. 2 Canteen: 2nd Lein. R. Visitor to Bde. Schools (a Capt.): 2nd Ches. R.

b. The detailing or telling off a small party for a special duty. c. *concr.* A small body detached for a particular service or duty; a small detachment. Originally military, but extended to the police, etc.

[1708 see under a above.]

1780 GEN. WASHINGTON *Order* 14 Mar., The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail* 2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Mar., The ground . . . was explored . . . by the Mounted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 278 Details that had gone to the front after the wounded. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 6 Feb., An extra detail of police is always made . . . and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit.

Detail (dɪˈteɪl), v. [a. F. *détailer* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f. DE- I. 3 + *tailler* to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the transferred uses.]

1. *trans.* To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give particulars of; to enumerate, mention, or relate in detail.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xliii, The proceedings . . . are too long to be here detailed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. i. He was too modest to . . . detail news and scandal from house to house. 1875 LYVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxvii. 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears [etc.]. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Certain peculiarities to be detailed hereafter. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. *absol.* 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* II. 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic, —when they detail like a witness in court.

2. *Mil.* To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See *DETAIL sb.* 5.)

1793 *Laws of Mass.* c. 1 § 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose. 1810 *Ibid.* c. 107 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail*, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 329 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. 1868 SIR R. NAPIER in *Morn. Star* 30 June, I trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer . . . who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xxi. 293 Soldiers who had been detailed to act with the navy. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

b. *transf.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The dry dock . . . will start on its . . . voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmig.* III. xviii. 269 A trim little waiting-maid . . . whom I detailed to wait upon Grace.

3. *Arch.* To detail on the plane: to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate. *Ibid.* 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tænia of the architrave, but are variously finished above.

¶ 4. ? Confused with *ENTAIL v.* 2 (sense 4).

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 289 Who had . . . sworn to detail upon me misery without end.

Hence *Detailing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1810 *Laws of Mass.* c. 107 § 31 In case of inability . . . of any officer . . . to serve . . . the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial. 1866 CARLYLE *Educ. Irving* 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing. 1883 CRODD in *Knowl.* 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

Detailed (dɪˈteɪld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DETAIL v.* + -ED 1.] Related, stated, or described circumstantially; abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. 83 note (R.) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us. 1857 RUSKIN *Fol. Econ. Art* 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b. *Fine Arts.* Executed in detail; furnished with all its details.

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 283 A fully detailed cornice of the order.

c. *transf.* Of a writer: Given to detail, circumstantial.

1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 153 Described by the most detailed historian of this campaign.

Hence *Detailedly adv.*, *Detailedness*.

1806 J. PYCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity. 1887 BENSON *Laud* 104 The . . . extent and detailedness of the criticism.

Detailer (dɪˈteɪlə). [f. *DETAIL v.* + -ER 1.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 *Crit. Rev. Jan.*, The detailers of anecdotes. a 1809 SEWARD *Lett.* VI. 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

Detailism. nonce-wd. [f. *DETAIL sb.* + -ISM.] A system of attention to details.

1865 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 588 There has been a reaction against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism.

Detain (dɪˈteɪn), v. Forms: 5-7 *deteyn* (e, 6-7 *deteyn* (e), *deteyn* (e), *deteyn* (e), *deteyn* (e), 7- *deteyn*. [Late ME. *deteyne*, *deteyne*, a. OF. *detenir* (12th c. in Littré), *detener* (Britton) = Pr. and Sp. *detener*, Cat. *detenir*, It. *detenere* = Rom. type **dē-tenere* for L. *dētenere*, to hold off, keep back, detain, f. DE- I. 2 + *tenere* to hold. For the root-vowel cf. *contain*, *maintain*, *sustain*, *retain*.]

1. *trans.* To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 3 On si maliciousement le fet detener.] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 145 The peres of fraunce beyng thus assyged and deteyned. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 10 A traitor . . . whiche is apprehended and deteyned in prison for his offence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 16 When King Richard first was deteyned prisoner. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lix. 279 He was detained in strict confinement. 1884 MISS BRADON *Flower & Weed* 129 'Beg your pardon, sir,' said the constable . . . 'I shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled.'

† b. *pass.* To be 'holden' or possessed with (infirmary, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 18 With this so grete A syknes was he deteynyd. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Tiii b. To be deteyned with such a spece of madness. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Cb. A Maide of the City Corinthia . . . detained with sickness, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back what is due or claimed. ? *Obs.*

c 1535 in Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro.* v. i, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 MARVELL *Lett. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably. 1710 PRIEWAULT *Orig. Tithes* v. 221 These Tithes . . . have been granted by the King . . . but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xxiv. 172 No longer then . . . Detain the relics of great Hector dead . . . restore the slain. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 85 The form of the writ . . . is sometimes in the *debet* and *detinet*, and sometimes in the *detinet* only: that is, the writ states . . . that the defendant *owes* and unjustly *detains* the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly *detains* it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 288 The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal.

† b. To keep (a person) from his right. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 Hereby the poore pastors are detained from their right, and almost beggared.

† 3. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 4.)

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxv, That in all accusations the defendant might detain unto him counsel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 66 Some [glandules] are strewed as beddes unto Veynes, and Arteries, to deteine them from hurt. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (Jam. Suppl.), To dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet detene it a buriall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 105 Rivers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day detayne their names. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 41 The inhabitants of Spaine are detained in superstition, by the vigilancy of the Inquisition. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 159 When we fix and detain them [our eyes] too long upon the same object.

† b. To hold, hold down: *transl. detinere* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* i. 18 Those men that deteine the veritie of God in iniustice [1611 text: WVCL., LIND., CRANM., Geneva, withhold: Rev. V. hold down: Gr. *καταχρησται*]. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 That . . . might learne not to detaine the truth of God in unrighteousnes. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. 1846 Men have a natural knowledge of God; if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousnes'.

† c. To hold or occupy with an armed force. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 103 A large and strong Fortresse . . . now detained by a Garrison of Turkes. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unvalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great Armie.

† d. To hold, engage, keep the attention of. *Obs.* (or merged in 4.)

c 1585 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth my desires detaine. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. 301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and comeliness. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 429 It

wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage ardent to detain a spectator.

†e. To constipate, 'bind', also *absol.* to cause constipation. *Obs.*

1580 *FRAMPTON Dial. Iron & Steele* 158 The water that cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie. *Ibid.* 158 b, It is byndyng, and therefore it doeth deteyne.

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting; to stop. (The ordinary current sense.)

1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 577 For pity now she can no more detain him. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do. a 1665 *SIR K. DIGBY Private Mem.* (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time. 1790 *PALEY Horw. Paul. Rom.* ii. 12 The business which then detained him. 1825 *COBBETT Amer. Rides* 424, I was detained... partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much. 1861 *DUTTON COOK P. Foster's D.* I, Don't let me detain you. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 113 We will not detain our readers. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel... is detained in quarantine.

†5. To keep back or restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 54 But he resolved not any thing, detained by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Captaines. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. (1676) 326/1 Modesty would detain them from doing amiss. 1681 *DAVIDEN Abs. & Achit.* 244 How long wilt thou the general joy detain: Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

† *Detain*, sb. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *DETAIN v.*] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained; detention.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. vi.* 15 And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certain cause of Artergals detain.

Detainable (dē'tā'nā'bl), a. [f. *DETAIN v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being detained.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 It seems... detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies.

Detainal, rare. [f. *DETAIN v.* + -AL 5.] The act of detaining; detention.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 126 The injustice of the detainal is a disgrace to Bonaparte.

† *Detainder*, *Obs.* Also *deteinder*, *detaindor*. Variant of *DETAINER* 2, perhaps influenced by *attainder*, *remainder*.

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 35 V^o deteinder of moneys by y^r Farmers upon pretence of defalcations. 1701 *BEVERLY Apoc. Quest.* 32 There is also... in it the deteinder of a Disease, a Catochus, and a Catoche, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation.

Detainer 1 (dē'tā'nēr). Also 6 *deteiner*, -our, *deteynour*, 7 *detayner*. [f. *DETAIN v.* + -ER 1; perh. orig. a. AF. **deteinour* = OF. *deteinor*, -eur.] One who or that which detains; see the verb.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 3 To punishe the detours and deteiners of the same by fines. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 2 To punishe... the deteynour. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 52/1 The deteiners of the kingdom of England against the lawful heire. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jmils.* (1842) III. 14 It pleased God to make his detainers let him goe. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 He... is an unjust detainer which takes another Mans goods against the Owners will. 1850 *CHUBB Locks & Keys* 10 This lock... contains... several independent moveable detainers of the motion of the bolt, any one of which would alone prevent that motion; the key was adapted to move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously.

Detainer 2. *Law.* Forms: 7 *deteiner*, *deteyner*, *detayner*, 7- *detainer*; *erron*. 7 -or, 8 -our. [a. Anglo-Fr. *deteiner* inf. used subst. Cf. *cesser*, *disclaimer*, *retainer*: see -ER 4.]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; *spec. a.* The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc.

1619 *DALTON Countr. Just.* xii. (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defendant's goods. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 150 Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1123 If the tenant, before distress, tender... the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful... but if the distress has been made, and before impounding the arrears are tendered, then the detainer only is unlawful. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

b. *Forcible detainer*: see quot. 1769.

1619 *DALTON Countr. Just.* xii. (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in... cases of forcible entry or Detainer. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1800 *ANDERSON Amer. Law Rep.* 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

c. The detaining of a person; *esp.* in custody or confinement.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. a 1719 Bp. SMALLRIDGE (J.), St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour. 1795 *CHRISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) I. 425 Lord Mansfield granted a *habeas corpus*, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somerset, with the cause of his detainer. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence... of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

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d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody; *spec. a writ* whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'l'm'n means to go up to the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s.v., A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 248 The detainers against him were trifling.

Detaining, *vbl. sb.* [f. *DETAIN v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb *DETAIN*; detention, withholding, seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial.)

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therein by some stronger power then themselves. 1572 *Sc. Acts V.* VI (1597) § 50 Taking and detaining of prisoners, ransomes, buiunges. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining. 1632 tr. *Brul's Praxis Med.* 97 Catalepsia is a suddoe detaining both of soule and body. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. ix. (R.), To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1795 *Femina* I. 165 He scorned your detainings.

Detaining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That detains; see the verb.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelius* vi. 121 The detaining earth. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar, Sacr. Intro.* (1868) 25 The detaining power of a dogmatizing effort.

Hence **Detainingly** *adv.*

1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm.

Detainment (dē'tā'nment). Now *rare*. [f. *DETAIN v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *deteinement*.] The fact of detaining, or of being detained; detention.

1586 *Death Earl Northumberl.* in *Somers Tracts* (1751) IV. III. 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law Merch.* 159 The danger of general or particular Embargos of Ships, the likelihood of detainments of Kings and Princes. 1641 *Jmils. Ho. Com.* II. 151 His Detainment close Prisoner. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 456 The unjust... Detainment of their Ships. 1883 L. BLACKBURN in *Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 398 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes... involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

Detainor, -our, *erron*, ff. *DETAINER* 2.

† **Detainure** (dē'tā'nūr). *Obs.* [f. *DETAIN v.* + -URE: cf. OF. *deteinure*.] = *DETAINER* 2 (of which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 340 Unlawful Seizure and Detainure. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Titiles* v. 315 A Sacrilegious detainure of that which is... due unto God.

Detane, -nie, -ny, *obs.* ff. *DITTANY*.

Detant (dē'tant). [A variant of *DETENT*, affected by the pronunciation of mod.F. *détente* (dētānt) trigger; established in this sense in gunsmiths' use.] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching therein when the cock falls.

1824 T. SPEEDY *Sport v. 60* Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the sear over the half-cock. 1894 W. A. GARNER (in letter), *Detant* not *Detent* is the usual spelling... the German technical word for the gun-lock detant is *Schleuder*.

† **Detard**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *detarder*, also *des-* to retard, delay, f. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *tardere* to delay: = L. *tardare*, f. *tardus* slow.] *trans.* To retard, delay.

1675 *THORNE Diary* (1825) 46 Leave to com on shore... was detarded. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* ix. 264 Let them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures.

† **Detaste**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [var. of *DISTASTE*: see DE- I. 6.] = *DISTASTE*; to dislike, loathe.

1614 *EARL STIRLING Doomes-day* vii. ciii, Who now in darkness do detaste the day.

† **Det-bound**, var. of *DEBT-BOUND*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Mortgaged, pledged.

1541-2 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Jan. (Jam. Suppl.), The hous... wes detbound to the said John.

Detē, *obs.* form of *DEBT*, *DITTY*.

Detect (dē'tekt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēct-*us, pa. pple. of *dēctere* to DETECT. After the formation of *DETECT v.*, used for some time as its pa. pple.] Detected; disclosed; discovered; open, exposed.

† a. as pa. pple. *Obs.* b. as adj. *arch.*

a. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 They were detecte by the olde moneye y-schedewe. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chamber. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 b, [I] have detecte & declared the errors. 1555 *Aar. PARKER Ps.* cxix. 346 Detect I have my wayes to thee.

b. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Their gills are detect. 1854 *Syd. DOUGALL Balder* xix. 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true.

Detect (dē'tekt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem *dēct-* of L. *dēctere* to uncover, discover, detect, f. DE- I. 6 + *tegere* to cover. The earlier ppl. adj. *DETECT* (see prec.) was retained as pa. pple. of the verb, till gradually displaced by *detected*.]

† 1. *trans.* To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). *Obs.*

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7, I preyre... that ye deteete It in no wyse wher that vylany It myght haue. 1526

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon... as scone as it was detected & brought to lyght, anon it auoyded. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear. 1594 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 664 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 On one side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* Pref. Aij, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence. 1739 *LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it.

† 2. To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1449 *PEACOCK Repr.* I. xvi. 88, I deteete here no man in special. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 41/1 Whose last words... detected him of manifest ambition. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and deteeteth herself of a crime. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for M. III. ii. 129, I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Dial. Alph.*, Detect, bewray, disclose, accuse. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiot.* (1646) 9 And he also cut a young wench's throat, lest she should detect him.

† b. To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such [heresies], I shall deteete them to myn ordinarie. 1735 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance.

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue. 1711 *Medley No.* 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd. 1774 *GOLOSOM. Grecian Hist.* I. 99 Cleomenes... being detected of having suborned the priestess, slew himself. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xi. § 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirt.* III. 214 Like a schoolboy detected in robbing an orchard. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 209 Your dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation).

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected. 1797 *GOOWIN Enquirer* I. vi. 43 We detect all the shades of meaning. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* ii, What use were punishment, unless some sin be first detected? 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iii. 45 Sandstone in which no other remains but *fucoids* have been detected. 1882 *PEABODY Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 He was a man... with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence **Detected** *ppl. a.*, **Detecting** *vbl. sb.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 95 Well my Lord, If he steale ought the whilst this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft. 1654 *CODRINGTON tr. Hist. Justine* 518 To collect the detected Ore (= ore). 1660 *MILTON Free Comm.* (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of some. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Aug. 1656 The vilest and most openly detected Assassins. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* II. (1852) 52 Who would not... frown it away as a detected cheat?

Detectability, rare. [f. next: see -ITY.]

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 With far feehler detectability.

Detectable (dē'tektā'bl), a. Also -ible. [f. *DETECT v.* + -ABLE. The spelling -ible is according to L. analogies, but L. *-tectibilis* does not occur.] Capable of being detected.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vii. ii. 419 More were concealed by parties not detectable. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 122 No heel-tap was detectable. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 151 The amount of phosphates... is extremely minute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible.

Hence **Detectably** *adv.*

1887 *Standard* 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably' different liquid.

Detection (dē'tekʃən), [ad. L. *dēctiō-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *dēctere* to DETECT.] The action of detecting.

† 1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed; criminal information, accusation. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Rec.* xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oylysh substance... Raymond Lully dyd call Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne deteccyon. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* III. iv. Wks. 211/2 Wherefore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer... the crime wel proved, any new witnesses to be receyved. 1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xxvii. 54 b, The Senate decreed Tarquinus detection to be false. 1547 A. GILBY (title), An answer to the devillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bishope of Wynchester. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Aij b, The detection and destestation... of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 209, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 30 But this fallacy... must not escape without a detection. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 When by a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared. 1807

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CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 710 In all detections Richard first confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detection*, a discoverie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. i. 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent.

b. *spec.* The finding out of what tends to elude notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed; as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 105 Whether . . . safe for him to attend him self in person, without danger of detection. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 7 It is easy for the author of a lie, however malignant, to escape detection. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 175 One of the most curious detections of his imitations. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection.

Detective (dē'tēktiv), a. and sb. [*f.* L. *dēctēpl.* stem: see DETECT v. and -IVE. (The sb. has been adopted in mod.F. from English.)]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

1843 CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the 'detective police' . . . at times the detective policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugae Crit.* vii. 303 Every author now looks after his mind, as if he were a member of the detective police. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Daw.* Ps. cxlii. 1 [It] is detective as to our character. 1893 T. BENT *Ethiopia* 62 Regardless of . . . strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

B. *sb.* One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for *detective policeman*, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. *Private detective*, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, undertakes similar services for persons employing him.

1856 ANN. REG. 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Pref. 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicious and cautious. 1876 D. R. FEARON *School Inspection* § 59. 90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults. *attrib.* 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (*title*) X V S, a Detective Story.

Hence **Detectiveship**, the office or function of a detective; **Detectivist**, *notice-wd.*, one who professes treats of detectives.

1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* III. ix. lxxv. 184 In my amateur detectiveship. 1892 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 24 Sept. 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectives in fiction.

Detector (dē'tēktər). Also -er. [*a.* L. *dē-tēctor* (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. *dētegēre* to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

†1. A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xxiv. 52 The detector is false and corrupted with nede. 1611 COTGR. *Encusur*, a detector, discloser, appeacher, accuser. 1674 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 18 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 3 Those should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detector only for the sinner. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque.

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. v. 14 O Heavens! that this Treason were not; or not I the detector! 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Jan. Dr. Joyliffe . . . first detector of the lymphatic veins. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detector*, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 407 Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* Bentham (1859) I. 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors.

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like.

a. An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated. b. A low-water indicator for a boiler. c. A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes. d. An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedo-detector. e. *attrib.* in various senses, as *detector-bar*, *galvanometer*, *lock*, *spring*, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 275 His success in

this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 13 *F* is the detector-spring. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train. *Ibid.*, 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals. 1893 MUNAO etc. *Pocket Book of Electrical Rules* (ed. 9) 395 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector. *Ibid.* 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc. 1894 *Catalogue*, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments:—Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms.

Detel (g'n(e), etc., obs. forms of DETAIN, etc. + **Detenebrate**, v. obs. rare. [*f.* DE- II. 1 + L. *tenebrā* darkness, *tenebrāre* to darken.] *trans.* To free from darkness or obscurity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 296 To detenebrate and clear this truth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detenebrate*, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

Detenewe, obs. form of DETINUE.

Detent (dētent), sb.¹ (Also 7 detton.) [*a.* F. *dētente*, OF. *dētente* (Froissart, 14th c.), deriv. of *dētendre* 'to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. *dētendre*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* privative (cf. DE- 6) + *tendre* to stretch. (In L. *dētendere* the prefix had a different force: see DISTEND.)

The earliest application of the word in French was to the *dētente* of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged; hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire-arms. In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L. *dētinerē*, *dētent-*, and so with *detain*, *detention*, and to have been modified in meaning accordingly. The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word.]

1. *gen.* A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 59 Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain stop or detent is pushed in. 1860 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* VII. 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Mar. The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the guard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle. 1869 *Athenum* 25 Dec. 874 A Christmas recollection . . . more than fifty years old. These boxes . . . had each a little slit, into which, a halfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the box would open, and the pipe might be filled. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 488 An engineer . . . loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. vii. 97 When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins.

2. *spec.* a. In a gun-lock: see DETANT.

b. In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 374/1 In the Clock, the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Detents*, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel.

c. In locks.

1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 If any one of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *detent-wheel*, *-catch*, *-work*; *detent-joint*, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a silurid fish is kept erect.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, s.v. *Watch-work*, The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 600/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 244 The furniture flier also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers.

†**Detent**, sb.² *Obs.* [*f.* L. *dētent-* ppl. stem of *dētinerē* to DETAIN.] †Restraint.

c. 1665 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 10 Gaball of the chancery begynnyth 'heu mihi!' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson.

†**Detent**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *dētent-us*, pa. pple. of *dētinerē* to DETAIN.] DETAINED; kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc.).

(In quot. 1404 perhaps past tense.)

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 361 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be broughte to another yle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 591 And yet for that his mynde nothyng detent All gostly helthe for his soule to prynde.

Detention (dētē'njən). [*a.* F. *détention* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, = Pr. *détention*, Sp. *detenecion*, It. *detenzione*, *ad.* L. *dētention-em*, n. of action from *dētinerē* to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

1. Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest.

House of detention, a place where arrested persons are kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a lock-up.

1570 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 247 Her [Q. Mary's] detention under safe custody. 1793 VANSITTART *Ref. Peace* 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prussian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct . . . illegality.

†b. Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc. *Obs.*

rare.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 86 Darkness for three days, not . . . from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the Egyptians eyes.

2. The keeping back or withholding of what is due or claimed.

1554 HULOT, *Detenecion* or withholdinge, *dētentio*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 39 The detention of long since due debts. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 21 Such monie . . . shall be free of any common burden by detentions of any part of the annual rent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Detention* . . . is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc. 1801 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 238 We can hardly suppose that his opponents really believed him guilty of the . . . detention of the corn.

3. Keeping in a place; holding in one's possession or control; retention; *v. obs.* exc. in *Lav.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Theopis* ii. (1792) 139 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 173 Had the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta. 1871 MARBURY *Elem. Law* § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes. 1793 R. HALL *Apol. Freedom Press* Pref. 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected. 1818 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. Amer.* 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered.

Detentive, a. *rare.* [*f.* L. *dētent-* ppl. stem of *dētinerē* to DETAIN: see -IVE.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

1881 PATRICK GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion.

|| **Détenu** (dēt'ni). [*Fr.*; snbst. use of *détenu* detained, pa. pple. of *déténir* to detain. (The *Fr.* fem. is *détenue*.)] A person detained in custody.

Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793-1815.

1803-1810 JAMES *Military Dict.* s.v., That these *détenus* (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 84 He was a *détenu* for eleven years at Verdun. 1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 139 The inhabitants . . . are in general greatly benefitted by the arrival of the *détenus*. 1889 *Athenum* 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun.

Deter (dē'tər), v.¹ [*ad.* L. *dētērrēre* to frighten from or away, *f.* DE- I. 2 + *terrēre* to frighten. (Cf. rare OF. *dētērrer*, in Godef., which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. *trans.* To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. (1686) 2 He . . . had thereby Example and Punishment to deter him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 405 They [sailors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxviii. (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others. 1831 H. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ix. 113 The farmer . . . was not deterred by the dreary weather. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 141 note, Maurice . . . had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. *Const.* From a place, purpose, action, doing anything; †formerly, to do.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. x. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from euill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. n. 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and virtuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1666 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 437 The Judges were not to be deterred, . . . to pronounce a false judgment. 1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 55 When my own Face deters me from my Glass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.

2. †To terrify, alarm.

1604 DANIEL *Chr. Wars* v. cvi, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer. 1634 WITHER *Emblems* Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

+ **Deter** ², **deterre**, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *déterrer*, OF. *deterre* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dē*, *des* (DE- I. 6) + *terre* earth: cf. INTER *v.*] *trans.* To disinter.

1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 To deterre his dead body.
Deterge (dēt'sidz), *v.* [ad. L. *detergere* to wipe off or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *tergere* to wipe: perhaps after F. *déterger* (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]
trans. To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deterge*, to rub out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Detergative is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop.* Err. iv. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. Uij. If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts.

Hence **Deterging** *ppl. a.*; also **Deterger** = DETERGENT *sb.*

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop.* Err. i. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer, did daily apply a strong deterger, viz., Verdigrise. *Ibid.*, A deterging Medicine. 1734 ABBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Barley is deterging, tho' viscous in a small degree.

Detergency. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 3 Ale, by reason of its ..detergency, is not advisable. 1748 *De Foë's Tour Gl. Brit.* II. 290 (D.) Bath water..possesses that milkiness, detergency, and muddling heat, so friendly adapted to weak animal constitutions.

Detergent (dēt'sidzēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *detergens*-em, *pr. ppl.* of *detergere*: see DETERGE. Cf. mod. F. *détergent* (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]
A. adj. Cleansing, purging.

1616 SUREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalic, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated..conditions of the mouth.

B. sb. A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. vi. (R.). If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

Deterior (dēt'ior), *a.* rare. [a. L. *deterior* worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. **dēter*, f. *dē* down.] Inferior in quality, worse.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 644 Some of downward and deterior lot.

+ **Deterior**, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *détériorer* (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *deteriorāre* to make worse, f. *deterior*: see prec.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 270 He will ..deterior his condition.

+ **Deteriorate**, -at, *pa. ppl.* Sc. [ad. L. *deteriorāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *deteriorāre* (see prec.)] Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 Sc. *Acts Jus. VI* (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, &c., rewint, cassin down, destroyit, or deteriorat, within ..the said burghes—shall be reparit. 1598 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor.

Deteriorate (dēt'iorēt), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *deteriorāre* to make worse: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1572-98 [See prec.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 10 How much more they deteriorate and depresso Kings. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 46 Not only not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1784 COWPER *Let.* to Feb., A long line of grandfairs, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 380 Maintained by means .. which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. AODISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *George Sand* Mixed Ess. 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. *intr.* To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to degenerate.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.). Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly. 1892 KATH. TYMAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses .. will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence **Deteriorated** *ppl. a.*, **Deteriorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deteriorated, made worse, impaired; spoiled. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated

metal. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 292/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1883 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

Deterioration (dēt'iorāsh'n), *n.* [a. F. *détérioration* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), *n.* of action f. *deteriorer*, L. *deteriorāre* to DETERIORATE.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deterioration*, a making worse. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusm.* 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration. 1845 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. It is ever becoming worse. 1875 SCHREYER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS.].

Hence **Deteriorationist**, one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 740 Mr. Foster .. the perfectionist, and Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

Deteriorative (dēt'iorātiv), *a.* [f. L. *deteriorāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *deteriorāre* (see above) + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* ii. 13 Pretended plans of improvement .. which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative. 1879 RICHARDSON in *Nature* 23 Oct. 618/2 The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change.

Deteriorator (dēt'iorātor), [agent-n. in L. form, from *deteriorāre* to DETERIORATE.] One who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 234 It is man .. that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

Deteriorism, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *deterior* (see above) + -ISM.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 GOLDOW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deterioration.

Deteriority, *rare.* [f. L. *deterior* + -ITY: cf. *superiority*.] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniences of the Air, or deterioration of Diet. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

+ **Determ**, *v.* Obs. [f. DE- prefix + TERM, after L. *determināre*: cf. also OF. *termer* to end, fix, determine.] By-form of DETERMINE *v.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* Q. xiii. Determyt furth therewith in myn entent. I luke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send betwix thame sone. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 418 The Faderis..determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempel of Delphos. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed ower they people and ower thy cite. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1668) Dvj b, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematitiss. 1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* xii. Kk iv b, Thix For I am determd. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. lix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie.

Hence **Determing** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE *i. Esdras* ix. 17 And so the matter was a determyng..untill the new moone.

Determent (dēt'simēt), [f. DETER *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; *transf.* a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. viii. 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. 1653 HAMMOND *On 1 Cor.* i. 23. 542 A mighty determent and discouragement. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref., But these, Sir, are not all the Determents that Oppos'd my Obeying You. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 111 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent. 1764 MEN. G. *Pratmanasar* 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 284/1 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

Determinability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being determinable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determinability.

Determinable (dēt'siminābl), *a.* [In ME., a. OF. *determinable* fixed, determinate, ad. L. *determinābilis* (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in -able, in which sense it has also been revived in mod. F. (Not in Cotgr.; in 1878 in Dict. Acad.)]

+ 1. Fixed, definite, determined. Obs.

1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 593 In saunter is said a verce ouverte Pat spekez a poynt determinable. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. A. v.* b. Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iijj. determynable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxviii. [ccxviii.] 686 The

kyng hath commaunded me to gyve you a determynable answer to your requestes. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined. *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 7 The same Rescons and Disobeyance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port towne, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* II. (1632) 110 Affairs..which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) IV. iv. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court..where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 COL. REC. *Pennsylv.* I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by y^e Respective County Courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) 111. xvii. 307 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 LO. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xix. 281 Matters determinable by your common law.

b. Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiency. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* i. iii. 15 Every intension .. is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xvi. 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

c. Capable of being definitely ascertained (*a.*) as to fact or identity, (*b.*) as to meaning or character.

1658 SIA T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus Wks.* II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. *Ibid.* 248 Relations .. not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. (1862) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (*esp.* in Law).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* viii. iii. 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortal. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig.* *Man* iv. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4384/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Determinable Freeholds*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires. 1876 DICKEY *Real Prop.* v. 229 note, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence **Determinableness**, *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Determinableness*, capableness of being determined or decided. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

Determinably (dēt'siminābl), *adv.* [f. *prcc.* + -LY².] In a determinable manner. + *a.* Definitely, precisely. *b.* In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How any man throu steris may Know the things that ar to cum Determinably. 1609 SIA E. HOVE *Let. to T. Higgins* 60 Augustine .. doth plainly and determinable conclude that they are not *Divini Canonis*. *Mod.* A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

Determinacy, *rare.* [f. DETERMINE *a.*: see -ACY.] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Heibnholz's Pop. Sci. Lect.* 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

Determinant (dēt'siminānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *determinānt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *determināre* to DETERMINE: cf. F. *déterminant* (Trevoux 1752).]

A. adj. Determining; that determines; determinative.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. v. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone .. cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature .. being both commemorative and determinant .. determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study of Relig.* I. II. i. 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act. 1892 *Current Hist.* (Detroit, Mich.) II. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

B. sb. One who or that which determines.

1. In *University Hist.* (repr. med. L. *determināns*). A determining Bachelor: see DETERMINE *v.* 13, DETERMINATION 4.

1449 (2 Jan.) in *Registr. Univ. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) I. 2 Magistri determinantium. 15. *Ibid.* II. i. 52 (*Title of Official List*) Nomina determinantium. 1864 D. LAING in *Pref. to Lauder's Devotio* of Kyng's 61 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1887 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* II. i. 53, 12 Mar. 1886 this Committee decided that .. Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12d. from each determinant.

2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word or clement.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. 1. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 173 We should . . . make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) 11. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882 PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. cvii. Points . . . taken as determinants of date. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 180 Amphipixia alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. *Math.* The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on each side, thus—

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (*Disquis. Arithmet.* 180 3 v. § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by Cauchy.

1843 CAYLEY (*title*). On the Theory of Determinants. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 543-4 *Determinant*.—This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

Determinantal, *a. Math.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Relating to determinants: see DETERMINANT B. 3.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 337 Roots . . . of a determinantal equation. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.

Determinate (dɪ'tɜːmɪnə't), *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. determinātus*, *pa. ppl. of determināre* to DETERMINE.] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A. as *pa. ppl.* = DETERMINED. *Obs. or arch.*
1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determinat. *Ibid.* ii. § 18 heading, To knowe the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in this astrolabe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 111 By Raymond and others determinate. 1560 in *Strype Ann. Refl.* i. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks. 1600 SHAKS. *Mon. lxxxvii.* My bonds in these are all determinate. 1895 BRIDGES *Nero* ii. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination be determinate By stars and special omens.

B. *adj.*
1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to *vague, undefined, or indefinite*.

1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle there ye been in youre estat? 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i. (Tollem. MS.). Water hab no determinate qualite, nober colour, nober sauoure. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 287 A determinate place in the ryner that is aboute Lincoln. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet liuyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b. Taken and concluded for a determinate season. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1666 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 16 A certain and determinate distance. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. i. 11 [It] must be . . . round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852 — *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to *infinite, unbounded*.
1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. i. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activite cannot attend exactly to two vehement and intensive operations together. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 6 A superiority . . . over limited and determinate charges.

c. *Math.* Having a fixed value or magnitude. (*Opp. to indeterminate*); *determinate number, problem*: see *quots.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics. 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Determinate problem*, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Number*, A *determinate Number* is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three;

which is what we properly call a *number*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BUSS *Electr. & Magn.* 59 There exists one determinate function *u* which has the given value at each point of *S*.

d. *Bot.* Of inflorescence: In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types. Indeterminate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The which order . . . shall stande . . . for a full determinate order. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of praying. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* ii. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot allowe the determinate order of the starres? 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Virtue and religion . . . require . . . that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 4 There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgements of the said sondrie vniuersitees. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determinate sentence. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 29 To consulte vpon some determinate answer. 1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to diuines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xv. Comm., He confirmeth the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 151 note, No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. i. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagance.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.

1589 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 8 Men . . . of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varillas's Ho. Medicis* 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age. 1727 FIELDRING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 i. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Prior* Wks. III. 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

† **Determinate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. determināre*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 WINST. *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we . . . limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 150 The slye slow [Fol. 2, slye slow] houres shall not determinate The deteasle limit of thy deere exile. a 1638 MEOR *Rem. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) iii. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determinated in the persecution of Antiochus. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep. Ded., I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soull.* iii. iv. vii. But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* i. ix. § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 MAS. J. BARKER *Exilium* i. 83 Sent for . . . to give my determining Voice before the Senate.

b. *intr.* To decide, come to a decision.

1639 MAQ. of HAMILTON *Explan. Oath & Covenant* 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1652 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 6 The absolute authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies of every City.

3. *trans.* To ordain, appoint.

1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* i. 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinated occasions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be . . . determinated to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1626 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxy.). A determining of the very will. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instance to the actual adoration of any one. a 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 36 'Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 The person is determinated in Artaxerxes. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinated so by other circumstances.

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method . . . for determining all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 297 The more precise determining of the Difference of Meridians. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* ii. xii. 96 As nearly . . . as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate.

Hence **Determined** *ppl. a.*, **Determining** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1626 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 137 A prefixed and determinated time of monthes or yeeres. a 1693 URQUHART *Kabala's* iii. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance . . . of the Dice. 1715 [See sense 2].

Determinately, *adv.* [*f. DETERMINE a. + -LY*.] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally. 1509 FISHER *Fin. Serm.* *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determinatly. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxv. (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience . . . pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1736 — *Anal.* ii. vii. 270 Those Persons . . . insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. BURKE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must either be good or bad. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b. Wordes, whiche . . . determinately doe betoken some one certaine thyng. a 1653 GOUVE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 8, 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinately, to the end of the world. 1759 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 397 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence. 1830 GLUG *Country Curate* i. xiv. 274, I cannot pronounce the night . . . the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 69 When he sawe . . . The spider, thus bent determinately, He thought it foly him to contrary. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution*, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 FOX in H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire is . . . determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Ph.* II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

Determinateness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1692 CANT. *Grace Conditional* 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 POE *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 31 Each of their marks . . . has been limited to a completely individual determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 He reprooves . . . their peremptory determinateness, 'Ye say, it will be to day'. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.

Determination (dɪ'tɜːmɪnə'tʃən). [*a. F. détermination* (Oresme 14th c.), or *ad. L. determinātion-em*, *n.* of action from *determināre* to DETERMINE.] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. *arch.* (*exc. as in b.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Determinynacion, *determinacio, diffinio*. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 93 b. A conclusyon or a full determinacyon of the mater. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv. 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 By reason of the overhasty determination of his life. 1634-5 BREXTON *Trav.* (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth grow continually. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. vi. (1817) 151 A date subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 465 The war continued . . . seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. *Law.* (*esp. in Conveyancing*) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 4 After the . . . determination of the states . . . by death without heirs male or any other wise. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes . . . by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 465 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail. 1857 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates. 1875 *Act 38-9 Vict.* c. 92 § 4 Determination of tenancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (*of a matter at issue*).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 396 To abyde all suche determination and iudgement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determination of his

cause resteth. 165a NRUHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 22 The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved. 1891 SIA R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 609/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential to the determination of that case.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 73 That each determination of the church of Rome is trewe on each side. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 The determination of the Church and the Doctors . . . a pleyne ageyn Holy Scripture. 155a ANP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsells. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 The clear and positive determination of all who have writ'n on this argument. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 5 They were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination,—"He that is without sin". 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We must run a risk . . . in coming to any determination about education.

†3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. *Obs.*

1400 *Test. Love* i. (R.). These clerks sain, and in determination shewen, that three things haue the names of Goddes been cleaped. 1593 BR. ANDRAWE (title). A Determination concerning Oaths.

†4. The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; *spec.* in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B.A., and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic. 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in imitation of the magisterial inception, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities.' (Rev. H. Rashdall.)

1408 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 241 Quia per solennes determinationes Baccilliariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxonie universitas multipliciter honoratur. 1517 *Statutes of Corpus Chr. Coll., Oxon.*, c. xxiv. Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatus et determinationes triennio . . . ad gradum magistratus . . . promouentur. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 77 The Vice-Chancellor dismisseth the answerer . . . then be beginneth his Determination. 1693-4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 There is a Statute . . . which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations. 1736 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. 243 The manner of this determination is as follows. All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools . . . and go to prayers at St. Mary's Church every Saturday morning. 1822 in *Fowler Hist. Corpus Chr. Coll.* 302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 121 The Determination Feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday. 1868 H. ANSTY *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate. 1887 A. CLARK *Regr. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. 1. 63 All traces of determination have now disappeared from the procedure of the University. The last relic of it was abolished in 1855. . . To such a base end had 'determining' come.

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition; a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (of anything).

1594 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vye a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 373 The Circumscription of a thing, is . . . the Determination, or Defining of its Place. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 54 A determination of Light and shadow. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination? 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines. 1860 MANSSEL *Proleg. Logica* iv. 112 Under such determinations as the conditions of my sensibility require. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. Introd. The determination of the parties who are admissible. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other.

b. *Logic.* (a) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes. (b) A determining attribute.

1644 DICAY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is. 1838 SIA W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 124 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when . . . we, step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent. This process . . . is called Determination. 1860 MANSSEL *Proleg. Logica* vi. 209 Determination . . . consists in the reunion of attributes previously separated by definition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 595 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. *Ibid.* IV. 266 A multitude of abstractions are created . . . which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc. (of anything).

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 263 The determination of Insects in their several Species. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ. Pref.* (1738) 48 The Determination of the *Vitis Elastica* was the Thought of the learned John Bernoulli. 1793 ENGLEFIELD (title). On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 181 The quantitative determination of earthy-phosphate sediments. 1882 L. B. CARLL *Treat. Calculus Variation* 61 The determination of these constants is not . . . difficult.

b. The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or calculation; a conclusion, a solution.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 9 The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day . . . is a questionable determination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of any ray. 1857 WHIRWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias. *lit. and fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 100 ¶ 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Heavy bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. ii. 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another. 1798 MATTHEW *Popul.* (1806) II. iii. x. 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1852) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland . . . was not one of erudition. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape.

b. *spec.* A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now *esp.* of the blood, to a particular part.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 242 On account of the property of this natural water . . . and from its rapid determination to the kidneys. 1831 SCOTT *Lett. to A. Dyce* 31 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Threatened with a determination of blood to the head. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lest.* Determination, the active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

†8. The final condition to which anything has a tendency. *Obs.*

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and unctious bodies onely incassation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 340 Each Corpseule of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature.

9. *Metaph.* The definite direction of the mind or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

1685 SOUTH *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide: and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent; such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally. 1788 KENT *Act. Powers* III. II. vi. 571 Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of this; a fixed purpose or intention.

1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 8 Edw. IV. 203 Havyng a sure determination, fixed in their myndes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peraumb. Kent* (1586) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to bulidde, but to plant and sowe out of hand. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 107 The English had no determination to leave them. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. Agitated with doubts and fears and contrary determinations. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xvii. 416 Lord Lyndhurst left office with the determination never again to return to it. *Mod.* From this determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. Elizabeth possessed a sternness of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses . . . respectable. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. xi. If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 145 Never was . . . operation executed with greater intelligence and determination. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 345/2 In the same spirit of determination.

Determinative (dē'tērminatīv), a. and sb. [a. F. *déterminatif*, -ive (15th c. in *Godf. Suppl.*), f. ppl. stem of *L. déterminare* to DETERMINE: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

1655 BRANHALL *Agt. Hobbes* (J.). That individual action . . . cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. 1678 GALK *Crt. Gentiles* III. 23 This efficacious concause, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is . . . termed determinative. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 205 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause. 1725 Tr. *Dupin's Ecd. Hist.* I. III. vi. 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain Tr.* v. 183 Determinative of the character of life. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

†b. Characterized by being determined or fixed. 1677 HALE *Contempl., Christ Crucif.* (R.). Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days.

2. Serving to limit or fix the extent, or the specific kind or character of anything; said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B. 2.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 310 The one . . . is Common or Determinative properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. vi. 385 If . . . we would needs add some exterior marks, more determinative and determinative of . . . Virtue and Pleasure. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The term . . . is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures. 1881 — *Anthropol.* vii. 171 These examples . . . give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. sb.

1. A determinative agent; that which determines, decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xxvii. 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong.

2. That which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. a. In *hieroglyphic writing*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were *generic determinatives* which indicated the class of notions to which the word belonged, *determinatives of number*, etc. b. In *Science of Language*, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative word.

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iv. 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iv. 81 The 'determinative' of a god—the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow. 1875 RENOUF *Egyptian Gram.* 11 Plural nouns and adjectives usually . . . take the sign; or 121 after them as a determinative of plurality. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* vii. 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word. 1883 SAVCE *Fresh Light Anc. Mon.* i. 18 Determinatives . . . characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs.

Determinatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine.

†b = DETERMINATELY.

1641 *Argument Law in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King. 1643 MARSHALL *Lett.* 14 To judge every person . . . in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude.

Determinativeness, [f. prec. + -NESS.]

a. The quality of being determinative. b = DETERMINATENESS 2; determination.

1821 BLACKB. *Mag. X.* 76 A due proportion of the organ of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 121 [Wesley] whose letters are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness.

Determinator (dē'tērminētōr). [a. L. *determinātor*, agent-noun from *L. determināre* to DETERMINE: with quot. 1556 cf. obs. F. *déterminateur*.] He who or that which determines (in various senses of the verb); a determiner.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1680) D v. Of that they were the judges, and determinators. 1624 SIA E. DEARING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Reason. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will. 1879 H. GEORGE *Pragr. & Pov.* 18 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

Determine (dē'tērmin), v. [a. OF. *determinare* (12th c. in *Littre*), = Pr., Sp., It. *determinar*, ad. *L. determināre* to bound, limit, determine, fix, f. *L. DE*-I. 3 + *termināre* to set bounds to.]

I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end. 1. *trans.* To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

1483 *Conth. Angl.* 98 To Determyne, *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 At the Conquest I haue eke determyned the vi. part. 1510 MORE *Picars Wks.* 9/1 Death determineth the manfolds incommodities . . . of this life. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilion* lviii. 109 It behouth vs shortly to determyne oure besynes. 1651 SMITH in

Fuller's Abel Redivivus, Willet 573 Here also God determined his travels. 1709 STEELE *Taylor* No. 167 5 Her Husband's Death.. would certainly have determined her Life. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 444 A warranty.. may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 298 The lessee.. hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end in (some conclusion). *Obs.* a 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 98 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 330 (379) That rather dye I wold, and determine, As thinketh me, stokkid in prison. 1571 LUDLOW *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pewe to determine. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 43 Must all determine here? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. i. v. 104 The Year.. was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1809) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 MATTHIAS *Paris. Lit.* (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 GLADSTONE *S. in Parl.* 19 July. The privileges.. do not determine with the life of M. de Lesséps.

b. To end in a termination, conclusion, or result; 'to end consequentially' (J.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moulray Duke of Norfolk. a 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvi. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Job xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. vii. (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determine. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 BYRON *Voy. r. World* 114 The head is small.. and determines in a snout. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 4 The crisis.. is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. *trans.* To set bounds to; to bound, limit.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. i. (1495) 861 Colour is the vitermost party.. that is determined by the viter party of a bodily figure. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. Bij. A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, is called a Circumference. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the river, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654 CROMWELL *S. 22 Jan.* (Carlyle). It determines his power. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 311 The Two Counties shall have the Moors of the said Counties otherwise determined. a 1733 ATTERBURY (J.). That hill which this determines their view at a distance.

b. *Logic.* To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* II. iv. 141 Determining the Tradicions of Moyses, by certain ornaunces and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Phariseis] sette vp.] 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* lxxvii. (1860) 158 Some mark may be added.. which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† c. To limit to, restrict to. *Obs.*

1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 301 Soche a fredome as is determined to nothyng in certeyne, yt may be applied generally. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 11 Annot. 125 The context seems rather to determine it to the first.. sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word God.. more to one Collection of Ideas.. than to another. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 380 Not.. necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. *trans.* To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 345 Pat 31f be pope determine out3, panne it is so3p & to bilene. c 1440 *Generydes* 1605 To determine [MS. mytte] this mater, Generydes was brought out. 1526 TINOALE *Acts* xix. 39 It may be determined in a lawful congregation. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I determine, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in such matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tried or determined. 1868 MILMAN *S. Paul's* vii. 133 The Dean presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 He would undertake.. that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 ¶ 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 108 The laws will.. determine the punishment of the criminal. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 86 It was an

era which determined the history of the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 385 And wheidr the grounde of 3iste were good other lye, trouthe hathe determined. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 192 Lucius the third.. determineth playnly, that heretikes are stricken with an euerlasting curse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As senseless, as they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger.. be a Saint or a Diuell. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 105 It might now be determin'd whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly.. should be Printed. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxx. (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. *intr.* To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † *Const.* of (on).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 343 Wayte vpon the conclasyon, And eke how he y determine on. And for the more part diffynen. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Smaile thinges of which they shall have the knowlege for to determine. 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tin.* 41/2 Suche men.. although they affirme, yet can they certeinly determine of nothing. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 Neither.. to speake of any affaires, after they haue bene determined of by the Emperour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1634 W. TIERNEY *Tr. Balcan's Lett.* 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own.. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine.. of the sum to be raised. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 What.. remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves?.. They alone ought to determine.

† b. To decide for. *Obs.*

1624-25 BR. MOUNTAGU *Corr.* 7. *Cosin* (1869) I. 42, I determine next weke for Petworth. 1750 BR. HUDON in *Warburton's Lett.* (1809) 59 He has determined for the Law.

c. To decide or fix upon, on. (Blending with 18 c. q. v.)

† 6. To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const. as in 4, 5.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Of theorie principall The philosophre in speciall The propertes hath determined. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote.. As Tullius can determine. 1486 BK. *S. Albans.* *Her. Aja.* Here in this booke folowyns is determined the lynage of Coote armuris.

† b. To decide or declare to be; to term. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 161 This he determines primogenious moisture.

† 7. *trans.* To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 26 Determinynge tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 23 Y^o Lorde.. shall perfectly fulfil the thinge, that he hath determined. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 121 His houre was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xxv. 17 For evil is determined against our master. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 God.. determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. *trans.* To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 42 As in other things.. not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident or no apparent moment. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 505 These divergences have.. been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 EMMERSON *Eng. Trails.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 SANCER *Compar. Philol.* II. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 His religion.. determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determineth the first-born. 1790 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Ref.* II. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of.. Death. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot. 1850 M. COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 269 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times* *Rep.* LV. 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

b. with alternative clause.

1771 *Hist. Rochester* 33 Whether in this tower.. I cannot determine. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own.

† 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing to be, or that it is). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 53 Which length of tyme is of some Auctour determined to be longe and of some but shorte. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determineth & concludeth that [etc.]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glaspe* 26 Stadium.. which lengthe Plinie determineth to be 125 pases. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1676) 164/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1788 PAINSTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xvi. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined.. that five pounds in this

reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.

11. *trans.* To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc. (a point previously unknown or uncertain); to fix as known.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 It is hard to determine their exact habitation. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 121 The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 24 We shall in the third Book determine the.. Bigness, and Situation of those Cavities. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* Pref. § 10 The measures of those edifices.. all accurately determined. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 367 Having given the Area.. of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle; to determine the Sides of the Rectangle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* I. 357 A rock very difficult to determine. 1844 DE QUINCY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz., that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 We also determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier. 1861 F. HALL in *Ann. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 147 He has determined him to A. D. 490. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it.

12. *Geom.* (trans.) To fix or define the position of.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xiii. 159 To determine a similar system of points. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution; for they determine the straight line s, which determines the involution.

b. *intr.* To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 285 All straight lines passing through U determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question (*determinare questionem*), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, *absolutely*, To perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1267 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 34 Ut certa forma providetur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 193 That a young Novice should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 *Order* 26 Jan. in *Wood Life* (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelors of this University who have not determined the last year do determine this Lent. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determined. a 1695 — *Life* II. 517 Every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged.. to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree [D.D.], and to determine upon the same. 1878 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. i. 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. *Ibid.* on 17 Feb. 1599 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

14. *trans.* To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel to (some destination).

a 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxvii. (1554) 211 b, He.. Gan his complaint to Bochas determine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 Such an Operation.. as.. determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 71 Determining the moribund Matter from the internal to the.. external Parts. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 A power.. of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. *fig.* To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1520 MORE *Dynalog* I. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not have wiste on which parte to determine your hylene. 1613 J. SAKKELO *Treat. Angels* 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good.. that in no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1777 W. CULLEN *Inst. Med.* IV. § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. *intr.* To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). *arch.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 542 They all determine and concurre there. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 293 A dose of this water.. will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidneys. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 272 To these they all determine. 1858 SEARS *Adm.* III. iv. 290 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

† b. *intr.* To be directed upon (anything) as a goal or final object. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing less than heaven. *Ibid.* IV. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

with thoughts determining upon the external action or imaginations of sanctity inherent in the action.

16. *trans.* To decide the course of (a person); to bring to the determination, decision, or resolution (*to do something*).

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 29 He.. shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing. 1712 STABLE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. ix. 56 All these informations determined him at last not to venture to the Senate. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 520 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi. (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx. A step to which Janet by farther objections only determined her more obstinately. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. i. 7. [She] took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad.

† 17. *refl.* To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (*to do something*). [= F. *se déterminer*.] *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 They upon this medicine Appointen hem and determine That.. They wolde [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 1. I determined me to take that voyage. 1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 Preamble. The King hath determined himself to pass over the Sea. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 57 Tis the part of a Witty Man, to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions.

18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (*to do something*). † In early use often to determine with oneself.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 226 The moste meke wyll of the Vyrgyn vitterly determined to sarve god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* n. vi. I have determined in my judgement, For La Bell Puell. To passe the waye of so greate jeopardy. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 16 Paul had determined [WCLIF, *Rhem.*] purposed to leave Ephesus as they sailed. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2 Whan I determine with myselfe to do any thyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 187 b. He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland. *Ibid.* 194 b. He determined with my selfe clerely to marrye with her. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. 1769 ROBERTSON *Char. V. V.* iv. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom. 1808 *Med. Gral.* XIX. 437 The obstinacy.. of the fever made me determine.. to administer some remedy. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 310 Narcissa determined to go on once.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

1582 N. LICHFIELD, tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 3 Taking order and determining with Pedro.. that at a time appointed they should meet. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido v. i.* That have I not determin'd with myself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object.

c. To resolve upon, on, † of (some course of action). With indirect passive, *To be determined on or upon*.

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense *decide* to that of *resolve*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iv.* i. 35 Determine on some course. 1636 tr. *Ariana* 307, I could not as yet determine of what I was to doe. 1754 J. SHEPBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die. 1801 MRS. CH. SMITH *Solitary Wand.* I. 33 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. i. vi. 69 The bishops.. determined on a further appeal to the pope. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. *impersonal passive*.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. It was determined to sell the place.

19. *To be determined*, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (*to do something*); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf. DETERMINED *ppl. a.*)

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him. 1529 — *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 161/2 One, whom she is determined neuer to marry. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 3. Therefore, since I cannot proue a Lover.. I am determined to proue a Villaine. 1601 — *Jul. C. v. i.* 100 What are you then determined to do? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 10 If I had been otherwise determined. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs.

† b. To be bound for. *Obs.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days.

Determined (dɪtɜːmɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Terminated, ended.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 444 Albeit the thing itselfe, be past, and y^e tyme thereof determined.

2. Limited, restricted: a. as to extent; b. as to freedom of action or choice; conditioned.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint.. To a determin'd scope. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 641 'Tis a theme single and of determined bounds. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable.

3. Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved upon.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 113 Let vs hold for determined, that the life of man is instructed in the law. 1576 FLORING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 He mangled him selfe to cloake his determined mischief. 1601 L. FLETCHER *Abol.* 212, So farre as my determined breuitie will permit. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 107 [I] fall into my determined matter to speake of Pembrokeshire. 1656 J. TAYLOR *Holy Living* III. § 4 (1727) 173 It is a determined rule in

divinity. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

4. Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand.

14 1500 *Wyclif* (1828) 3 The chosen.. shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong. 1580 LVLV *Euphras* (Arb.) 784 Caused all the company to break off their determined pastimes. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 0 To my determin'd time thou gau'st new date. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or laid down; fixed.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 If a Poynt moue from a determined situation. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* III. xx. 21 If it had a determined savour.. it might not take the savour of another thing. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 14 Names.. when they have any determin'd Signification. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 552, Others set apart a certain determined place of burial. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 375 Oaths ought to be explicit, and the words as clear and determined as possible. 1789 GILPIN *Wye* 10 A body of water.. wearing any determined form. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 The determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand. 1891 ROSEBURY *Pitt* xi. 194 Some cynical offer.. of his interest for a determined price.

6. Definitely ascertained or identified.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Dict.* I. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude. 1882 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 235 Specimens.. either determined or undetermined.

7. a. Of persons: Characterized by determination or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose.

1773 *Ann. Reg.* 26/2 Because they were determined deists. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 46 The King.. is a determined Antiquarian. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. i. ii. 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* I. 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined foes to each other. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 Two determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

b. Of personal properties, actions, etc.: Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute upon him. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. ix. With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 277 There was a determined resolution.. against any vigorous exertion of the national power. 1837 *Isaiah's Venetia* I. ii. Gave a determined ring at the bell. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

c. (For the predicative use in *to be determined*, see DETERMINE *v.* 19.)

Determinedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a determined, decided, or resolute manner.

1540 *Deposit.* in *Old Ways* (1892) 100 Her mynde was determinedly fyxt that she wolde not marrye with hym. 1790 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 20/1 The.. club, so determinedly inimical to monarchy. 1811 *Chron.* *ibid.* 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly. 1849 RUSKIN *Sec. Lamps* v. § 6. 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* II. xiii. 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly.

Determinedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being determined or resolute.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 12 So much determinedness; such a noble firmness in my sister. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar. A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement.

Determiner ¹ (dɪtɜːmɪnə). [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. a. He who or that which decides.

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Determyner, *determiner*. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue. 1653 A. WILSON *Jur.* I. 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 547 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvi. 125 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 122 The determiner of the future policy of the Church.

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. *Ibid.* II. vii. 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act.

c. One who ascertains definitely.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 18 The original determiner of this epoch.

† 2. A determining bachelor of arts; = DETERMINANT B 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

1574 M. STOKES in Peacock *Test. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every College, Howse, Hall or Hostel where any Determiners be. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. 224 The collectors.. draw a scheme.. in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond.

† **Determiner** ². *Law.* [subst. use of F. *déterminer* pres. inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice: in *oyer and determiner*, a variant of *oyer and terminer*. (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*)

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 103 I. 138 That ye hadde sued hym for an especiaill bssise, and an oier and determiner. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b. A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishment of this outrageous offence & seditious crime. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* I. (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Oyer and Terminer.. sometimes written *determiner*.

Determining (dɪtɜːmɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DETERMINE; determination. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Determyning, *terminance, determination*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Determination*.. the determining or ending of a thing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 117 The determining of all cases and questions in religion. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 The.. inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 a. We must have regard to the.. Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation. [1773 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = DETERMINATION 4.

1675 (25 Feb.) in A. Wood *Life & T.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 Officers that have fees for determining. 1887 [see DETERMINATION 4.]

Determining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That determines; esp. that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys.* Forces 45 The force of heat seems more a determining than a producing influence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. 1884 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 241/4 What was the determining motive?

b. Terminating, ending.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st Jan. 1891).

† 2. Performing the academic exercise of DETERMINATION: *determining bachelor*, a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year. *Obs.* exc. in *University Hist.*

1649 *Order* 26 Jan. in Wood *Life & T.* (O. H. S.) I. 149 That all determining Bachelours do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock.. and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Bachelor drink a Bumper. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 42 (1720) 232 The collectors.. are chosen out of the determining bachelors by the two proctors. 1887 A. CLARK *Registr. Univ. Oxf.* II. i. 52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least.

Hence **Determiningly** *adv.*

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it.

Determinism (dɪtɜːmɪnɪz'm). [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ISM.]

1. The philosophical doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon the will.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 87 note. There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind Fate; the latter rational Determinism. 1855 W. THOMSON in *Oxford Essays* 181 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility. 1880 W. L. COURTNEY in Abbot *Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus.. was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism.

2. *gen.* The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation.

1876 MARTINEAU *Materialism* 71 If man is only a sample of the universal determinism.

Determinist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One who holds the doctrine of determinism.

1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 784 The objections of our modern Determinists. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves. 1887 J. C. MORRISON *Service of Man* ix. 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his free-will opponent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the theory of determinism.

1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note E. 348, I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 55 A determinist scheme of morality. 1885 R. H. HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ix. 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances.. The will is 'the last desire in deliberation', and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents.

Deterministic (dɪtɜːmɪnɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to determinism or determinists.

1874 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. vi. 248 That which

motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination. 1880 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the Deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'.

† **Determinism**, *Obs.* ? Corrupted form of *determination* or *OF. determinison*: see DETERMINATION.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determination, is founden in every creature.

† **Deterration**, *Obs.* [f. L. *de* down + *terra* earth + *-ATION*.] (Not connected with *modF. deterrer*, *OF. desterrer* to disinter.) The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. DEGRADATION 16.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 113 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 210 A Marsh . . being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoining Hills. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 51 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Deterration is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts: This is occasioned by Rains.

Deterréd, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DETER v.

Deterrément, *obs. form* of DETERMENT.

Deterrence (*dētērens*). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Deterring or preventing by fear.

1861 T. B. L. BAKER in *War with Crime* (1880) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrance with the least pain. 1875 *Poste Gaius* i. Intr. (ed. 2) 8 The deterrance of future wrongdoers by . . punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. PEEK in *Contemp. Rev.* July 77 The main objects of imprisonment should be . . deterrance from crime and the reformation of offenders.

Deterrēt (*dētērent*), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dēterrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēterrere* to DETER: see -ENT.]

A. adj. Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), The deterrēt effect of such penalties. 1861 W. L. CLAY *Mem. J. Clay* 210 The influence of a deterrēt policy is the greatest on professional criminals. 1884 *Times* 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrēt weather.

B. sb. Something that deters; a deterring agent. 1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), No deterrēt is more effective than a punishment which is . . sure, speedy, and severe. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrēt, perhaps, to none. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. II. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrēts. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 277/1 The death penalty is no deterrēt of adventure, nor even of pastime.

Deterring (*dētēring*), *vbl. sb.* [f. DETER v. + -ING 1.] The action of hindering through fear.

1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. x. § 1 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appear together with the deterrations.

Deterring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deters; that keeps off through fear.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. ii. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lxxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

† **Deterrere**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dētērs-*, ppl. stem of *dētēgere*.] By-form of DETERGE.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* III. 84 The matter being thus incited, deterrēd and attenuated . . may more easily be carried off.

Detersion (*dētērsion*). [a. F. *dētersion* (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. *dētersion-em*, n. of action from *dētēgere* to DETERGE.] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion than nutriment. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* i. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

Detersive (*dētērsiv*), a. and sb. [a. F. *dētērsif*, -ive (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. *dētērsiv-us*, f. *dētērs-*, ppl. stem of *dētēgere*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 37 The same powder is detersive and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors. 1835 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 509 The recording angel . . no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

2. Med. and Surg. Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xli. 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 734 Laying

open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 1818 COOPER & TRAVERS *Surg. Ess.* i. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant detersive applications which have been made to the part.

B. sb. A cleansing agent: in the general and medical senses.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Neither . . with a painful and drier ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 26 A Dysentery is stoppt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotic. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 114 note, Bristol was celebrated for its soap . . Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence **Detersively adv.**, **Detersiveness**. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, Detersiveness, cleansing Quality. [Also 1775 in ASH]. 1742 *BAILEY*, Detersively, cleansingly. [Also 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.]

† **Detersory**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dētērs-*: see prec. + -ORY.] = DETERATIVE a. and sb. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 97 From the commission of these two will proceed one moderate detersory.

Detest (*dētēst*), *v.* [a. F. *dētēst-* (Villon), 15th c.), ad. L. *dētēstare* (-āri) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. DE-I. i. down + *testāri* to bear witness, call to witness.]

† **1. trans.** To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The saide mariage . . was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 62 He . . began, be lang orison, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatred of the kingis sonnys. 1563-87 *FOXES A. & M.* (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* II. vii. § 5 The fearful inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark . . crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 *LE GRYS tr. Velleius Patere.* 254 All posteritē shall . . with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Foscacas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. 1745 *SWIFT Hen. I* Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 422 (R.) I finde in Erasmus my derlyng y^e he detesteth and abhorreth the errors and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To caus all man for to detesta sic thing. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Triumph.* 1292 A vile slane that doth all honestie deteste. 1570 *LIVLY Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Learn . . of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely. 1601 *SHAKES. Twel. N.* II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and . . a fashion she detests. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 His own pallat detested them. 1792 *BURKE Trav.* (1844) III. 391 My party principles . . must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vii. 130, I detest the very name. *Mod.* To marry a man whom she detests!

b. with *infin.* or *clause*. rare.

a 1553 *PHILPOT Wks.* (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. PALMER *Secularies Unm.* 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

† **3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. *Obs. rare.***

1688 *ANSW. Talon's Plea* 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadors.

† **Misused for *attest*, *protest*, *testify*.**

1564 *PHAER Eneid.* viii. V. iij b, He shewd also the sacrid grove of Argilethus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish segg was done to death. 1598 *SHAKES. Merry W.* I. iv. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euer broke bread. 1666 *SIR G. GOOSGAPPE* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the . . scholler be is.

Hence **Detestingly vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, Abominacion, detesting. a 1622 *AINSWORTH Annot. Ps.* lxxix. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU App. Cesar* 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. vi. iii. 366 Virtue wou'd . . be seen with this Hand, turn'd . . downwards . . as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence.

† **Detest**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Detestation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Grnts.* (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 33 One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

Detestability. [f. next: see -ITY. In med. L. *detestabilitas* (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. iv. As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years . . so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vi. 1943 There let . . Both teach, both learn detestability!

Detestable (*dētēstāb'l*), a. [a. F. *dētēstāble* (1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dētēstābilis*, f. *dētēstāri*: see -BLE. Originally *detestāble*; in Spenser and Shaks. *detestable*.]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful or odious; execrable, abominable.

1461 *Liber Piuscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till our Makare detestabile. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infection that euer was. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv.

331 What saist thou, fole detestable? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumption is to god moost detestable & hateful. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities. 1588 *SHAKES. Tit. A.* v. i. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 *Juntius Lett. xlii.* 256 That detestable transaction . . ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 396 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xli. 89 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

2. quasi-adv. Detestably.

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 108 O detestable good!

Detestableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness or odiousness.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulnesse and detestableness of them. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery. a 1729 *CLARKE Sermon* I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

Detestably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Perurie is . . detestably vsed to the disheritance and great damage of many. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 14 It would sauer so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that [etc.]. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* III. 61 God grant you are mad I else you are detestably wicked!

† **Detestant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. DETEST v. after F. *dētēstant*, L. *dētēstānt-em* pr. pple.: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Detesting, full of detestation.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

B. sb. One who detests; a detester.

1648 T. HILL *Truth & Love* Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome. a 1670 *HACKETT Abb. Williams* I. (1692) 121 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

† **Detestate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dētēstāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētēstare* (-āri) to DETEST: see -ATE 3 5.] By-form of DETEST v.

1548 *UNALL, etc. Erasmi Par. John* Pref. 6a, This worlde, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Gospell dooth detestate and abhorre. 1649 *State Trials*, Col. J. Lilburne (R.), Well therefore might the lord president . . detestate star-chamber examinations.

Detestation (*dētēstāshən*). [a. F. *dētēstātion* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dētēstātion-em*, n. of action from *dētēstāri* to DETEST.]

† **1. Public or formal execration (of a thing); formal testifying against anything. *Obs.***

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 For the detestacion of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 274 In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 216 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature . . in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 108 [Galgacus] by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, having [etc.].

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despying of all the transitory goodes . . of this worlde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 40 Induce them to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing . . set myself to make these observations upon it. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 436 Something . . which he had . . sometime call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Fr. of Orange's proceedings. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Rowe* Wks. III. 30 The fashion . . of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horror and detestation. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

b. To hold or have in detestation: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. To be in detestation: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested.

1596 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. *Ibid.* 155 Such as told you truth . . were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation. 1847 *MARRVAT Chiltren. N. Forest* xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3. concr. That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1728 *SWIFT Mullinix & Timothy*, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 343 This . . business is becoming more and more the public detestation. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i. 10 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood . . being, as he is, its detestation.

Detested, *ppl. a.* [f. DETEST v. + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 *HULOET*, Detested, abominatus. 1588 *SHAKES. L. L. L.*

iv. i. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* vi. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Asst.* xx, Let a curse . . . For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Detestably** *adv.*, with detestation.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keeser* xxxiii, Who viewed the West India station . . . detestedly.

Detester. [*f.* as prec. + -ER¹.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

1611 COTGR., *Abhorrant*, an abhorrer, detester, loather. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii, A detester of visible brickwork. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. ix, 254 Known as staunch detesters of the House of Hanover.

Detestful, *a. rare*. [*f.* DETEST *v.* (or ? *sb.*) + -FUL.] Hateful, odious.

1654 COKAINÉ *Dianea* II. 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasmie so noxious, so detestfull.

† **Detestine**, † **Detestine**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [irreg. *f.* DETEST *v.*] Detestable.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 975 But bad me some pas hine Vinto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansuier detestine. *Ibid.* III. 369 The law positive It did suspend, and haldis as detestine.

† **Detext**, *pph. a. Obs.* [In form, *ad. L. dē-textus*, *pa. pple. of dētexere* to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as DE- I. 6.]

1623 COKERAM, *Detext*, *vwouen*.

Deteyn, *e. -nour*, *obs. ff.* DETAIN, DETAINER.

Detful (*l.* *obs.* form of DETHFUL).

Deth (*e.* *obs.* form of DEATH *sb.*; also of DEATH *a.* and *v.* = *deaf*).

Detheorize: see DE- II. 1.

Dethronable (dē'thrōnā'bl), *a.* [*f.* next + -ABLE.] Liable to be dethroned.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Introd. 3, Kings are . . . censorable, punishable, and dethronable. *Ibid.* I. 11 They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

Dethrone (dē'thrōn), *v.* [*f.* DE- II. 2 + THRONE: cf. F. *détrôner*, in 16th c. *detrone* (Littre), Colgr. *dethroner* 'to dethronize'; cf. also DISTHRONE, DISTHRONIZE.]

trans. To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ansv. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Thronar and de-Crowne Princes. a 1649 DAUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems*, Wks. (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

b. transf. and fig.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason . . . doth kill the Man. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. 1790 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence **Dethroned** *pph. a.*, **Dethroning** *vbl. sb.*

1648 PRYNNÉ *Speech in Parlt.* 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King . . . as the Army-Remonstrants advise. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* (R.), His dethron'd compeers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 76 Compensations for dethroned princes. 1808 *Albion* 27 Aug. 299/1 The story . . . is that Nero's wife Poppæa . . . is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter.

Dethronement (dē'thrōnmēt), [*f.* prec. *vb.* + -MENT; cf. mod. F. *détrônement*.] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4365/1 The News . . . of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

Dethroner (dē'thrōnər), [*f.* DETHRONE + -ER¹.] One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 176 (T) The hand of our dethroners . . . hath prevailed. 1817 SOUTHEY *Fun. Song Princess Charlotte*, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† **Dethronize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [See DETHRONE and -IZE, and cf. DISTHRONIZE.] = DETHRONE. Hence † **Dethronization** = DETHRONEMENT.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 68a The Queene . . . advertised of her husbands dethronization. 1656 S. HOLAND *Zara* (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), To persuade the king . . . to consent to the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

Detio, *obs.* form of DITTY.

Detinue (det'ini), *Lav.* Also 5 *detenewe*, *detunue*, *-now*, *detynue* (*e.* 7 *detinu* (*detiny*)). [*a. OF. detenne* (1313, Godef.), *detention*, (— Rom. type **detenita*) *f.* *pa. pple. of detenir* to detain.]

The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see DETAIN *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs.* *esp.* as in *b.*

1563-87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous . . .

we have gently requested you . . . to that intent you should have rendered unto us our lawful right and inheritance to the Crowne of France, which from us . . . you have by great wrong and force detained . . . we well perceive you meane to perseuere in the same your purpose and injurious detinue. 1598 KIRCHEN *Courts Lect* (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued. 16 . . . T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 145 (D.) There are that will restore some, but not all . . . let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detiny is great iniquity. 1643 PRYNNÉ *Soov. Power Parlt.* III. 46 [citing Act 11 Rich. II c. i.] Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

b. **Action of detinue**: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. So writ of detinue.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Accions of dette, trespass and deteneue. 1514 FITZHERN. *Just. Year* (1538) 123 Every man may sue for the same by action of detinue. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 30 One of the parties may have an action of dette for the money, and the other a writ of Detinue for the wares. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. (Routl.) 123/3 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and be afterwards refuses to restore it . . . the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of detinue. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancery* (1857) VI. cxxviii. 143 The remedy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

c. Also **detinue** = action or writ of detinue.

a 1636 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* III. (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* I. (1830) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property . . . were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† **Detithonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DE- II. 1 + TITHON-IC (*f.* Gr. *Tithonós*, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive (light) of auroral or chemical power.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being detithonized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

† **Detomb**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* DE- II. 2 b + TOMB *sb.*] *trans.* To deliver from the tomb.

1607 SIA R. AYTON *Prof. Verses in Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Frag.*, Crowns, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchic theame.

Detonable (det'ōnā'bl), *a.* [*f.* L. *dētonāre* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of detonation.

1844 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* III. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts.

Detonate (det'ōnāt, dī-), *v.* [*f.* L. *dētonāt*, *ppl. stem of dētonāre* to thunder down or forth (*f.* DE- I. 1, 2 + *tonāre* to thunder), after F. *détoner* (1680 in Hatz-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. *intr.* To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 89 Saltpetre . . . detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently. When a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty; . . . percussion caps . . . will not detonate; gunpowder . . . refuses to ignite. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

b. *fig.* To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling; to 'explode'. (Also *trans.*).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 He . . . is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. 1859 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion . . . that Blodger should detonate: 'Committed as a rogue'.

c. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'.

rare.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.]. 1808 HENRY *Ibid.* CXVIII. 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion. 1880 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,915 lb. of dynamite was detonated at once. 1890 NOBLE in *Nature* 18 Sept., One . . . cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

† 3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'.

Obs. nonce-use.

1824 COL. P. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsm.* 69, I have since had a double gun detonated to my order.

Detonating (det'ōneting), *pph. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ING².] That detonates. *a.* That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as *detonating gas*; *b.* That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as *detonating primer, tube*; *c. esp.* That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as *detonating hammer, powder*.

Detonating ball, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; *detonating bulb*, the small

glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; *detonating gun*, a fire-arm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 HENRY *Expit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury. *Ibid.* 224 A new detonating compound of silver. 1814 *Ann. Rep.* 324 These detonating-balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gun. 1824 COL. P. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsm.* 67 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a flint. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Sports* (1870) 753 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. 1856 *Engineer* 428/2 (*heading*) Detonating Arms. *Ibid.*, A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., 'It is dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools'. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. 138 At times meteors . . . are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

Detonation (det'ōnā'shon, dī-), [*a. F. détonation*, noise of explosion, *n.* of action from *détoner* to DETONATE.] The action of detonating.

1. *Chem.* 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677-86 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity: it is also called Fulmination. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coales, acquires a green colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Detonation is a Chemical word expressing the Thundring Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. 1864 SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

2. *gen.* A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 28 The great Crater . . . testified by its loud detonations [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMEVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. (1840) 283 The detonations [from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815] were heard in Sumatra. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IV. 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. II. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

b. The action of causing a substance to detonate.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Detonation* denotes the . . . operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XVII. 433 A tube for detonation.

3. *fig.* A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power, — Detonations, fulgurations, smiles. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Ntl.* (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent. 1891 ROSEBURY *Pitt* XI. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

Detonative (det'ōnativ), *a.* [*f.* L. *dētonāt*, *ppl. stem of dētonāre* to DETONATE + -IVE.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. CHANDLER in Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) III. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 *Evening Standard* 11 Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

Detonator (det'ōnatər), [*Agent-noun*, in L. form, *f.* *dētonāre* to DETONATE: see -OR.] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. † *spec.* A detonating gun (*obs.*); see DETONATING.

1855 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. 1855 COL. P. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the gun-cotton should be fired. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

† **Detond**, *v. Obs. rare* = *detondre*. [*ad. L. dētonāre*, *f.* DE- I. 2 + *tondere* to clip.] *trans.* To shave, poll.

1623 COKERAM, *Detonded*, *poled*.

† **Detonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* F. *détoner* to detonate + -IZE.] = DETONATE (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence † **Detonization** = DETONATION.

1731 S. HALE *Stat. Ess.* I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. 1804 tr. *Fourcroy* (Webster 1828), This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise. 1868 WEBSTER, *Detonization*, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

Detonsuro, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *dētōns*, *ppl. stem of dētōndere*: see DETOND and -URE.] Shaving, polling, (*affected or humorous*).

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639 That able-bodied barber . . . insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.

Detorsion, var. of **DETORTION**.

† **Detort** (dē'tōrt), *v. Obs.* [f. *L. dē'tort*, ppl. stem of *dē'torque* to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. *DE* - I. 2 + *torquere* to twist. Cf. *F. dē'tordre*.]

1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose; to twist, wrest, pervert (*esp.* words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.)

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1578) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and wring the Levitic: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 *BR. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Schoolemen blasphemously detorting Scriptures. 1620 *BRINSLEV Virgil* 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophesied. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* 1. 1 And Loret's Chappell . . . On Angels backs, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Laici Pref.* (Globe) 187 The Fanatics . . . have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a 1612 *DONNE Babbalanos* (1644) 185 The Donatists . . . racked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc.]. 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.

2. To derive by perversion of form; *pa. ppl.* perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from whence they are detorted, if we believe Gesnerus. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 705 'Αρπύρων is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Hence **Detorted** *ppl. a.*, **Detorting** *vbl. sb.*

1550 *BALE Apol.* 129 Nowe will I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two. 1629 *WAGSTAFFE Wind. Carol.* Introd. 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

Detortion, -sion (dē'tōr'shən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. dē'torque*, ppl. stem *dē'tort* - and *dē'tors*: see **DETORT**. Cf. *OF. detorsion*.]

† 1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. *Obs.*

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 681 By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture *Unum necessarium*, One thing is necessary. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 *EARBERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead* I. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. *rare.*

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* (1856) 512 Refracted detortion very great.

Detour, || **détour** (dē'tū'r, || dē'tūr), *sb.* [a. mod. *F. dē'tour* turning off, change of direction, in *OF. dēstor*, -tour, orig. **destorn*; f. *destorn* now *détourner* turn away, f. *des* - I. *dis* - + *tourner* to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly *fig.*, now usually *lit.* 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 63 After many *détours*, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 *H. WALPOLE Let. to W. Mason* 1 Nov. We are above *détours*. 1794 *R. H. LEE in Washington's Writ.* (1891) XII. 417 note, Upon our guard against all the arts and *détours* of the subtlest policy. 1807 *SIR R. C. HOARE Tour in Ireland* 237, I was amply recompensed for this *détour*. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 14 June (1804) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty *détours* about all this. 1825 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a *détour* in their journey to see you. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1871) 242 Rhyming [words] . . . sometimes . . . have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long *détours*.

Hence **Detour** *v. intr.*, to make a detour; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and detouring. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 192 We . . . detoured again to the right.

Detoxicate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *DE* - II. 1 + *L. toxicum* poison, after *intoxicare*.] *trans.* To deprive of poisonous qualities.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 729. 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

† **Detra'ct**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. detractus* a taking away, f. *dē'trahēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*] Protraction, delay: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other detra'ct of time.

† **Detra'ct**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. detract-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *dē'trahēre* to draw off or away: see next.] Extracted, taken out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 171 The bonys Detra'cte of Duracyne.

Detrack (dē'træ'kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* detrack. [f. *L. detract* - ppl. stem of *dē'trahēre* to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disparage, etc., f. *DE* - I. 2 + *trahēre* to draw. Cf. *F. détracter* (1530 in *Hatzl-Darm.*). In some senses app. directly representing *L. detractare* or *dē'trahēre*, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of *dē'trahēre*.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)

1. To take away, take from, take reputation from.

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: a. some part from (rarely + *to*) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as *much*, *something*, etc.)

1599 *BARCLAY Skye of Folyis* (1874) I. 17 Some time addyng, some time detracting and taking away such things as semeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* II. xxiii. Pijb, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 142 Shall I . . . Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1622 *S. WARD Christ is All in All* (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a 1696 *E. SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* ix, That first great grief which . . . detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

† b. something from a possessor, etc. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agat. Antichr.* i. ii. 97 They vilifie it and detract much authority from it. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 13 P. 1 A Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1710 *PAIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. *absol. or intr.* To take away a portion. Usually to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a 1594 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* vi. (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its authority. 1799 *COLBROOKE in Life* (1873) 446 The sight . . . detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 *D. G. MITCHELL My Farm of Edgewood* 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.

1593 *HOOKE Ecc. Pol.* III. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injury even God himselfe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers . . . detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 5 Without detracting . . . from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1884 *B. D. W. RAMSAY Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

† c. quasi-trans. (in loose const.). *Obs. rare.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as you please.

3. *trans.* To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. Now *rare*.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* IV. i. 417 Thei bacbiten and detracten the clergie. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 91 Lat wsz forgiß thayme quihlik detractus and spekis euil of wsz. 1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* I. i. To . . . detract His greatest actions. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* IV. ii. 265 Cato . . . detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELO Fatal Downy* I. ii. Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter. 1890 [see **DETRACTED** below]. 1891 *SMILES Jasmin* vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

† b. *absol.* To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. *Obs.*

1605 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vows* I. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouths to detract and slander. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 96 To vent foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. Portrait.* Adepts . . . who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

† c. *intr. with from* († of).

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Num. xiii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 *D. A. Art. Converse* 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out.

† 4. *trans.* To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (from an action or undertaking); *refl.* and *intr.* To withdraw, refrain. *Obs.*

1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 110 My Lord Marshal . . . whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. C. There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1802 *Hatred* I. 212 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign.

† 5. To draw or pull off. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 The skins of sheep . . . when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

† 6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in phr. to detract time. *Obs.*

1569 *SIR J. HAWKINS in Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 *CHURCHVARD in Arb. Garner* IV. 206 The French Horsemen . . . offered a skirmish, to detract time. 1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 *PLAY Struckly in Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1641 *Life Wolsey in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

† b. *absol. or intr.* To delay. *Obs.*

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. a 1594 *GREENE James IV* I. i. My zeal and ruth . . . Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = **DETRACT**.

† 7. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. *Obs.*

1572 [see **DETRACTING** *vbl. sb.*] 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. B b vij (N.). The English men . . . minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enemies. 1595 *Lochrine* III. iv. And if Thrasimachus detract the fight . . . Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 *ASP. Abbot Exp. Jonah* 634 Jonas detracting his Masters business. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1870) III. 135 The winde coming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence **Detra'cted** *ppl. a.* (see the various senses above); also as *sb.* a calumniated person.

1554 *HULOET*, Detra'cted, detractus, rosus, suggillatus. 1890 *T. J. DUNCAN Social Departure* 289 The detracted's enemies follow him.

† **Detraction**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ATION*: perhaps ad. *L. detractio* or *dē'tractio*, from *dē'trahēre*, -tractare to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *dē'trahēre*.] = **DETRACTION** 2.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detraction. 1646 *J. MAINE Sermon* (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detraction.

Detra'ctatory, *a. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.*, or *L. detractare*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 *Chamb. Frml.* XIV. 251 It is harsh and detra'ctatory towards the author's equals and superiors.

Detra'cter, var. of **DETRACTOR**.

Detra'cting (dē'træ'k'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **DETRACT**, *q.v.*; † protraction (*obs.*); † shunning, avoiding (*obs.*); disparagement, detraction.

1572 *BOSEWELL Armorie* II. 83 b, Fabius . . . so tempered Prudence with . . . prowess, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Anniball from place to place, and . . . skirmishing with hym, he diminished hys puissance. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* I. i. (1591) 1 Detracting and envynous carping. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* II. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* I. 331 The Jewes detractions of our Saviour.

Detra'cting (dē'træ'k'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

1530 *PALSGR.* 310/r Detra'cting, belonging to detractyon, detractoire. 1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats . . . With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* v. 14 They are . . . of a censorious and detracting humor. 1718 *PRIDEAUX Connection* II. ii. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence **Detra'ctingly** *adv.*

1598 *FLORIO, Prauamente*, wickedly . . . detractingly. 1761 *MURPHY All in Wrong* v. i. I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 *COLERIDGE Treat. Method in Enceyl. Metaph., Mental Philos.* (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

Detraction (dē'træ'k'shən). [a. *F. détraction*, in 12th c. *detractum* (Ph. de Thaum), ad. *L. detractio* -em, n. of action from *dē'trahēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*] The action of detracting.

† 1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. *Obs. or arch.* exc. as in b. (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 1, 2.)

1528 *GARDINER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein . . . we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therapeutike* 2 Giv. The detractyon of blode . . . ought to be doone in the partye . . . moste dyaunt, & then in the vicerate parties. 1648 *BOYLE Scraph. Love* xx. (1700) 127 With less detractyon from their true Magnitude. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 243, I approve . . . rather of Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus. 1817 *SCORSEBY in Ann. Reg. Chron.* 555 A detractyon of vapour from the circumpolar regions.

b. A detracting, or part to be detracted from (merit, reputation, or the like); cf. sense 2.

1633 *MILTON Arcades* 11 Fame . . . We may justly now accuse Of detractyon from her praise: Less than half we find expressed. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 263 There is one heavy detractyon . . . from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v, Let it be no detractyon from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 3.)

1340 *Aeneid.* 10 Jo bet miszigeþ guode men behinde ham . . . bet me cleþþe þe zenne of detractyon. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5531 With tonge woundyng . . . Thurgh venemous detractioun. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 125 Lesynges, & gad. bidinges, and detractiouns. c 1510 *BARCLAY Myrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G. j. Be no tale bearer, vse not detractyon. 1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* 165 Enuies althorred childe, Detraction. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 53 By occasion of petty enuies, and shameful detractiouns. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 102 P. 5 Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 527 Flattery and detractyon or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* v. 139 To listen to detractyon is as much an act of detractyon as to speak it.

† 3. Protraction (*of time*); delay. *Obs.* (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.)

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* III. (1599) 141 Mens . . . mindes [began] to grow cold for the detractyon and negligence which

the king used. 1588 HOWARD *Let. to Walsingham* 14 June. 'The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they . . . use the same to detract a time for a further device; and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc.].' 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* 1. 138 Lest through detraction of time, those sugred baits . . . ingage too far.

† 4. Withdrawal, declination, relinquishment. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DETRACT v. 7.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 620/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction.

† **Detractious** (dɪˈtrækʃəs), *a.* *Obs.* [f. DETRACT + -IOUS.] Given to detraction; disparaging, calumnious.

1666 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassini's Holy Cr.* 202 Give detractious tongues leave . . . to li[c]ke up dust. 1755 JOHNSON, *Derogatory*, detractious.

Detractive (dɪˈtræktɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *detractif*, -ive, f. L. type **detractivus*, f. *detract-*: see DETRACT v. and -IVE.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, detraction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, calumnious.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* vi. 23 To saye wordes detractives. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod*, *Bk. of Days* 40 Whispering out detractive obloquies. 1637 T. MORTON *Discharge* 276 (T.) An envious and detractive adversary. 1767 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 342 Envious and detractive. 1832 *Examiner* 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane.

2. Tending to detract from: see DETRACT v. 2.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ex.* II. iii. § 2 (R.) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God. 1830 *Examiner* 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of a production.

† 3. 'Having the power to take or draw away' (T.). *Obs.*

1580 E. KNIGHT *Triall of Truth* 28 (T.) [The surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaister.

Hence **Detractively** *adv.*, **Detractiveness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detractiveness*, detracting Quality or Humour. *Mod. A* review detractively written.

Detractor (dɪˈtræktər), *n.* Also 4-7 -tour, 5 -towre, 6-8 -ter, 6 *Sc.* detrakker. [a. AFR. *detractour* = OF. *detracteur*, ad. L. *detractor*, agent-noun from *detrāhere* (see DETRACT v.): see -OR.]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or reputation by uttering things to his prejudice; a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer, calumniator, slanderer.

1384 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 30 Detractours, or opyn bachyteris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. D viij b. They ben . . . right mordent and bytyng detractours. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man in Form.* Faith M iv. The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prot.* 9 To confound ignorant detractors. 1563-87 FOLKE *A. & M.* (1596) 108/1 A malicious detractor of Gregorie. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic.* Man iv. (1603) 287 Instead of favours he shall have detractors. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 147 You will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 577 That which a friend would excuse . . . or wink at . . . the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detractor*. 1858 DORAN *Crit. Fools* 51 Every fashion has its detractors. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 281 The detractor preys on his brother's flesh.

† 2. *Const. from.* *Obs.* (Cf. DETRACT v. 3 c.) 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* iv. 151 Valne enulous detractor from the good. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) Life, Lucian . . . a perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 141 If Sabinianus were so malicious a detractor from the works of St. Gregory. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 169/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from Shakespeare.

† 3. *Anat.* A DEPRESSOR muscle. [prop. mod. L.] ? *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Diet.* s. v. 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, detractor, 'a muscle whose office it is to draw down the part to which it is attached. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detractor* . . . old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

Detractory (dɪˈtræktəri), *a.* [ad. L. *detractōrius* disparaging, slanderous, f. *detractor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. OF. *detractoire* 15th c. in Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory; = DETRACTIVE 1.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractorie to the force of Christe his grace. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God . . . but also detractory unto the intellect. 1712 SWIFT *Art Political Lying*, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 p. 3 Others . . . have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory.

b. *Const. from.* cf. DETRACT v. 2, 3 c, DETRACTIVE 2. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above our Praises, as the Heav'n . . . is above our Heads.

Detractress (dɪˈtræktɪs), *f.* [f. DETRACTOR: see -ESS.] A female detractor.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 2, The said detractress shall be . . . ordered to the lowest place of the room. 1789 PASQUIN *Childr. Theopis* II. (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractress.

† **Detrain**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* In 6 detrayne. [Cf. OF. *detrainer* to drag away, draw.] *trans.* To draw.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 112 If that thou list . . . with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures eye should stayne.

Detrain (dɪˈtreɪn), *v.* 2 [f. DE- II. 2 b + TRAIN sb., after *debark*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To discharge from a railway train: the converse of *entrain*. (Orig. a military term.)

1881 *Globe* 9 July 5 The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways . . . are 'detrained' at Ascot. 1882 *Times* 20 Nov. 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detrained. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 26 Aug. 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detrained at the Town Station.

2. *intr.* To alight from a railway train.

1881 *Graphic* 3 Sept. 1 The Regiment detraining. 1882 *W. Chester (Pa.) Republican* V. No. 142 The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars 'detrain'. 1888 *Times* 31 Mar. These Easter manoeuvres give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detraining. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, The train . . . was blocked [by a flood] and the passengers had to detrain.

Hence **Detraining** *abl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1885 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. XVII. 635 Their trained labourers are deftly building detraining platforms. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraining.

† **Detray**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *detrā-re* (*detrā-ant*) = Pr. *detrāire*, Pg. *detrahir*, It. *detrarre* = L. *detrāhere* to draw off or away, DETRACT v.]

1. *trans.* To take away, subtract, remove; = DETRACT v. 1, 2.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 56 The walles . . . dyd . . . expres, With golde depaynted, every perlyte nombre, To adde, detraye, and to devyde asonder. *Ibid.* xxx. xx, That she your sorow may detray or slake. c 1520 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. K. of H.* 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detray . . . chase or mend, as ye shall think good.

2. To disparage, calumniate; = DETRACT v. 3. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 205 (1868) 8 Praying . . . Of this labour that no white me detray.

3. To withdraw; = DETRACT v. 4.

1517 H. WATSON *Schyppe of Fools* A ij, And you be of the nombre of the foolles moundaynes that ye may lerne somewhat for to detraye you out of the shyp stultifere.

† **Detrect**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *detrēctā-re* (also *trāctāre*) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *detrāhere*: see DETRACT v.]

1. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DETRACT v. 7. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* D ij b, They detracted the doing of theyr dutie. 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Early Wks. (1843) 235 Whosoever detracteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. a 1619 FOTHERLEY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detracted his going into Egypt, vpon a pretence, that he was not eloquent. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no *Bethel* 75 We detract not to hold communion with her. 1661 G. RUST *Origen in Phenix* (1721) I. 85 A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detracted. *absol.* 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* II. vi, Doe not detract: you know th' authority I sine.

2. To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DETRACT v. 3.

1563 WINSET *Four Scair* Three Quest. § 64 Wks. 1888 I. 116 Quhy detract ye and rebukis ws Catholiks for the obseruation thairfor.

Detraction (dɪˈtrækʃən), *n.* [ad. L. *detractiō-em*, n. of action from *detrācere*: see prec.] A drawing back, refusal, declination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detraction*, a refusing to doe a thing. a 1647 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 308 The more hateful is the detraction of our observance. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvi. § 27 (1879) 237 If he was [in possession], it may be termed *wrongful* abdication of trust; if not, *wrongful* detraction or non-assumption.

† **Detrench**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *detranchier*, -cher (also *tranchier* to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DE- I. 2 + *trencher*, *trancher* to cut.)

1. *trans.* To cut asunder or through.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lx. (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kytte asondre and detrenched groweth neuer after. 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 392/1 Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge. c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister waynes of his nek.

2. To cut up, cut or how in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle.

1470-85 MALORV *Arthur v. vi*, Sir Launcelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde . . . slewed and detrenched many of the Romayns. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 111 We shall rendre to the thy some slayn and detrenched by pieces. c 1480 — *Blanchardyn* xx. 63 He detrenched and kutte bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.

3. To cut off, sever by cutting.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or your bodie maimed with some soudaie stroke.

4. *fig.* To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 183 Had the king yielded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative. *Ibid.* 216 Many would detrench from them their secular power.

† **Detressed**, *pph. a.* *Obs.* [f. F. *détréssé*, OF. *detréssé* (13th c.), f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *tressé* arranged in a tress or tresses, f. *tresse* TRESS.] Of hair: Out of 'tress' or plait; hanging loose.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 43 Syne come thair four and twentie madinis zing . . . With hair detressed, as theiredis of gold did hing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 22 With thair haire detressed and hanging downe loose.

Detriment (dɪˈtrɪmənt), *sb.* Also 5-6 *detryment*. [a. F. *détriment* (1236 in Hatf.-Darm.), ad. L. *detrimentum* loss, damage, detriment, f. *detrāere* (*detrāvi*, *detrāvi*-) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Dumme he was know . . . berynge heuily the detrimente of his tonge. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16. § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* II. iii. (1539) 17 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detrimet. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary vii.* (1870) 243 Yf he . . . lese hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detryment. 1548 STANFORD *King's Prerog.* v. (1567) 25 b, Note that sometimes the king is to take a detrimet by the liuere with y^e partition. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire . . . Can free thee from eternall detrimet? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 929 Sole author of all Detrimet He and his Fiddle underwent. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 419 Lest any detrimet might accrue to the heirs. 1859 *Mull Liberty* iii. (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detrimet to their estimation. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detrimet through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish.

b. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. iv, Those thynges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detrimet of theyr neyghboure. 1548 Ld. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* B vj b, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detrimet. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 187 Some of them must of Necessity be neglected . . . which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery. 1855 Ht. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 400 Their advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detrimet.

2. *Astrol.* The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition of weakness or distress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detrimet and fall, combust. 1660 H. MORE *Myrt. Godliness* vii. xv. 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes; but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detrimets.

3. *Her.* Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 110 [see DECREMENT 1 c]. *Ibid.* 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detrimet or Eclipse, Sable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 22/1 This is . . . a Moon in her detrimet or Eclipse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 Nor moon's dim detrimet.

4. *pl.* The name of certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their members.

The 'detrimets' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc., not included in their statutory or customary commons; the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges. See Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 354.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of College-Detrimets, 1686 *Kenyon MSS.* in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 185 His bill of June 24 [1685] £ 11:09:11. His detrimets, De to June 24 [1686] £ 2:17:03d. 1705 *Order-book of Christ's Coll. Camb.* (MS.) 6 Nov., The Scholars to be eased in their detrimets from 1 June to 1 November. We'll think of a Method in the meantime.

5. *pl.* Ruins (of buildings).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detrimets of Thebes, the relicts of Tyros. *Ibid.* ix. 402 We came . . . to the detrimets of Messina.

Detriment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 226 His losse of reserved time, already so detrimetted in his hallowed substance. 1659 FULLER *Aph. Inj. Inoc.* I. 7 That others might be detrimetted thereby. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 35 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimetted yearly 900000, or a Million. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 112 This ill forcible usage . . . clogs and detrimets the fine penetrating Particles. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 122 The abuse of the French would detrimet their intercourse abroad.

Detrimental (dɪˈtrɪməntəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DETRIMENT sb. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Causing loss or damage; harmful, injurious, hurtful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detrimental*, hurtful, dangerous, full of loss. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 A gift indeed, loaded with no detrimental conditions. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 84 That the Trade . . . is most detrimental to the Nation. 1801 *Med. Trid.* v. 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 53 Paradoxes . . . which [are] . . . detrimental to the true course of thought.

B. *sb.* A person or thing that is prejudicial; in *Society slang*, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; a ineligible suitor.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The eldest son is pursued by . . . damsels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentals' . . . and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxv, These *detrimentals* (as they have named themselves) may be provided for. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. 188 There were also plenty of *detrimentals*, such as . . . and younger brothers, unpaid red tapeists, heiress-seekers, and political connection-hunters. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Ed. Words* 137/1 The sisters of the wife being considered *detrimentals*, are placed in Buddhist convents. 1886 *Househ. Words* 13 Mar. 400 (Farmer) A *detrimental* in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to his poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 Mrs. C. FRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 80 Mrs. Valliant . . . thought that the *detrimentals* kept off desirable suitors.

Hence **Detrimenta'lity**, **Detrime'ntalness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness.
1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug. When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser... who has his subaltern's pay and about 50*l.* a year thrown in.

Detrimentally (detrime'ntālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner causing detriment or harm; hurtfully.

1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business. 1886 *Lavo Times Rep.* LIII. 674/1 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot be prejudicial or detrimentally affect the Crown.

Detrimentary, *a. rare*. [f. DETRIMENT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. ELEMENTARY.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 27 An internal commotion... detrimentally to the high trust he held.

† **Detrimentous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.*

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 24 It... would be detrimental and destructive to it. *Ibid.* 40 Counsels... detrimental and destructive to the general... interest.

Detrital (dētrī'tāl), *a. Physiogr.* [f. DETRITUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1834 DE LA BICHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 The valleys were studded with... rocks, and a detrital paste resembling till. 1859 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† **Detritite**, *pl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dētrītus*, pa. pple. of *dētrere* to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detritite*, worn out, bruised, or consumed.

Detrited (dētrī'tēd), *pl. a.* [as prec. + -ED.] 1. Worn down.

1697 EVELYN *Nunim.* iv. 10 Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Groats. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. 3 Sept. 194/2 A halfpenny detrited.

2. *Geol.* Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.

Detritic, *a. rare*. [f. DETRITUS + -IC.] = DETRITAL.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 514 The stream... runs through a deep detritic ravine.

Detrition (dētrī'jən), [*n.* of action f. L. *dētrere*, ppl. stem *dētrīt-*, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. *détrition* (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befall them. 1741 MONRO *Ant. Bones* (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages... are, to allow... Bones... to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

Detritus (dētrī'tūs), *Physiogr.* [*a. L.* *dētrītus* (u-stem) rubbing away.]

The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1. The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which *détritus* is cited of date 1780 by Hatz-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the *Dich. de Trévoux*, the more correct *détritum* was used in F.]

† 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. *Obs.*

1795 HUTTON *Theory of Earth* (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the detritus of granite. *Ibid.* 206, I have nowhere said that all the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks.* 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and detritus. *Ibid.* 113 Proofs of a detritus which nothing can resist. *Ibid.* 123 The waste and detritus to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of this nature.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks.* 1822 I. 409 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. *Ibid.* 425 The distance to which the detritus from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in *Edin. Rev.* I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1834 DE LA BICHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii. We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called *silt* or *detritus*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 389 That broad valley... covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. *transf. and fig.* Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had... no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess. II.* vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrous detritus... are reabsorbed.

b. A accumulation of debris of any sort.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Dis. Nineveh* vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser. I.* 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot-stools.

De trop; see DE II.

Detrude (dētrūd'), *v.* [ad. L. *dētrūdēre* to thrust away or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *trūdēre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push, or force down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III, an. 3 (R.) And them to cast and detrude sodainly into continual captivitee and bondage. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root by wintry winds. 1883 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urinary Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney... could be detruded downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxviii. 109 Detrude me not. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 152 [They] detrudit the ministrie of Goddis word. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meely pride and malice. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 328 The included Ayre... striving to dilate itself detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. (1786) 265 Not a word... is detruded from its proper place. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 Tartar... sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

Detruncate (dētrū'ngkt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dētruncāre* to lop off, f. DE- I. 2 + *truncāre* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To shorten by lopping off a portion (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence **Detruncated** *ppl. a.* = TRUNCATED.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detruncate*, to cut or lop boughs. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detruncated*, cut or chopped off; beheaded. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 537/2 Which... would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* vi. He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

Detruncation (dētrū'ngk'jən), [*ad. L.* *dētruncātiō-em* a lopping off, *n.* of action f. *dētruncāre*; see prec. Cf. mod.F. *détruncation*.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Detruncation*, a lopping or cutting. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 287 Detruncation or diminution of their strength. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of detruncation.

b. *Obstetric Surg.* (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Detruncation*, The separation of the trunk of the foetus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Detrunck**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dētruncāre* to lop off; after TRUNK.] *trans.* To cut off, lop off.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iii. G vj b. When she of dolefull chylde The head detrunked did beare about. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 This Petition they thought would detrunk too much, and some thought strike at the very root of that Prerogative.

† **Detruise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *dētrūs-* ppl. stem of *dētrūdēre*.] By-form of DETRUDE.

1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God... Will from yat rowme tholl you to be detrusit.

Detrusion (dētrū'zjən), [*ad. late L.* *dētrusiōn-em*, *n.* of action f. *dētrūdēre*, ppl. stem *dētrūs-*, to thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting down or away (*lit.* and *fig.*); cf. DETRUDE.

Force of detrusion in Mech. = downward thrust.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* iii. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperial authority. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 By... violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vii. 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic... throne.

Detrusor (dētrū'sər), Also 6 *Sc. -ar.* [*agent-noun* from L. *dētrūdēre*, *dētrūs-* to DETRUDE.]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects. *Obs.*

1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refusaris Of hir authoritie.

2. *Anat.* [*mod.L.*; in full *detrusor urinae*.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Detrusor Urinae*.] 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the... urinary bladder. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

† **Detruss** (dētrūs'), *v. Obs.* Also 5 *destruss*.

[*a.* OF. *destrousser*, *detrourer*, mod.F. *détr-*, to despoil one of his *trousses*, i.e. baggage, to rob, pilage, f. *de-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troussare* bundle, pl. baggage.] *trans.* To spoil, plunder (of baggage).

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 65 Wyth grete avangure he scapyth... but he levyth his felshyp destrussed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition]. *Ibid.* v. ii. 142 To detrusse the enemies connoy.

Dette, **detter**, -our, etc., *obs. ff.* DEBT, DEBTOR.

Detton, *obs. var.* of DETENT *sb.*

† **Detty**, *a. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *deit*, *detté*, f. *dete*: L. type **debitatus*, f. *debita* debt.]

1. Owed, due.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 7 To 3elde nouzt what is detty [quod debetur]. *Ibid.* VI. 225 Pe detty travaylle of

service and of psalmes [debitum psalmodie pensum.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 392 b/2 Detty trauayle of seruise.

2. Indebted.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lvii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.

† **Detumefy**, *v. Obs.* [DE- II. 1.] *intr.* To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

Detumescence (dētume'sēns), [*f. L.* *dētumescēre* to cease or subside from swelling (f. DE- I. 6 + *tumescēre* to begin to swell): see -ENCE. So in mod.F. (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (*fig.*) from tumult.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1704 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 FARRAR & POOLE *Gen. Aims Teacher* 10 The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detumescence*, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

Detunow, -nue, *obs. ff.* DETINUE.

Detur (dētūr), [*L.* *dētūr* let there be given (dare to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1659.)

1836 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made... near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing. Deturs are also given to... members of the Junior Class who... have made decided improvement in scholarship. Last year twenty-nine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† **Deturb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēturbāre* to thrust down, f. DE- I. 1 + *turbāre* to disturb, disorder.] *trans.* To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

1609 BE. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 243 That thou be... deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdom. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 24 They deturb the meats from the stomache. 1636 BATHWAT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate. 1652 BP. HALL *Invisible World* iv. (L.) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he can be foiled that is defended within thy power. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 640 These Trochisks... potently deturb such humours.

† **Deturbate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dēturbāt-* ppl. stem of *dēturbāre*; see prec.] = prec.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling... deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholins.

So † **Deturbation** *Obs. rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deturbation*, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing.

† **Deturn** (dētūr'n), *v. Obs.* [*a.* F. *détourner* (in OF. *desturner*, whence DISTURN), f. *dē-*, *des-*: L. *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *turner* to TURN.] *trans.* To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.

a 1450 *Knl. de la Tour* ci. 134 To deturne hym from eueri enelle dede. 1607 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1816) 388 (Jam.) To alter and deturne a littill the said way to the... better travelling for the lieges. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cii. Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.

† **Deturpate**, *pl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *dētūrpāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dētūrpāre*.] Defiled.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1046 The sayd glasse is nat deturpat nor made foule.

† **Deturpate** (dētūr'pēt), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dētūrpāre* to disgrace, f. DE- I. 3 + *tūrpāre* to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. *tūrpis* foul, disgraceful.]

1. *trans.* To defile, pollute; to debase.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deturpate*, to defile. 1628 PAYNNE *Love-locks* 52 These Vnchristian cultres, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 The heresies and impieties which had deturpated the face of the Church. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.*, Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. *intr.* To become vile or base.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

† **Deturpation**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Defilement, debasement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardenesse of olde age. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.

Detynue, *obs. form* of DETINUE.

Deu, *obs. form* of DEW, DUE.

Deubash, *obs. form* of DUBASH.

† **Deu'bert**, *Obs.* [? f. DEW.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scot, the denbert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Deuce (diās). Forms: 5-6 *deux*, 6 *dewse*, *deuis*, 6-7 *dewce*, *deuse*, 7 *dews*, *deus*, 7-9 *duce*, 6- *deuce*. [*a.* F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The -ce regularly represents earlier -s, as in *peace*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The deuterocanonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto-canonical.

1859 F. HALL *Vāsavadattā* 11 Among orthodox records, the deutero-canonical *Revamādhātūya* . . consents to this aberration. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 295 This describes a portion of the deutero-canonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 99 The Catholic Epistles . . regarded . . as being at best deutero-canonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. REICHERT *Convent's Catech.* iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deutero-canonical books of both Testaments. . . Deutero-canonical does not mean *Apocryphal* but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

Deuterogamist (diūtērgāmīst). [f. next + -IST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 GOLOSM. *Via* W. xviii. He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age.

Deuterogamy (diūtērgāmī). [ad. Gr. δευτερογάμος second marriage, n. of state f. δευτερογάμος marrying a second time, f. DEUTERO- + γάμος marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deuterogamy, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 GOLOSM. *Via* W. xiv. That unfortunate divine who has so long . . fought against the deuterogamy of the age. 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

Deuteronomic (diūtērngāmīk), a. [f. DEUTERONOMY (or its Gr. elements) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthodoxy* 205 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition . . at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* i. 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns. 1884 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology.

Deuteronomical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Concerning the wordes in the law leuiticall and the lawe deuteronimicall. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 1. Poster. (1726) 20 This Deuteronomical List of abominable Names. 1887 MIVART in *19th Cent.* July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronomical Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

Deuteronomist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier documents.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* i. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* i. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist. 1888 CHEYNE *Jeremiah* 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hence **Deuteronomistic** a., of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* i. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jewish legislation. 1881 ROBERTSON SMITH *O. T. in Jewish Hist.* (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction. 1888 CHEYNE *Jeremiah* 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i-iv. 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work.

Deuteronomy (diūtērngāmī, diūtērngāmī). Also 4-5 Deuteronomye, -ie, 6 Deuteronome. [ad. eccl. L. *Deuteronomium*, a. Gr. δευτερονόμιον, f. δευτερος second + νόμος law, etc.: in 13th c. OF. *deuteronome*, F. *deutéronome*.

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut. xviii. 18 το δευτερονόμιον τούτο, a mistranslation of the Heb. מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה mishnēh hattōrah haazōth 'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has *Deuteronomium legis hujus*.]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenthetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi-xxiii, and xxxiv.

1388 WELSH *Proh. to Deut.*, In this book of Deuteronomye beginneth the wordis which Moyses spak to al Israel. *Kabris*. Here begynneth the bok of Deuteronomye. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 24 It is vityne in the xxviii. of deuteronome, thir vordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Deut. xviii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomye of this Law in a volume. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 63 *Deuteronomie* . . Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel. 1878 *Helps to Study of Bible* 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. *transf.*

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developments . . being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Deuteronomy.

Deuteropathy (diūtērpāpī). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -πάθεια suffering: cf. -PATHY.]

†1. *gen.* A being affected at second hand. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, *Δευτεροπάθεια*, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathetic as deuteropathie. *Ibid.* 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my eare; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.

2. *Med.* A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 128 The Gout properly . . is an Arthritical pain affecting the joints immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropathia. 1669 W. SIMSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 88 Either by a deuteropathy . . or by an idiopathy.

Hence **Deuteropathio** a., of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deuteropsy (diūtērpškōpī). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -σκόπια, σκοπία look-out, watch, view.]

†1. The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteropsy and second intention of the words. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 49 Truth itself interprets this . . text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteropsy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deuteropsy, the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. *rare.*

1824 SCOTT *Nigel* *Introd.* Ep. The Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteropsy compels to witness things unmet for mortal eye.

Hence **Deuteropsyic** a., of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXV. 270 The deuteropsyic, or thanatomatic faculty.

† **Deuterosey**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. δευτερωσις repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews.

1641 BE. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 477 Those Deuteroseis, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions to the Law. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis Bible* iii. 83 The Jews have added their Deuteroseis.

Deutery, obs. var. of DEWTRY Datura.

Deuto-, before a vowel deut-, a shortened form of DEUTERO-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deutoxide**, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So *deuto-iodide*, *deuto-bromide*, *deuto-carbonate*, *deuto-chloride*, *deuto-sulphide*, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the constitution of a compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compound of the same series; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as *sesqui-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) i. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. *Ibid.* 310 This gas . . examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him *nitrous air*, a term afterwards changed to *nitrous gas*, then to *nitric oxide*, and more lately to *deutoxide of azote*, or *deutoxide of nitrogen*, which last appears to be its most appropriate title. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 *Binoxide*, sometimes called *deutoxide* of copper (Cu O₂). 1857 BULLOCK *Cassian's Midwif.* 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, trioxides, etc. 1864 — *Biol.* i. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed.

2. In many terms of *Biology*; as **Deutencephalon** [Gr. ἐγκεφαλος brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencephalic** a. || **Deutoma'la** [L. māla jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Deutoma'lar** a. **Deuto'merite** [Gr. μέρος part], the second or posterior cell of a diacytid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or *protomerite*. **Deuto'plasm** [Gr. πλάσμα anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the mero-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamoeba (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Deuto'plasmic**, **-plastic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Deuto'plasmigenous** a., producing deutoplasm; **Deuto'plasmogen**, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm. **Deutoscle'rous** a. [σκληρός hard], in *deutosclerous tissue*, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. **Deuto'scolex** [σκόληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysti-

cercus of the *Tænia*. **Deuto'ergite** [L. tergum back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deuto'vum** [L. ovum egg] pl. -ova, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* i. 111 The contents of every egg consist. (1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic' and larger 'deutoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished. 1881 *Smithsonian Report* 125 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmigenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1872 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenous cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv.* *Anim.* vii. 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves . . and the deutovum emerges. 1881 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as **Deutosystematio** a., of or pertaining to a secondary system; DEUTERO-SYSTEMATIC.

1838 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

Deutoxide: see DEUTO- 1.

Deutro, deutroa: see DEWTRY.

|| **Deutzia** (diūtziā, doitsiā). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. *D. gracilis* is a well-known spring flowerer.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 444/2 Deutzia . . inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* i. 5 Deutzias with their graceful flowers. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 104/2 Where Deutzias are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots.

Deux, deux ans: see DEUCE 1, DEUSAN.

|| **Deux-temps** (dōtāñ). [F.; in full, *valse à deux temps* lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassé*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand deux-temps 1864 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 17 But oh! in the deuxtemps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

Deucey, deucey (e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE).

Deuzan, var. DEUSAN, *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

Dev, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

|| **Deva** (dēvā). [Skr. *dēva* a god, *orig.* 'a bright or shining one' from **dīv-* to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 *Baboo* II. viii. 157 (*Ibid.*) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! 1878 MAX MÜLLER *Orig. Relig.* (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as *devas*, but even then, though *deva* would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* i. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 GELDERER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 821 In the older *Rig-Veda* . . a god is spoken of as *deva*, but not every *deva* is an *asura* . . *Asura* is ethically the higher conception, *deva* the lower: *deva* is the vulgar notion of God, *asura* is theosophic.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1878 HAVA *Religion of Persia* (ed. 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion. *Ibid.* The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

Devalgate (dēvālgē), a. *rare* —. [ad. mod. L. *dēvalgātus*, f. *valgus* bow-legged.]

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Devalgatus*, having bowed legs; bandy-legged; devalgate. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Devall (dēvāl), v. Now only Sc. Forms: 5-6 *deuale*, 6 *deuall*, *dewall*, 7-9 *deual*, 9 *deval*, *devaul*, *devaul*. [a. F. *dévaler*, OF. *devaler* to descend = Pr. *devalar*, *davalar*, It. *divallare* :—Rom. **devallare*, f. L. DE- I. 1 down + *vallis* valley: cf. AVALE v.] Hence *Devalling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

†1. *intr.* To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b. The sonne began to denale in to the Weste. 1481 — *Myrr.* ii. ix. 88 He . . denaleth down into the water. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* i. vi. Thy transitorie plesance quhat availis? Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now deuallis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 83, I saw an river rin . . Dewalling and falling into that pit profound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 302 marg. The combustions dewalling of *Ætnæ* fire. *Ibid.* x. 506 Dewalling floods.

†b. To lower the body, stoop. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devallit.

†c. To slope downwards: as a line or surface. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 This Petrean Countrey . . dewalling even downe to the Limits of Jacob's bridge. *Ibid.* viii. 365 The . . dewalling faces of two hills. 1645 *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 A number of narrow dewalling lanes.

†2. *trans.* To lower. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* ii. liii, And euerie wicht . . Thankand greit God, thair heidis law deuallit.

3. *intr.* To cease, stop, leave off. *mod. Sc.*

1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 99 (Jan.) Devall then, Sirs, and never send For dainties to regale a friend. 1833 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. x. 92 She ne'er devaults jeering me. 1837 SCOTT *Let.* 26 Apr. in *Lockhart*, I have not till to-day devaulted from my task. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an aae devallin' o't.

Hence **Devall** *sb.* *Sc.*, 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

1802 SERRAVALLO *Gloss.*, Without devall, without ceasing.

|| **Devanagari** (dē'vā'nā'gārī), *a.* and *sb.* [*Skr.*, Hindi, Marāṭhi *devanāgarī* (in Bengālī *devanāgar*), a compound app. of *Skr. dēva* god + *Nāgarī* an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'.

Nāgarī is app. the fem. adj. meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. *līpī* writing, script), f. *Skr. nāgarā* city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c., when Al-Bīrūnī mentions an alphabet called *Nāgarā*, and of a derivative from it called *Arḍha-nāgarī*, i.e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound *Devanāgarī* has not been ascertained, any more than that of *Nandī-nāgarī*, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms *deva-līpī* 'writing of the gods', and *nāga-līpī* 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhist *Lalitavistara* of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with *devanāgarī* is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengālī or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions. Also called simply *Nāgarī*, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as *adj.* and absolutely as *sb.*

1781 Sir C. WILKINS in *Asiatic Res.* (1799) I. 294 It differs but little from the Devanagari. 1784 W. CHAMBERS *Ibid.* I. 152 It resembles neither the *Devanagari* nor any of the various characters connected with it. 1785 Sir C. WILKINS *Ibid.* I. 279 In the modern Devanagari character. 1786 Sir W. JONES *Ibid.* I. 423 The polished and elegant Devanagari. 1789 *Ibid.* I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so... as to equal the Devanagari itself in precision and clearness. 1801 COLERIDGE *Ibid.* (1803) VII. 224 *foot-note*, Prācrit and Hindi books are commonly written in the Devanagari. 1820 W. YATES *Gram. Skr. Lang.* vii. The character in which Sanskrit works are usually printed is called *Devanagari*. 1845 SROCKWELL *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 The translation to be written... both in Persian and Devanagari. 1856 *Times* 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 BURNELL *S. Indian Palaeog.* (ed. 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nāgarī character... the Nandīnagari is directly derived from the N. Indian Devanagari of about the eleventh century. 1886 EGGELEN in *Encyc. Brit.* XXI. 273/2 The character... is the so-called *Devanagari*, or *nāgarī* ('town-script') of the gods.

Devance (dē'vāns), *v.* [*a. F. devancer* to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f. *devant* before, on the model of *avancer* (ADVANCE). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] *trans.* To anticipate, forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt. viii.* 72 Olyner whyche sawe the stroke comyng devanched hym in such wyse that he gaf two euyll strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Mai* v. (1603) 489 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himself devanched by another that hath more. 1615 *Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 203 Our neighbours [the Dutch]... have devanched us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeskhita* II. 72 So far from 'caving in' he devanched me on one occasion. 1864 — *Dakota Pref.* 9 Commodore Wilmot, R.N., accompanied by Capt. Luce... devanched me. 1880 *Ginevra* 86 My wish devanched the hour.

|| **Catachrestic** uses.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance. 1653 — *Paradoxes* 108 Some Crazy Philosophers... have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Devant**, **devant**, *adv.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*a. F. devant* prep. and *adv.*, before, in front, = *Pr. davan*, *devant*, Cat. *devant*, *davant*, It. *davanti*, f. l. *dē* prep., from, of + late L. *abante* before: see **AVANT** *adv.*]

A. adv. Before, in front.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 270 His beard... was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant.

B. sb. Front; e.g. of the body or dress.

1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 19 A boorde clothe with .ij. towelles of deuant of oo sute. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Come, sir, perfume my devant.

Devant, *v.* *Obs.*: see **DEVAUNT**.

† **Devaporate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. DE-II* + L. *vapōr-em* vapour, after *EVAPORATE*]. *a. trans.* To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. *b. intr.* To become condensed, or deprived of vapour. Hence † **Devaporation**.

1787 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid.* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour... will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air... by its expansion produces cold and devaporates. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The vapour... is brought

to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata.

Devast, *v.* Now rare. [*a. F. dévaster* (1499 in *Hatzl-Darm.*), *nd. l. devastāre* to lay waste, f. *DE-I*, 1, 3 + *vastāre* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, DEVASTATE.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devastated. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. i. An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Study of Hist.* vi. The thirty years war that devastated Germany. 1887 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute... which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing. 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devastated by lava.

absol. 1652 GAULME *Magastrom*. 6 To devast according to the predictions of vain humane art.

† *b.* To waste (time, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITWOG *Trav.* II. 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devastated there for passage.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1632 LITWOG *Trav.* v. 214 Time... running all things to devastated desolation. 1699 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 39 Love prudent Laws; devastating Arms neglect. 1789 [see **DEVASTATE**].

Devastate (devāstāt'), *v.* [*f. L. devastāt-* *ppl. stem of devastāre* (see **DEVAST**). Used by Sir T. Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 77 Jaugheer... subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Devastate*, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1735, and not in *Folio* 1730.] 1818 Todd *s.v. Devast*, Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt. Ess.* (1854) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Blight* Wks. (Bohn) I. 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4, 241 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. 1886 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 298 Kant completely devastates the colwchs and sophistries. 1864 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 Those devastating and merciless Infidels. 1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* iv. 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth. 1815 — *Anstorf* 613 Thou, colossal Skeleton, that... in thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years.

Devastation (devāstā'jən), [*prob. a. F. dévastation*, n. of action f. *devaster*, and L. *devastāre*, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr. 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It. *devastatione*, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The ruine and devastation [sic] of so many... great cities. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague... in Foreign Parts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 395 E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1800-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

b. Law. (See quot. 1848.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Devastaverunt*, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a *Devastation*, or charging their own Goods. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Devastavit*, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

Devastative (devāstāt'iv), *a.* [*f. L. devastāt-* *ppl. stem* (see above) + *-IVE*] Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1802 *Triads of Bardism* in *Southey Madoc* t. § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

Devastator (devāstāt'or), [*a. late L. devastātor* (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from *devastāre* to devastate.] He who or that which devastates; a waster, ravager.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE in *Panant's Algiers* vi. 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1829 LANDON *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 67 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

|| **Devastavit** (devāstāt'vit), *Law.* [*L. devastāvit* he has wasted, 3rd sing. perf. of *devastāre*; see **DEVASTATE**.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate.

1599 RASTELL *Exp. termes lawes*, *Devastaverunt bona testatoris*, is when Executors wyl delivier the legacies that their Testatur hath given, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of payementes are not yet

come, etc.] 1651 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 176 The Sheriff shall be sollicit for a Devastavit. 1729 GILES *Jacob Law Dict.* s.v., His Executor or Administrator is made liable to a *devastavit*, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prim* (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of *f. fa.* having been sued out on the judgment, to which the sheriff had returned a *devastavit*.

b. The offence of such waste or misapplication.

1729 GILES *Jacob Law Dict.* s. v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a *devastavit*. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devastavit*. 1893 ROMER in *Law Times* XCV. 54/a The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a *devastavit*.

Devaster, *rare.* [*f. DEVAST v.* + *-ER* l.] = **DEVASTATOR**.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devasters or devastated.

[**Devastion**, **Devastitation**, **Devastor**, errors for **DEVASTATION**, **DEVASTATOR**, in some editions and Dicts.]

† **Devault**, *v.* *Obs.* [*app. a. OF. desvanter* to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *vanter* to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast.

c. 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 To the most notable slaughter of Christs Holy Evangely, which... wee did ostentate and openly devault to keepe most exactly. [1655 quoted by FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 320 with spelling *devault*, *mod. ed. devaunte*.]

Deve, *obs. f. DEAVE v.* to deafen and of **DIVE v.**

† **Devection**, *Obs. rare* — *v.* [*n.* of action from L. *dēvehēre* to carry down.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Devection*, a carrying away or down.

Devoer, *obs. form of DEVOIR*, duty.

Devehent, *a.* [*ad. L. dēvehent-em*, pr. pple.

of *dēvehēre* to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devehent*, carrying away, efferent.

Devel (de'v'l), *sb.* *Sc.* Also **devel**, **devle**.

[Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow.

Hence **Devel v.**, to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; **Develer**, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco velvet, Tam Samson's dead. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 116 (Jam.) Guile soud be devel'd i' the dirt. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. Ae gude downright develv will split it.

† **Develing**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *duvelunge*.

[*f. deve*, *deve*, *DIVE v.* + *-LING*.] Headlong, as with a dive.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ha beide hire & beah duvelunge adun. a. 1225 *St. Marher* 20 Ant te meiden duvelunge feol don to be corde. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 618 Into his chamber he gan gon, and leide him deneling on be grounde. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 776a (Mätz.) Mani threwe down develing riht.

Develop (dē'vel'op), *v.* Also 7 **devellop**, 7-**develope**. [*a. F. développer-r*, *OF.* (12-13th c.) *desvoloper*, *-voloper*, *-voloper*, 14th c. *desvolopper* (whence an earlier Eng. form **DISVELOP**) = *Pr. desvoloper*, *-voloper*, It. *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + the Rom. verb which appears in mod. It. as *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', *sviluppo* 'an unwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio).]

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been *volupare*, *volopare*; its derivation is uncertain: see also **ENVELOP**.]

† 1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. *Obs.* (in general use.)

1592-1611 [see **DISVELOP**]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Developed* (*Fr. developé*), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displayed, opened. Ed. 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1692 COLES, *Developed*, unfolded. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Developed*, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 ASH, *Developed*, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancasterian army. 1868 CUSSANS *Her. xx.* 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

b. Geom. To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See **DEVELOPABLE** *b.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

† 2. To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3.)

1742 POPE *Dunci.* v. 269 Then take him to develop, if you can, And how the Block off, and get out the Man. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 156 The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of the door. . . and develop our measures. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii. Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what might, he would develop the state of his feelings.

† b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. *Obs.*

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develop her real character. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develop the writer of this friendly billet. 1787 ANN HILTON *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develop their real tendency. 1796 J. MOSEY *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be developed.' 1802 tr. A. La Fontaine's *Reprobate* I. 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

† c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals. *Obs.*

1779 *Sylph* I. 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. *Ibid.* II. 47 If he should have . . . developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured . . . to overcome. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) III. 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii. To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties. 1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. To develop the latent excellencies . . . of our art. 1827 HARE *Glosses* (1859) 285 One may develop an idea . . . But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and develops the relation of the Son to the Father. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 SIR R. ROMEA in *Law Times* Rep. LXIII. 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

b. *Mil.* To open gradually (an attack).

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xxi. The attack would be developed from the north.

c. *Mus.* See DEVELOPMENT 10.

1880 STAINER *Composition* ix. § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony.

Ibid. § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. *Ibid.*, Exercises. Develop by various methods the following subjects, as portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. *Math.* To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; esp. to expand into the form of a series.

1871 E. OLNEV *Infinit. Calc.* 67 It is proposed to discover the law of development when the function can be developed in the form $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \text{etc.}$

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1833 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 359 The same mechanical means which develop magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 279 This mode of developing electricity was discovered. . . by Prof. Seebeck. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. *Photogr.* To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.*

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. *Ibid.* 14 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. 1859 JEPHSON & RERVE *Britany* 48 He went to and fro to develop the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm. in Circ.* Sc. I. 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the (Daguerreotype) plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xi. 203 All our photographs . . . have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 719, I prefer to develop with an iron solution. 1893 ABNEY *Photogr.* I. (ed. 8) 2.

a. *intr. for refl.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm. in Circ.* Sc. I. 160/1 A plate well washed . . . develops cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

6. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ).

a. Said of an organ or organism.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed. 1866 ARGVILL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed. a 1871 GACHT *Eth. Fragn.* i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 19 We need . . . benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. *trans.* To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxvi. In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* i. 5 Fresh powers . . . which . . . develop further resources. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty develops iron conscience. Want of liberty . . . stupefies conscience. 1847 *Repr. Men.* *Napoleon* *ibid.* I. 369 The times . . . and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant juries have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers.

8. *refl.* To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develop itself. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Tales* 96 We learn that evil . . . is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-ke.* 276 A serious fault had developed itself. 1879 M^CCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and develops itself year after year.

9. *intr. (for refl.)* To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxxv. How differently Did the two spirits . . . Develop in that awful element. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* i. i. (1846) 37 An idea . . . cannot develop at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Swift & Pope* (1860) I. 285 The man . . . goes on . . . developing almost unconsciously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 London developed into the great mart of Europe. 1880 M^CCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develop rather than fade. 1884 L. MALET *Mrs. Lovimer* 11 Such women . . . do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence *Deve-lo-ped ppl. a.*, *Deve-lo-ping vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Developed* [see 1 above]. 1775 ASH, *Developing*, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1859 *Mil. Liberty* iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm. in Circ.* Sc. I. 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the . . . developing solution. c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 148/2 The result of developing depends . . . on the strength of the silver solution. 1879 *Athenæum* 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. WILSON in *Genil. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 It . . . might be ranked as a developing snail. 1882 TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I. 32 The photographer . . . illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

Developable (dêv'lopâbl'), a. and sb. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE: in mod. F. *développable*.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R. F. WILSON in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 130 Principles . . . only developable under one form. 1865 WILKINS *Pers. Names Bible* 360 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 JEVONS in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable mental sense.

b. *Math.* (a) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (b) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see DEVELOP 1 b).

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 479 If (Δ) be a function of Δ developable in a series of powers of Δ , then [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called *developable surfaces*, while all other ruled surfaces are called *skew surfaces*. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 note,

In reality . . . even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B. *sb. (Math.)* A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve . . . which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Developer (dêv'lopâi), v. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which develops.

1833 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Seccs.* 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan. The home is the great developer of individuality and character.

b. *Photogr.* A chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 323/3 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying. 1890 ANEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place . . . are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they play is a secondary one.

Deve-lo-pist. nonce-word. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An evolutionist.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation deve-lo-pist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

Development (dêv'lopment). Also 8-9 *de-ve-lo-pe.* [f. DEVELOP v. + -MENT, after F. *développement*, in 15th c. *desv.*] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this process.

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also *quasi-concr.* that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. cclxxvi.* (1799) III. 263 A *développement* that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 49 (T.) These observations on Thomson . . . might still be augmented by an examination and development of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii. (R.) A map . . . with many other pieces and developments of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1786 FRANCIS *The Philanthropist* I. 155 Congratulations . . . on the development, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 176 How slow is the development of heat. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 214 The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed:

a. of organs and organisms.

1796 JEFFERSON in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 92 The development and formation of great germs. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* Let. iii. The transformations of insects . . . strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of development. 1862 SIR B. BAODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 327 As the development progresses the cells . . . become differentiated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 111 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as

EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result.

Development theory or hypothesis (Biol.): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges of Creation* 191 (title), Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. *Ibid.* 202 The whole train of animated beings . . . are then to be regarded as a series of *advances of the principle of development*, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Introd. Geol.* 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1866 ARGVILL *Reign Law* I. (ed. 4) 32 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest . . . the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. i Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.

c. The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

1865 R. W. DALE *Yew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 131 A promise the final development and fullness of which we are still waiting for. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 225 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself. *Ibid.* ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of 1707. 1879 LUSACK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 34/2 This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture.

4. Gradual advancement through progressive stages, growth from within.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iv. (1852) 104 Only where those means exist... is there a development of holy character. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* I. i. (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living... truth. 1861 GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 46 This scheme... exhibits a progressive development, in which there is not a missing link. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 6 Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 251 Gradual development without any sudden change.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action.

1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Introd. Geol.* 258 The genus *Serpula*... attained its greatest development in the oolitic seas. 1851 MANSER *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 18 His disciple... has carried the doctrine to its fullest development. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The great development of the sternum among the muscles of flight take origin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xii. (1876) 366 The highest development of their genius. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.

6. The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* I. iii. (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development... of the grub. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first. 1871 R. W. DALE *Comm. in Ind.* Introd. 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 22 Attacking Romish developments from the Bible, which... were evidently... false developments. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. 3 Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature.

II. Technical uses.

7. a. *Geom.* The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve. †b. Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (*obs.*).

1800 J. HAYTER *Herculanean & Pompeian MSS.* 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Development, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes (rolls)... to be undertaken. 1817 (title), *Herculanean Rolls*.—Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghausen, upon the Subject of their Development. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface: hence the method is known as that of conical development. *Ibid.* 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant.

c. See QUOTS.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Development, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 195/1 To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

8. *Math.* The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the expanded form itself.

1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 148 This development has been obtained by first putting $x + a$ instead of x . 1837 Penny *Cycl.* VIII. 445/1 The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development. — *Ibid.*, The usual form of development is into infinite series.

9. The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipitation of new material on the surface.

1845 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 312/3 If an impressed Daguerreotype plate... be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, iodine, or bromine... the nascent picture is obliterated, so as to be no longer capable of development by the vapour of mercury. 1851 *Photogr. News Abn. in Circ.* Sr. I. 160/4 Add more silver, till the development is complete. 1882 *Eng. Mech.* No. 874. 382/1 The exposed plates, after development and before fixing, should be put [etc.].

10. *Mus.* The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a musical phrase or subject by modifications of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc., esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata; the part of a movement in which this takes place. Also *attrib.*

1880 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* v. v. The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, VOL. III.

with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple rhythmic figure. 1880 STAINER *Composition* ix. § 156 This splendid musical form [sonata-form] differs... chiefly in having a Development-portion. *Ibid.* § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar [of a movement in sonata-form] may be chosen for development. 1889 H. A. HARDING *Analysis of Form* 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject. *Ibid.*, The development commences in C major.

11. *attrib.* See also 3 b.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 5/2 No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk.

Hence **Developmentarian**, **Developmentist**, **nonce-wds.**, one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an evolutionist.

1865 *Morn. Star* 2 Sept., The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* XXIX. 807 If Mr. Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth... life... must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know. 1888 *Indian Churchman* 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

Developmental (dēvəlp'mēntəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary.

Developmental disease, a disease which is associated with a stage or process in the development of the body.

1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 8 So much of the primary developmental processes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* xiv. (1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Deaths by convulsions rose from 38 to 71... by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class—viz., senile decay. 1884 *Knowledge* No. 160. 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological decay.

Hence **Developmentalist**, **nonce-wd.**, an evolutionist.

1864 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 215 According to the developmentists... the various races of men... gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life.

Developmentally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In relation or reference to development.

1849—50 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 873/1 The investigation... of this vast subject rationally, developmentally, and microscopically. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 148 The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion.

† **Devenerate**, *v.* *Obs.*—*o.* [ad. L. *dēvenērāri* to reverence, f. *DE*- + *venerārī* to worship.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Devenerate*, to worship.

† **Devenustate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare—*1.* [f. late L. *dēvenustāre* (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, f. *DE*- + *venustāre* to beautify, *venustus* beautiful: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disfigure, deform.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

† **Dever**, *sb.* *Obs.*, ME. form of *DEVOIR*, duty.

† **Devergence**, *Obs.* rare—*o.* [ad. late L. *dēvergēntia* (Gellius) an inclining downward, a sloping, f. *dēvergēre*, f. *DE*- + *vergēre* to incline, turn.] Downward slope, declivity.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Devergence*, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward. 1755 JOHNSON, *Devergence*, declivity, declination. (*Dict.*) 1847 CRAIG, *Devergency*, *Devergency*, declivity; declination. *Obs.* [1864 WEBSTER, *Devergency*, *Devergency*, the same as *Devergency*.]

Devers, *deversion*, -*itle*: see *DIVERS*.

† **Deversary**, *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *dēversōrium* lodging-house, inn.] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see *DIVERSORY*.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 754, I was drynychyn In synne deversarye.

Devest (dē'vest), *v.* *arch.* [a. OF. *devestre* (13th c.), also *desvestir* (12th c. in Hatf.), f. *des*, *dē* = L. *dis*- (see *DE*- 6, *DIS*-) + *vestir*, mod.F. *vêtir*:—L. *vestire* to clothe. The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of *dēvestire* to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prefix is *dis*-, *des*-, cf. Pr. *desvestir*, *devestir*, It. *divestire*, mod.L. *dis*-, *dis*-, *dē*-vestire, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L. analogies as *DIVEST*, q.v., and *devest* now survives only in sense 5 (in which *divest* also occurs).]

† **L. trans.** To undress, undress, disrobe (a person); *refl.* to undress oneself. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 13 If that she was alone, devesting her. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 78 That you devest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. 1604—*oth.* II. iii. 181 Like Bride and Groom Devesting them for Bed. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devest*, to uncloath one. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! 1649 *Alcoran* 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear when he is devested.

† **b. fig.** To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Gauls, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repair their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus.

† **2.** To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is *fig.* considered to do so. *Obs.*

1583 S. ANHYUET *Enchir.* I. (Arb.) 33 Troilus hee marked running, devested of armour. 1683 GAOBUEV in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., Left naked, and devested of every thing. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 187 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 122 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlviii. 148 One crab devested of its shell.

† **3.** *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) of (from) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; rarely in good sense, to free, rid.

1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.*, Buckingham xxiix, The royal babes denuded from their trone. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 155 We will speak of things... considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason... ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disint'd of all jurisdiction. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 What a Cruelty it is to devest Children of that only eternal privilege! 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. l. § 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. 1660—*Duct. Lubit.* II. i, To say that God... had devested them of their rights. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon.

† **4. a.** To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). *b.* To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 2 Few or none doo attempt to devest or pluck of her vaille of hypocrisie. 1645 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 As those Angels doe not devest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going. 1646 *Ibid.* iv. 33 No man that hath taken Orders can... devest his orders when he will. a 1631 *Ibid.* i. (1634) 5 The highest cannot devest mortality. — *Poems* (1650) 252 Who... made whole townes devest Their walls and bulwarks. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 5 Perswading them that we have devested our own enmity. 1675 *Art Contentm.* ix. § 4. 224 That ugly form... by use devests its terror. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 370 This natural allegiance... cannot be devested without [etc.].

† **c. refl.** To devest oneself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 2 His Father... devested himselfe of all Authority. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 To be able... to devest himselfe of all fear. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 239 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity. 1707 CURIUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 330 Salt... cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783 (1816) IV. 273 The Reverend Mr. Shaw, a native of the Hebrides... devested himself of national bigotry.

5. *Law.* *a.* To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. *To devest out of:* the opposite of 'to vest in'.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, They cannot deveste that thing in fee which hath bene vested in their house. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 43 If a woman having chattels personally take a husband, the Law devesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband only. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 364 Where... the freehold is not conveyed away or devested. 1840 S. WARREN 10,000 a Year ix. in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be devested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. 1842 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 687 The title of any person instituted... to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read... the 39 articles. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

† **b.** To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested. *Obs.*

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor. 1661 CRESSY *Reff. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.*, He [Hen. VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication. 1673 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 Persons which beare... offices... and are not legally devested. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands.

Hence **Devested ppl. a.**, **Devesting vbl. sb.**; also **Devestment**.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1303 The devesting of trees, which... begin to shed and lose their leaves. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 6 By the Generall devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 They lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 42 The people of Ireland are all in Facions... called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, and ano. 1641.

Devestiture, *obs.* var. of *DIVESTITURE*.

Devesture, *rare.* [a. OF. *des*-, *devesture*, -*ure* (14th c. in Godef.)—Rom. type **devestitiura*, f. *devestire*: see *DEVEST* and -*URE*; cf. *DIVESTURE*.] The action of devesting: putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property).

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3 (R.) The

very disadvantage we have . . . in the devesture of self-respects. 1798 COLEBROOKE *tr. Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 52 Devesture of property happens three ways; by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death.

† **Deve'x**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvēx-us* inclined or sloping downwards, pa. pple. of *dēvēhēre*, f. DE- I. 1 + *vēhēre* to carry, convey.]

A. adj. Bent or bending down, inclined or sloping downward.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry* iii. 920 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 BARNHILL & NAYLOR *Life T. Morton To Rdr.* In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devex*, hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in *ASH*.

B. sb. Downward slope, declivity; DEVE'XITY. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 47 Vpon the Western lands (Following the worlds denex) he meant to tread.

Hence † **Deve'xness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deve'xness*, devexity, bendingness downwards.

† **Deve'xed**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent or bowed down.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aidge or other wyse deve'xed or blynd.

† **Deve'xion**, [irreg. f. L. *dēvēx-us*: see DEVEX.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deve'xion*, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Deve'xity**, *Obs.* Also 7 di-. [ad. L. *dēvēxītās*, f. *dēvēxus*: see DEVEX and -ITY.] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see *quots.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. *Ibid.* 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Deuexitē*, deuexitie; a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double. a 1618 DAVIES *Willes Pilgrimage* (1876) 30 (D.) His haire . . . Doth glorifie that Heau'n's Dixvity, His head. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuexity*, the hollownesse of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Deveyn**, *Obs. rare.* In phrase in *deveyn* (e, in vain).

c 1400 *Lafranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B) 17 Pat he traveylle noyt in devyne (MS. A, in veyn). *Ibid.* (MS. A) 120 pēi spoken in devyn (MS. B, deveyn).

† **Deviant**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pr. pple. of *dēviāre*: see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating; divergent. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1789 From youre scole so devyannt I am. 1623 COKERAM, *Deviant*, fare out of the way.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *ASHM.* (1652) 121 O deviant fro danger, O drawer.

† **Deviate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēviāre* to turn out of the way: see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 208 Thow art far deviat For to conforme thy lufe to scit estait. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

Deviate (dē'vi-ēt), v. [f. L. *dēviāt*- ppl. stem of *dēviāre* (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. DE- I. 2 + *viā* way. Cf. F. *dévier* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. *intr.* To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.*, Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 127 We hewed our steps . . . but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. *fig.* To turn aside from a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 28 They had deviated from their duty. 168a DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1824 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mitford's Greece* Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.

3. To digress from the subject in discourse or writing.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. xli, I am apt to grow too metaphysical . . . And deviate into matters rather dry.

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 1 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate . . . from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cleiss & Gertr.* II. 79, I say nothing of sectaries: as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course, or have a different tendency; to diverge or differ (from a standard, etc.).

169a BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1770 JUNIUS *Left.* xxviii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle; so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 33 Particulars . . . deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. *trans.* To turn (any one) out of the way, turn

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A viij b, None shall be . . . deviated with doubtful directions. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* xxxv. (D.) To let them deviate him from the right path. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens . . . receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree . . . we see two images.

† 4. *trans.* To depart from. *Obs. rare.*

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 222 This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the . . . mind.

Hence **Deviating** ppl. a.

1883 *Fall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

Deviation (dē'vi-ē-tōn), [n. of action from L. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE: cf. med. L. *dēviatio*, F. *déviatio* (1461 in Godef. *Suppl.*; not in Cotgr.; in *Acad. Dict.* only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Equator. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course . . . such deviation is . . . express by N. or S. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 29 The angle . . . representing its angular change of direction, or the angle of deviation, as it is called.

† b. *Astron.* The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of the deferent. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deviation*, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic. The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venus is only ten.

c. *Comm.* Voluntary departure from the intended course of a vessel without sufficient reason.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Deviation*, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; † the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (*obs.*).

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only '85 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

b. *spec.* The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Voy. Disc.* 3 An experiment . . . for . . . ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses; or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navigation* iii. lxiii. 30 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

c. *Path.* Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. *Conjugate deviation*: see CONJUGATE a. 5.

3. *fig.* Divergence from any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with a and pl., an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or eclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone . . . be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 236 To walk in ways of righteousness . . . without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice. 1793 *Trial of Pyshe Palmer* 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 129 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev. v. 1* Iniquity, that is deviation from equity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

† b. Formerly sometimes *absol.* = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

1625 SIR S. D'EWEES *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 32 He [Jas. I.] had his vices and deviations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Worthy persons . . . inadvertently drawn into a deviation. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 A feeling . . . which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

† c. A turning aside from the subject, a digression. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. a 1713 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary . . . from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

Deviative (dē'vi-ē-tiv), a. [f. L. *dēviāt*- ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 400 A crown-glass prism is

cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other.

Deviator (dē'vi-ē-tōr), [a. late L. *dēviātor* (Augustine), agent-n. f. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 220 Though Latimer was in his heedless youth A deviator. 1756 W. TOLDEY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators. 1851 P. FAIRBAIRN *tr. Hengstenberg's Revel. S. John* i. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon.

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased to act.

Deviatory (dē'vi-ē-tōr-i), a. [f. L. type *dēviā-tōr-i-us* from *dēviātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by deviation.

1702 S. PARKER *tr. Cicero De Finibus* 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

Devise (dē'vōis). Forms: 3-5 *devis*, 4 *Sc. devis*, 4-5 *deuys*, *Sc. dewis* (e, -ys (s, -ice, -yce, 4-6 *deuysse*, *diuis* (e, dyuys (e, 4-7 *deuise*, *devise*, 5-6 *deuysse*, 6 *Sc. devyiss*, 6-7 *devise*, 5- *devise*. [Here two original OF. and ME. words *devis* and *devise* have run together. The actual form *devise* represents phonetically ME. *devis*, *deuys*, a. OF. *devis* masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; devising, conferring, or talking together; also, a device, invention; disposition or appointment of' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form *devise* (when not a mere variant spelling of *devise*: see below) represents OF. *devise* fem., 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a device, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an invention; a division; bound, meere, or marke dividing land' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. *devis*, *devisa*, It. *diviso*, *divisa*, Romanic derivs. of *divis*- ppl. stem of *dividere* to divide: see DEVISE v.]

The older word in ME. appears to have been *devir*, *deuys*, but *devise* also appears from Caxton onward, and prob. earlier, at least in the phrase, *to devise* = F. *à devise* (sense 12). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since *devise*, *devise* occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. *devise*, but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. *devis*, mod. *devise*. In times it is generally possible to separate *devise* = *devis*, *devise*, from *devise* proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. *devis* and *devise* partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times *devise* gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains *Devise*, q. v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. *devises* (-aiz) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when *devise* (-ais) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf. *house sing.*, *houses* (-æiz) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now *arch.* and *rare.* (*orig. devis*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of streames smale, that by deuys Mirthe had don come through condys. 1573 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58 The devise of some convenient pretext. 1563 SNUTE *Archit.* B j b, A pillour of their owne devise. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, siluer, or stone grauen by art and mans deuise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxx. That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with senselesse cold, Should kindly fyre by wonderful deuysse! 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. i. 174 He's gentle . . . full of noble deuise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 As touching the deuise and invention of mony. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* ix. 10 There is no worke, nor deuise, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the graue whither thou goest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 By devise, tis so made to open, that [etc.]. 1858 T. PARKER *Historic Americans* (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery . . . is of his [Franklin's] devise.

b. The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; design, *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1576 The sydes . . . of sotell deuysse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 189 'Tis Plate of rare deuise. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* lxvii, It was a lodge of ample size, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. a 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary*, A chiming shower of strange device.

† c. A contrived shape or figure. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 359 Pis grete god . . . In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme.

† 2. Purpose, intention. *Obs.* (*orig. devis*).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith A sterne strok. Ac a failede of his diuis and in the heued smot Trenehok. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Devyce, purpose,

seria. 1548 HALL Chron. 75 b, When he had thus ordered his affairs accordingly to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. at one's (own) device [OF. *à mon, ton, etc. devis*]; later only in pl.; now only in phr. left to one's own devices, etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. devis).

a 1300 Cursor M. 11576 (Cott.) Pat he neuld rise, Al at his ann devise. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at by duyys. c 1450 Crt. of Love xii, No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than . . . ne thing to my devise. 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxcviii. 69t They . . . toke a place of grounde at their denyse, abyding their enemyes. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Gen. Conf., We haue folowed to much the denysses [ed. 1607 devices] and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by devise at pleasure. 1611 BIBLE Jer. xviii. 12 We will walk after our own devices. 1648 MILTON Ps. lxxxi. 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own devices blind. 1870 MAS. H. WOOD G. Canterbury's Will xv, What would you do, if left to your own devices?

† b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf. DEVISE v. 3.) (ME. *devis*; OF. *devis*.)

1307 Elegy Edm. I iv, That hit he write at mi devys [mye pris]. c 1325 Coer de L. 1430 Lokes that ye doo be mye devys. c 1440 Ipmoydon 716 Full feire he dyd his servyse, And served the queene at byr devyse. c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1150 Scho graithit hir upon a gudylye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis. Ibid. x. 473 The Bruce askyt: 'Will thow do my dewysse?' 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxlv. 173, I am natte determynede to folowe his dewyse and case [faire à sa devise ne à son nise]. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 396 God . . . At his dewysis all thing in ert is done. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. iv. 24 It is the very dewyse of him yt is hysst of all.

† 4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. Obs. (In 15th c. *devis* and *devise*. OF. *devise*, opinion, sentiment.)

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 199 Bounden bene Wyth þe myrreys margarys at my dewyse þat enei I se3 jet with myn ysen. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 278 As thou shalt here my dewise, Thou might thy self the better avise. c 1400 Rom. Rose 651 For certes at my dewys There is no place in Paradys So good. c 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxix, Thenne iche mon sayd thayr dewise. c 1430 LVGD. Hors. Shepe, & G. 86 Pees to profyt, as to my Dewyce, Makythe no delaye. 1435 Torr. Portugal 779 Now wolle ye telle me your dewyce, That how I may govern me? c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnwyse þus sho spird him hir dewise. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 and Pl. Contention (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy dewise.

† 5. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF. and mod. F. *devise*.]

c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xli. 153 Blanchardyn . . . talked with the kynge . . . his fader And as they were thus in dewyses [etc.]. c 1500 Melusine lix. 348 After many playssant dewyses and joyfull wordes, they wesshed their handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. ii. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in France and other places is. 1600-10 in Shaks. C. Praise 40 What for your business, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never deakt better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 381/156 'Sire,' he seide, 'mi deuis þou schalt here i-seo: þe halle ichulle furst arere.' 1494 FAEBYAN Chron. vii. 358 All was then according to their former dewyse. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxi. 11 They . . . ymagined soch dewyses, as they were not able to performe. 1548 HALL Chron. 12 This dewyse so much pleased the seditious congregation. Ibid. 48 b, This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented. Ibid. 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these dewyses. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 7 His pollicies and wittie dewyses in behove of the publike weal. 1568 BIALE (Bishops) a Cor. ii. 12 We are not ignorant of his dewyses [1611 deuises]. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. II. iii. 176 Excellent, I smell a dewise. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 140 The Captaine . . . declared to him his whole dewise. 1782 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. i. 104 By this happy dewise . . . [they] screen themselves. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome Pref. (1864) 25 The device by which Eliseda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. *concr.* The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; esp. a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 139, I hoped þe water were a dewyse Bytwene myrreþz by merez made. 1570 DER Math. Pref. 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes . . . spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. i. (1586) 41 b, The device was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheelles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Corne, did cutt downe al before it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 120 To remedy which they have deuices like Turnets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 218/t The devices for baling cut hay. 1884 [See DEVIL sb. 8].

b. Used of things non-material.

1529 MORE Supplic. Soules Wks. 326/a This exposition is nether our dewise nor any new founded fantasy, but a very truth well perceived. 1587 GOLDING De Moriani Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a dewise of man as other Religions are. 1614

Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. Ep. Ded. A iij, It was a mad conceit . . . That an huge Giant beares up the earth . . . If by this dewise he had meant only an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes iii. 178 In quentine of clothyng ffor to queene sir pride . . . and iche day a newe dewyse, it dulleth my wittis. 1465 MANN. & Housch. Exp. 490 My master bont of Arnold godsmythe a dyvysse of goold for mastres Margret. 1555 EORN Decades 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasunt diuises. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 119 The glass . . . curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing i. 21 A practice of painting, in curiouse devices and figures, the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. PHILLIPS Notes Coins 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. *spec.* An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc.; usually accompanied by a motto.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 3222 Pat I haue a god schel[d]. & wel & faire wiþ-inne a werwolf depeynted . . . þe quen þan dede comaunde to crafti nien i-nowe, þat denis him were dist er þat day ene. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1272 Dido, And beryn in hise dewyvis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. iv. xv. 276 They take armes at thayre owne wyll and suche a dewyse as them plaiseth, wherof som grownde . . . the same upon theyre name. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. ii. (1586) 108 b, A Carcanet of golde . . . whereon . . . is bravelie set forth the dewise or armes of the Academie. 1602 MARSTON Ant. & Mel. v. Wks. 186 l. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a dewise, an Imprezza, by Sinedocche a Mott. I wold haue you paint me for my dewise a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 SHAKS. Per. ii. ii. 19 The denice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethiopie, reaching at the sunne. The word, Lux tua vita mihi. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. i. x. 45 Shields painted with such Dewyses as they pleased. 1790 PENNANT London 116 (R.) With the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. 1864 BURTON Bk. Hunter (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design.

1724 SWIFT Drapier's Lett. vi. I observed the device upon his coach to be *Libertas et natale solum*. 1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. vii. (am. 1587), Repeating . . . sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue: *aut fer, aut fere* [etc.]. 1851 LONGF. Excelsior, A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior'!

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit'. Obs. or arch.

1576 GASCOIGNE Notes making of verse 8 x in Steele G. (Arb.) 31 By this *aliquid salis*, I mean some good and fine dewise, shewing the quicke capacitee of a writer. 1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 342 In versifying . . . his dewises are not darkened with mystic cloudes . . . the conuenance of his matter is manifest. 1645 Kingdom's Weekly Post 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device always in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 BEATTIE Minstr. i. lii, Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 193 Some droll and merry device.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons', or the like. arch. or Obs.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 669 But I will forward with my dewise. 1590 — Mids. N. v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bacchanals . . . That is an old dewise, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last. 1607 — Timon i. ii. 155 You haue . . . entertain'd me with mine owne dewise. 1635 SHIRLEY Coronat. (II) Nasques and devices, welcome! 1789 BURNAY Hist. Mus. III. v. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux . . . having published an account of his dewises in a book. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. i. lxvii, Devices quaint, and frolics ever new.

† 12. Phrases. At device, to device [OF. *à devis*, *à devise*]: at or to one's liking or wish; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. At all device, in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. *point-device*) Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to serie Hym fullyl at all deuiss. Ibid. xi. 348 The king . . . wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deuiss. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens 688 Clement . . . emplysyt wele in godis service In althinge, at al dewisse. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1206 Dido (Tanner), Up on a courser . . . Sit Eneas lik phebus to dewyse So was he freish arayyd in his wise. a 1420 HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ. 404 He is a noble prechour at dewise. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioni 4141 With thre Armures this knyght fight so wele at dewis. c 1475 Partenay 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto dewise. c 1500 Melusine xxi. 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to dewyse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis x. ix. 85 The Troiane pryncce . . . with his brand hym bryntys at dewis, In manner of an offerand sacryfys.

Device, obs. form of DEVISE v. and sb.

Devi'ceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention; ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 SPENSER Teares of Muses 385 The deuicifull matter of my song. 1596 — F. Q. v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast . . . The goodly service, the deuicifull sights . . . Were worke fit for an herauld. 1606 MARSTON Parasitaster iii. i, Oh quick, deuicifull, strong-brain'd Dulcimet, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1615 CHAPMAN Odys. i. 206 A carpet, rich and of deuicifull thread. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1656) 24 The quaint Impresses their deuicifull shaws. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill Snaducismus l. Poster. (1726) 18 In his deuicifull imagination.

Hence Devi'cefully († deuisefully) adv., ingeniously, 'cunningly'; Deuicefulness.

a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers,

how they deuisefully being set And bound up, might . . . Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 Liberal 17 Nov. 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and deuicefulness.

Deuiceless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a device (in various senses: see the sb.).

1866 RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive Pref. 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may . . . make the deuiceless person more contented in his dulness. 1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130 That coin of language which . . . has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deuiceless and legendless.

† Deuict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *deuict-us*, ppl. of *devincere* to subdue, f. DE-I. 3 + *vincere* to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432-50 tr. Hiden (Rolls) I. 205 A region . . . where the Wandalynges were deuict. 1541 BECON News out of Heauen Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be deuict and overcome. c 1550 Knighthood & Battle (MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. 1) 6 For mightily what man may rene and lepe, May well deuict and saf his party kepe. [But here perhaps a verb].

Deuide, deuident, etc., obs. ff. DIVIDE.

Devil (dev'l, dev'il), sb. Forms: 1 diobul, diotul, deoful, 1-2 deofol, 2-3 deofel, 2-5 deouel, 3-5 deucl, 4-7 deuill, deucl, 6-7 diuel, 6- deuil. Also 1 diouel, deoful, north. diouul, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuill, 3 diefel, Orm. de(o)-fell, 3-4 dieuel, 4 dyeuel, 5 dewill, -elle, dyuell, 5-6 deuell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyll(1, 5-7 dieuill, 6 diuill, 6-7 diuel(1, diuel(1, 8-9 dial. diuul, Sc. deevil; monosyllabic 4-5 deul, dele, del, 5 dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve, 5-6 dele, 7 de'l, 8-9 Sc. deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 deofu, 2 deofle, deoflen, deflen, 2-3 deulen, 5 develyn; 1 north. diules, 2 deofles, deoules, deuules, deules, doules, 3 Orm. do(o)fless, 4 devles, devels, etc.; gen. pl. 1-3 deofla, 3-4 deuele; dat. pl. 1 deoflum, 2 deoffan, -en. [OE. *deofol*, etc., corresponding to OFris. *diuol*, OS. *diuul*, -*bal*, *diobol*, *diabol*, *diuul* (MDu. *diuvel*, *diuel*, Du. *duivel*, MLG., LG. *diuvel*), OHG. *tiuval*, *tioual*, *tiufal* (Notker), *diuual*, *diufal* (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. *tiuvel*, *tiuel*, *tiufel*, *tiufel*, Ger. *teufel*; ON., Icel. *djofull* (Sw. *djefvul*, Da. *djævel*); Goth. *diabauls*, *diabulus*, immediately a. Gr. *diábolos*, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of *diábolos* 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. *diabállein* to slander, traduce, *lit.* to throw across, f. *diá* through, across + *βάλλειν* to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as *diabolus*, whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*, Pg. *diabo*, Pr. *diablo*, *diable*, F. *diable*; also in Slavonic, OSlav. *diavolŭ*, *djyavolŭ*, etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG. it was masc. in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural *deofol*, *deoflu*; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural.

The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs. were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON. *djofull* regularly represents an original *diabul*; OE. *diobul*, *deofol*, *deofol* can also be referred to an earlier *diabul*, *diuol* (cf. It. *diavolo*), *de* coming, through *fo*, from earlier *fa*. The OE. *deu* would normally give modern *de*, exemplified in 15th c. and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to *deu* or *diu*. In some, especially northern dialects, the *v* was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod. Sc. *deil*, and Lancashire *dule* are types. The original Greek *diábolos* was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. *שָׂטָן* *śāṭān* of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as *diabolus*; but Jerome substituted *Satan*, which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cviii. (cix.) 6 (the Psalm in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuell', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. The Devil [repr. Gr. *diábolos* of the LXX and New Test.]: In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan.

He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41).

Besides the name *Satan*, he is also called *Beelzebub*, *Lucifer*, *Apollyon*, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Arch-enemy, Arch-fiend, the Old Serpent, the Dragon; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as *Old Nick*, *Old Simmie*, *Old Clootie*, *Old Teaser*, the *Old One*, the *Old lad*, etc.

(In this the original sense the word has no plural.)

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 1457 (O. E. T.) *Orcus*, hel diobul. c 825 Vesp. Hymns xlii. 4 Done diobul biswac. a 1000 Juliana 460 (Gr.) Hyre þæt deofol onwæð. a 1000 Solomon & Sal. 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol þæl. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John viii. 44 Ge synd deofles bearn. c 1160 Hattien Gosp. Matt. iv. 5 Ða 3ebrohte se deofel him on þa hal3an ceastre. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 237 Al folc 3ede in to þes deofles muðe. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 To luste þe deofles lore. Ibid., p. 86* - 2

wurliche weden be pe dieuel binom en forme fader adam. **c 1250** *Moral Ode* 98 in *E. L. P.* (1866) 28 Dieu com in his middender burh be calde deofles onde. **c 1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 62/294 Pat was be Deuel of helle. **c 1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111. Ihot the cheri is def, the Del hym to drawe! **c 1380** *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 442 Pen God be deuell we wedd togedre. **1382** — *P. cviii.* [ix.] 6 Set vp on hym a synere; and the deuill stonde at his rht side **[1335]** COVERDALE, Let Satan stonde at his right hande; **1611** Satan, marg. or, an aduersary; **1885** (R.V.) aduersary, marg. Or Satan, or an accuser; — *Matt.* xxv. 41 Euerlastyng fyr, the which is maad redy to the deuyl and his angelis. — *Rev.* xii. 9 And the ilke dragon is cast down, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 4392 Pe folke . . vnder daunger of be dule droupet full longe. **c 1450** MYAC 364 Hyt vs a sleghbe of the del. **c 1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7170 Of to gydr hai did euill, And gaf occasion to be deuil. **1535** FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irek.* iv. (1633) 13 So we say, *dile for diuill*. **1576** FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 277 As mad as the diuel of hell. **1577** B. Gooke *Herbert's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Deuil. **1595** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. **1604** JAS. i. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. **1638** SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen . . black as the deuil, and as treacherous. **a 1652** BROOME *Queen's Exch.* ii. iii. Wks. 1273 III. 490 He looks So damnable as if the Diuel were at my elbow. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Coners.* 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.*, Burns (1857) l. 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who has a kingdom, as God has a kingdom.

b. According to mediaeval notions: cf. 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 245/165 In fourme of a fair woman be deuel cam heom to. *Ibid.* 372/174 And be Angel heom scheuende al a-brod bene deuel ase huy stude, be fourme of a grislich man pat al for-broide were And swartore pane eneri and blouzman . . Fuyrie speldene al stinkende out of is mouth he blaste And fuyr of brumston at his nose. **1563** W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 b, There was newes come to London, that the Deuil . . was scene flying over the Thames. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let s't write good Angell on the Deuills horse 'Tis not the Deuills Crest. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. iii. The Deuil . . appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, and after of a black dog. *Ibid.* xxviii. Declares that the Devil in the shape of a black man lay with her in the Bed . . that his feet were cloven. **1805** NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 45 He thought that Milton had improved on Tasso's devil by giving him neither horns nor a tail. **c 1850** J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 215 By his bad character and ill-looking appearance, like the devil with his tail cut off. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 1296 The devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!

c. In plural applied to 'the Devil and his angels', the host of fallen and evil spirits for whom hell was prepared: see 3.

2. From the identification of the *demons*, δαίμονια, δαίμονες, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including DEMON (sense 2), applied a. (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heathen; b. (in Apocrypha and N. Test.) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed; c. in O. Test. translating Heb. שַׂטָּן hairy ones, 'satyr'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr., *diabolus* and *demon* are quite distinct; but the Gothic of Ulphilas already uses *unhulpa* (Ger. *unhold*) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, *devil*, or its cognate, is used for *demon* as well as for *diabolus*: see DEMON.

a. **c 825** *Vesp. Psalter* [xv.] 5 Forðen alle godas ðioda ðiofil, dryhten soðlice heofenas dyde. **a 1175** *Cott. Hom.* 227 An mezie cynn be nefer ne abeah to nane deofel 3yld. **c 1340** *Cursor M.* 11759 (Trin.) Alle þo deuiles [Cott. idels; *Parr.* mawmettes] in a stounde Gronclunge fel to be gronde. **1382** *Wyclif Ps.* cvi. 37 Thei offiden ther sones and ther doȝtris to deuils. **[1611]** denils, **1885** (R.V.) demons. So *Dant.* xxxii. 171. **1885** *Acts* xvii. 18 A tellere of newe deuils [1388 of newe fendis; **1526** TINDALE, a tyddynges brynger of newe nevils; **1559** GEMARA of newe Gods; **1611** of strange gods; **1881** (R.V.) strange gods (Gr. *demons*)]. — *Rev.* ix. 20 Thei worshippen not deuils, and simulacres golden, treenen, the which nether mowen see, nether here, nether wandre. **1555** WATREMAN *Ronde Facions* II. x. 210 He . . abolished all worshippe of deuilles. **1538** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 335 This Deuill (or Molech) is of concave copper . . double guilded. *Ibid.* 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333, little guilded devils. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* l. 373 Devils to adore for deities. **1881** N. T. (R.V.) i. Cor. x. 20 The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [*marg.* Gr. *demons*], and not to God.

b. **c 950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 34 In aldormenn diowla [he] forðfides diowlas. **c 975** *Rushw. G. ibid.*, In aldre deofla he ut-weorped deoful. **c 1000** *Ag. G. ibid.*, On deofla ealdre he driðt ut deoful. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deuiles togedere ut of a man . . and be swin urnen also deulen hem drinen. **1382** *Wyclif Matt.* ix. 34 In the prince of deuils he castith out deuils. — *John* x. 20 He hath a deuel, and maddith, or weixith wood. — *1 Tim.* iv. 1 3yuyngne tent to spiritis of errour, and to techingis of deuils. — *Rev.* xvi. 14 Thre vnclene spiritus . . sotheli thei ben spiritis of deuils, makinge signes. **1548** UOALL etc., *Erasm. Par. John* 73 b, He hath the Denell (say they) and is madd. **1604** *Canons Ecclesiastical* lxxii. Neither shal any Minister not licensed . . attempt . . to cast out any deuill or deuils. **1611** *Bible John* x. 20 He hath a deuill and is mad. **a 1656** F. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 The ejection of Diuells by fasting and prayer. **1881**

N. T. (R. V.) *Matt.* ix. 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [*marg.* Gr. *demons*].

c. **1382** *Wyclif Isa.* xxxiv. 14 And aȝen come shul deuiles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man. — *Rev.* xviii. 2 Greet Babilon fel down fel down, and is maad the habitacion of deuils [1611 deuils]. (Cf. *Isa.* xlii. 2.) **[1607]** TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 11 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome seene Beast, hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill . . and it may be that Deuils haue at some time appeared to men in this likenes

d. *fig.* A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit; a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in *delirium tremens*: see BLUE DEVIL.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediaeval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat.

Beowulf 1757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofla gedreg. *Ibid.* 1680 Hit on zeh gehwair after deofla hyrre, Denizea frean. **a 1000** *Crut.* 1531 (*Cod. Exon.* 30b) On þæt deope dal deofol gefeallað. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Ure ifan þæt beoð þa deofles beoð biscepte in to helle. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Witoeð 3e . . in þæt eche fur þat is zarked to deuiles and here fereden. *Ibid.* 173 He iseoð binefen hem defien þe hem gredeliche kepeð. **c 1200** *ORMIN* 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe 3 simdenn lege deofless. *Ibid.* 10565 Deofle flocc. **c 1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 37/140 Pere nis no deuel þat dorre noube ne 3e be come, for drede. **c 1380** *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 450 A weyn blast of a fool, and in cas, of a deuil. **1393** *LANGF. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 21 For alle deorke deoneles dreden hit to huyre. **c 1430** *Hyms Virg.* (1867) 121 Develyn schall com oute off helle. **1530** *PALSGR.* 212/2 Diuill she, diablisse. **a 1535** *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongst the diuils in hell. **1563** WINSET *Four Scott. Thrie Quene.* § 70 Wks. 1888 I. 118 Am terribill company of deuils hastalie apperand to him. **1602** *Narcissus* (1893) 330 The haire of the faire queene of deuils. **1605** T. JONES *tr. De Loyer's Specters* title-p., The Nature of Spiritis, Angels, and Diuils. **1632** *Lingow Trav.* ix. 404 The Italians wore, I was a Diuill and not a man. **a 1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 96 This Lilith was . . a kinde of shee-dievel which killed children. **1698** *FRYER Acc. E. India* i. p. iv. v. 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Demon which they say is common among them. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 4 Scarce meet For troops of devils. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demon.* I. i. iv. 36 A devil . . being actuated by simple malevolence.

4. *transf.* Applied to human beings. a. A human being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form'; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

c 960 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 70 Ic iuih twelfo zeeas & of iuh an diul [*Rushw. diouwl*] is. **a 1154** *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 þa fylðen hi mid deoules & yuele men. **c 1205** *LAY.* 17669 He . . wende anan rihte in to Winchestre swulc hit weore an hali mon, be hæðene deouel. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 4288 An olde vecke . . The which deuil, in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte. **c 1470** *HENRY WALLACE* iv. 407 At thus with wrang, thi dewillis suld bruk our land. **c 1500** *Melusine* xxxvi. 256 Ayeinst this strong dyuell I ne may withstand. **1509** *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 136 Some deuiles wyll theyr husbundes bete. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuill. **1608** — *11* Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 6 That olde slauder of early holiness: A young Saint, an olde Deuill: sometimes young Devils haue proved olde Saints: never the contrary. **1611** *BIBLE John* vi. 70 Haue not I chosen you twelue, and one of you is a deuill? **1624** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 82 Thou Devil! said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. **1867** PARKMAN *Jessels N. America* xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil.

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuill of wit. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil . . in the Mathematics. **1774** *GOLDSM. Retal.* 57 So provoking a devil was Dick. **1751** *SHERIDAN Rivals* iii. iv. An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. A man of great talents, who knew a good deal . . and was a devil to play. **1854** WALTER *Lost of Old Squires* xvi. 151 In our forefathers' days the term *devil* (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with *poor*): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.]

1698 T. FRAGER *Voy.* 160 The poor devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. **1768** *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 36 (*Montirid*) I am apt to be taken . . when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'What can we do for that puiſed devil of a knight-baronet?' **1850** Ld. BEACONSFIELD *Lat.* 26 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. **1876** F. E. TOLLOVE *Charming Fellow* l. xiii. 167 Why should be do anything . . for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or mischievous beast.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonment, but a restive devil. **1884** *Bath Jynl.* 26 July 6/5 That tusker there (pointing to the large elephant) . . is a devil. He has killed three keepers already.

5. *spec. a.* *Printer's devil*: the errand-boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1683 *Moxon Mechanic Exercises* II. The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 13 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. **a 1764** *Llono Dialague Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. **1781** *Jounson* 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He had married a printer's devil . . I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. . . Yes, sir; but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her. **1836** SMART s. v. *Sematology*, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xxviii. As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. *Attorney-General's Devil*, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 Ld. CAMPBELL *Lives Chief Justices* II. xxxiv. 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions, — which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. **1872** *Echo* 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. **1884** *Bath Jynl.* 12 July 8/1 Mr. Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent. **1888** *Tall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 *Star* 8 Aug. Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspeare, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. **1891** [see DEVIL v. 3 c].

6. *fig.* Applied to qualities. a. The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some *fig.* reference to sense 2.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the diuill drunkenesse, to give place to the diuill wrath. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 23, I haue said my prayers and diuill, enuie, say Amen. *Ibid.* v. ii. 55 How the diuill Luxury . . tickles these together. **1701** De Foe *True-born Eng.* 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown. **1819** *SHELLEY Cenci* ii. i. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx. The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. **1855** — *Sailor Boy* 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. **1884** H. BROADBENT in *Forin. Rev.* Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b. *collog.* Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 434/2 They must have Devil enough . . to do gallant things. **1847** Ld. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. **1884** HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e.g. *Tasmanian devil*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Sarcophilus ursinus*); *Sea Devil*, the DEVIL-FISH: cf. also SEA-.

1685 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Piscium* iii. iii. 185 heading, *Rana piscatrix*, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Diuel. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 286 There is a sort of Creature here . . called . . by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo . . because of its qualities . . It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. **1799** *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The Lophius . . or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegous order. **1832** BISHOPP *Van Dieman's Land* ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named. **1857** THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 381 'Devil' [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here — very bad animal! **1862** JOHNSON *Australia* vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania . . called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Foulque, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blacknesse, is called a Diuill. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called *Devil* (Berks) . . *Swing Devil* (Northumb.), *Sheer Devil* (Devon, Somerset), *Devil's screecher* (Devon), *Devil's shrieker* (Craven).

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, *Cynodonta turbinellus*. *Obs.*

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 291 (Plate V, fig. 5), A Murex, *The Devil*.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, esp. such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

a. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called *willow*, *willower*, *willy*. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. e. An iron grate used for fire in the open air.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal*. Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 144. The town of Dewsbury celebrated for grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces dusty old rags by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'... consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 160 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxv. (1891) 304. To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1890 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine... is called a willow, or willy, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1873 *Manch. Guardian* 24 Sept. (Farmer). Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil (steam whistle or hooter). 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Devil, a machine for making wood screws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 (Ille) dives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire. 1880 *Times* 13 Dec. An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fishermen for destroying the fishing nets of English boats on the East coast. 1893 *Stonemason Jan.* Dried by means of sundry coke fires kept burning in iron grates called 'devils', similar to those used by the Gas Company's men in our streets. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/1 'Devils'... are used to catch seavrats in America, but Mr. Fitch justly regards 'devils' as an unsportsmanlike device. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 10/1 There were exhibited in the court room three Belgian 'devils' and three Belgian grappels which had been captured by Lowestoft fishermen. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 219/1 The devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed. 1893 *Star* 15 July 3/2 The machine for unloading grain... not inaptly named a 'devil', will... do the work of four gangs of dock laborers of 12 men each. 1895 *Daily Chronicle* 7 Jan. 8/3 The match was only brought off at Cardiff by the extraordinary precautions for warming the ground by means of 'devils'.

9. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1786 CRAIG *Lounger* No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a devil. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 181a. 1. 530 By Devil... I mean a Turkey's Gizzard. So christen'd for its quality, by man because so oft 'tis loaded with Klan. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, L'Envoy (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1828 SKEATON *Doings in London* (Farmer). The extract of Capsicum or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xiii. The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. c. 1844 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii. The devilled fowl had... no devil in it. 1848 *Paddiana* (ed. 2) I. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 *Boldwood Robbery under Arms* (1890) 327 Let's... have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (Smyth *Sailors' Word-bk.*).

1742 FIELDING *F. Andrews* vii. The captain... pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 135 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* vii. Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of devils. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 note, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 *Daily News* 8 July (Farmer). Clouds of dust... went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (Note) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for *devil-bolt*: see 24.

1873 PLIMSOFT *Our Seamen, an Appeal* 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'. Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. *Naut.* The seam which margins the water-ways on a ship's hull' (Smyth *Sailors' Word-bk.*); 'a seam between the garboard-stroke and the keel' (Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. A devil of a... a diabolical example or specimen of a... one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind; passing into a mere intensive, = a deuced, confounded, very violent. [So F. *diab. de.*]

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. vii. You don't know what

a devil of a fellow he is! 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xi. A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1822 SHELLEY in *T. L. Peacock's Wks.* (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toozy-headed we sunbrunt devil of a lassie that! 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges' Sp. Tour* liv. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. *predicatively*: Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. *c'est bien le diable, le diable est que...*]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 60. 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. a 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1778 SOUTHEY *Ballad of Cross Roads* 7 In such a sweltering day as this a knapsack is the devil. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 June. To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil.

16. *Like the devil, like devils* [F. *comme le diable, comme tous les diables*], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. DIABOLICALLY. So in similes, e.g. *as drunk as the d.*, *diabolically drunk*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 162 They will eat like Wolves, and fight like Devils. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 345 The distressed Protestants... over whom they dominated like Devils. 1791 'G. GAMBARO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1800) 106 My horse... pulls like the devil. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be... when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases.

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as *The devil take him*, etc. (Cf. similar uses with *deuce*, *mischievous*, *pest*, *plague*, *pox*, etc.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1188 Godrich him hatede, be deuel him hawe! c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 515 The stward seyde... the dwyle hym Born [=burn] on a lowe! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you high to dry! c 1500 *Robin Hood & Mörter* xxviii. in *Child Ballads* III. v. cxxii. 113/2 The deuell spede him, bothe bodey and bon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 260 A twenty deuil mozt fall his werk at anis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b. Saying, the deuil take Henry of Lancastre and the together. 1600 SHAKS. A. J. L. III. ii. 225 Nay, but the deuil take mocking: speake sadder bow, and true maid. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* II. ii. 78 *Swift* III. 485 Now the Deel! brag crast of him. 1718 *Swift* *Polite Conv.* 129 Here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xii. The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 TENNYSON *The Goose*, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18. *To go to the devil*: to go to ruin or perdition. In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So to wish any one at the devil, etc. [F. *aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable*.]

[c 1394 J. MALVERNE *Centn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 33 Excan-dit rex [Rich. II] et... dixit ei [comiti Arundel], 'Quod si tu mihi imponas... vadas ad diabolum!'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils! 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisie, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 367 They cursed them between their teeth, saying: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, *Disagreeable People* (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them... at the devil. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxvi. When a man's country's going to the devil. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. Tom... having told her... to go to the devil. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom.* 19th Cent. I. 219, I wish... the little animal was at the devil.

† 19. A devil way (*adv.*): originally an impatient strengthening of AWAY (a being the prep., varying with *on*, *in*, and *devele* the genitive pl., OE. *deofla*); further intensified as a twenty devil way, on aller or alther (corrupted to all the) devil way, on aller twenty devil way. Obs.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 203/124 Þov worst lif and soule a deuele we al clene i-nome. c 1320 *Smyth Sag.* (W.) 2298 And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenty deuel way! c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2177 *Ariadne*, A twenty deueleye the wynd hym dryue. c 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 337 And forth he goth a [3 MSS. on, Harl. in] twenty deuel way. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfe! *Ibid.* 176.

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 26 Tel on, a deueleway [v.r. a deuleway]. — *Sompn.* T. 534 Lat hym go honge hymself a [Harl. on] deuel way. — *Miller's T.* 527. — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 229. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 776 Go and glad this gest, In alther [printed all the] devylway! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Let sit downe in the dewille way, With this vayne carpyng. *Ibid.* 18 Com downe in twenty dewille way. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devills waye, or els stand there without. a 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* I.

336 That all the world may say, Come downe, in the devyll way. 1530 PALSGR. 83b In the twenty devyll way, *au nom du grant diable*.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an interrogative word, as *who*, *what*, *how*, *where*, *when*.

[App. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. comment *diabli*! *dist li rois au vis fier*; *diabli* being in the nominative (= vocative case); mod. F. *que diable faire!*; in ME. also *what devil*, about 1600 often *what a devil*. Also in Ger., Du., Da. and other langs.]

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2694 *Hypermetre*, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 237 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 114 What the devill is this? he has a long snowte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlviii. What deuyll doo ye in this Countrey? c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. v. Wks. 214 Why, quod he, what deuill rigour could they more haue shewed? 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 When the diuelli will ye come in? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 Who the devill hath sent for them? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 What n diuelli tellst thou to me of iustice? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Ilen.* IV. i. ii. 6 What a diuelli hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals i. ii. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Council? 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v. Why, who the devil are you? 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Botte* I. 155 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. c. And wonders why the devil he got heirs. a 1845 HOOD *Lullaby* ii. What the devil makes him cry?

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 67 Dwyll! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me! a. fy, and dewylls! whens cam he That thus shuld reye me my pawste. 1589 *Jappe w. Hatchet* Biiij. She is dead: the diuelli shee is. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuelli. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1832 BLACKB. *Mag.* Jan. 63/1 'The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already.' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as *the devil a bit*, *the devil a penny*.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 441 The deuill a gude thou hais! 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one char of good werke they doen. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 637 'Godly images leade vs to spiritual deuotion.' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more than the ceremonies of the olde law. c 1590 MARLOWE *Flanet* Wks. (Rldg.) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 159 The diu'll a Puritan that he is, or any thing constantly. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not.' 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 221 The Devila-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 78. 3/5 The D—l was Sick, the D—l a Monk would be. The D—l was Well, the D—l a Monk was he. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 *Examiner* 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. *The devil and all*: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 BALE *Yet a Course*, Baptized bells, bedes, organs... the devyll and all of soche idolatrouse beggery. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilease* Aijj, Masse thats true: they say the Lawyers haue the deuill and all. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. be Lawyers, get the Diuelli and all. 1680 HICKER-INGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience. 1703 Mrs. CENTILIVE *Loves Contriv.* v. If she cou'd steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1812 EARL GOWER 18 Dec. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm... which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xx, I needn't take this devil-and-all trouble to explain matters to you.

b. *Between the d. and the deep* (formerly also *Dead*) sea.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 55 (Jam.), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devil and the deep sea. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 394 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 58 (Jam.) *Between the Deel and the deep sea*; that is between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1816 [see DEIL 1]. 1894 H. H. GIARS *Colloquy on Currency* 190 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

c. *Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than he is*, and kindred expressions. *Give the devil his due*: see DUE.

1596 LODGE *Margarite Amer.* 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted... nor women so wayward as they seeme. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 For the Devil is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devil blacker than he is. 1837 A. FOMALANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* I. 226 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. *When the d. is blind*: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammass'.

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. c 1700 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 74 For we will be Married, when the Devil is Blind. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind (*id. flet ad Calendas Græcas*). 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* i. (D.), *Nev.* I'll make you a fine present one of these days. *Miss.* Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

e. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 365 The denyll myghte daunce therein for any crouche. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. vi. 44 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross'. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 82 Ill's the precession (and foreruns much losse). Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. i. The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross to drive him from it. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 209 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

† f. The date of the devil is opposed to the date of our Lord; but in the devil's date is also = 'in the devil's name'. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Ph. A. II. 81 In be Date of be denel be Deede was a-selet. 1526 SKELTON *Maguyf.* 95 What needed that, io the devils date? a 1529 — *Sp. Parrot* 439 Yet the date of over Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdly accord. — *Bouge of Courte* 375 In the devils date, What arte thou?

g. The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iii. There was the Devil and all to do. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov. This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d— and all to do among us. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v. Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 39 See here again the devil to do. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

h. The devil's aversion to holy water.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Divell loveth holy water. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 149. I love Mr. N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. *Mod.* To hate —, as the devil hates holy water.

i. As the devil looked over Lincoln.

(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral.)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke over me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt over Lincolne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Oxf. & Linc.* Prov. (D.). 1737 POPE *Horr. Epist.* II. ii. 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Hall that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. The devil to pay.

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc., with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'. But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept. (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay. 1728 VANBR. & CHB. *Prov. Husb.* v. i. 93 In comes my Lady Townly here... who... has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 179. I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1800 BYRON in *Moore Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* xii. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

k. To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all): to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

1524 BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 The malt worme playeth the denyll so fast in the heade. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the devil wheresome'er he comes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the denill. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? 1811 in *Col. Hawker Diary* (1893) I. 35. I should have played the devil with his pheasants. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 15 Apr. A bad report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii. Salt water plays the devil with a uniform. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. Your firm and determined intention... to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

l. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1672 *Cataplus, a mock Poem* 72 (in Hazlitt *Fron.*) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns. a 1721 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. He's just coming towards us. Talk of the Devil! 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* vi. To talk as little about the devil... as they can; lest he appear. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 20 'Talk of the devil!—Here comes Thiselton!'

m. The d. among the tailors: a row going on (see *Farmer Slang Dict.* s. v.); also a game.

1834 LO. LONDONERRY *Lett.* 27 May in *Court Will. IV & Victoria* (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors'... a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

n. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory). To pull the devil by the tail (F. tirer le diable par la queue): to be in difficulties or straits. To whip the devil round the

stump (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devil for us all, cathe that cathe maie. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 10 It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. 1602 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 60, I will not beare the diuels sacking, by saint Andry. 1581 PETTIE *Guazoso's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 79 The Proverbe, that the diuell is full of knowledge, because he is olde. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 74 Like will to like, quoth the Devil to the Collier. 1599 MINSHED *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the diuell his dinner. 1611 COTGER. s. v. *Re-tirer*, To give a thing and take a thing; to wear the diuells gold-ring. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xvi. They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foote. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv. Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 49 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 104 (D.) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — *Ibid.* III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the adage. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence; and there's the Money and Company too. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxiii. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. This is a worse business than that t'other Day. c 1708 W. KING *Art of Love* III. 82 She'd run, As would the Devil upon Dun. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 56. 3/2 At Play its often said, When Luck returns—The Devil's dead. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* I. (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time... Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid.* 159. I beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. *Ibid.* 200 As great as Cup and Can... Ay, Miss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 427 Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg., St. Dunstan*, The Devil, they say, 'Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay. 1846 WHATELY *Rhetoric* (ed. 7) Additions 14 Various evasions and equivocations, such as are vulgarly called 'cheating the Devil'. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. xix. I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. 1857 N. Y. *Evening Post* (Bartlett), There, you are now whipping the devil around the stump! 1892 HON. E. BLAKE in *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/4 Time enough to bid the Devil good morning when you meet him.

o. Other phrases see under leading words, as to hold a CANDLE to the d., the d. and his DAM, the d. in the HOROLOGE, etc.

III. attrib. and Comb.

23. General combinations. a. 'devil' in apposition, as devil-god, jailor, monk, porter, etc. Hence as vb. to devil-porter it, to be devil-porter.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 13 He Denill-Porter it no further. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* IV. xvi. Such a rable of diuill-gods. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 21 That Diuell Monke, Hopkins. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii. My eldest devil-sister! 1629 — *Wedding* III. i. Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter. 1892 B. F. C. COSTELLOE *Church Catholic* 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives.

b. attrib. and objective genitive, as devil-hive, -master, -work; devil-conjuror, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* II. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the denell conirer. 1622 PICKERING *Black Non-Conf.* Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Poete would be a Devil-driver too. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer*, a sorry Painter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. II. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil-work. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 321 Fear of the more skillful devil-master. 1849 SOUTHBY *Comm.-ph. Bk.* Ser. II. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as devil-born, -haired, -inspired, -ridden, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 17 The Asse... is... phrased with many epithets... as slow... idle, devil-haired. 1829 SOUTHBY *Sir T. More* II. 108 Men become priest-ridden or devil-ridden. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. You tell me, doubt is devil-born. 1860 LO. LYTTON *Lucile* II. v. Scorn and hate... are devil-born things. 1883 *Catholic Press* 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

d. objective, as devil-driving, etc.

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 There is a Devil ferking Priest.

24. Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); devil-carriage, -cart, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; † devil-cleper (*obs.*), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; devil-dancer, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so devil-dancing; devil-dare a. = DARE-DEVIL; devil-dealer, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; devil-in-a-bush, a garden flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); devil-monger = devil-dealer; devil-on-both-sides, a local name of the corn crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; devil on two sticks, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held

in the hands; devil-shrieker, -skriker, local name of the Swift: see DEVIL 7 b; devil-tree, an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; devil-ward a. and adv., towards or in the direction of the devil; devil-wise adv., after the manner of a devil; devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus*, N.O. Oleaceae, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; devil-worship, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also DEVIL-BIRD, -DODGER, -FISH, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/5 The 'devil-bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 50 'Devil Carriages, large, limber, small. *Ibid.* 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft.; Sling cart, 5 ft. 6 in. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. cxxxix, I want... two or three artillerymen to fix the fuses, and a 'devil-cart. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 9 The huge hardness of thi 'denel-cleperes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 14/1 They were followed by the 'devil-dancers, who were terribly affected. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* (1872) 214 Connected with this is what is called 'devil-dancing, in which the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. *Dumas' Three Musketeers* II. 14/2 His soldiers formed a 'devil-dare legion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. I. (1840) 32 The magicians were not all sorcerers and 'devil-dealers. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* Index, 'Devil-in-a-bush. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawar, which much resembles that... called Devil in the bush. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii. Those 'devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plantin.* 148 'Devil on both sides or Devil o' both sides, *Ranunculus arvensis* L. *Bucks, Durh., Warw.* 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, 'Devil-skriker (Yorks). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 45 *Alstonia scholaris*, called 'Devil-tree or Pall-mara about Bombay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. I. iv. 250 And tended either godward or else 'devilward. 1631 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xlix. 308 And 'devil-wise labour for nothing but to make all soules leuell with theirs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 138 Idolatry and 'devil-worship. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 69 To introduce Devil-worship in the world. 1879 M. CONWAY *Demology & Devil-lore* I. 137 The 'devil-worshippers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. 353 Wormwood, storax, 'devilwort, mandrake, nightshade.

25. The possessive, devil's, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to God's, as devil's martyr, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. *un froid de diable, un vent de tous les diables*.]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl, etc. ? 12... *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 231 Purgh des defles lore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Foure of the deuueles limes, [his] kniztes hurde this. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Diuelles worke, diablerie. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 592 Balaam... who was the devil's hackney. 1820 SCOTT *Tamhoe* xx. What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 1827 — *Jrnl.* 16 Mar. I had the devil's work finding them. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xv. (Farmer), His wives... yowlin', and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v. We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E. M. BEAL in *Gd. Words* May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch.

b. Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. *advocatus diaboli*), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so devil's advocacy; devil's bedpost (see *quots.*); devil's bones, an appellation of dice; devil's cow, a black beetle; devil's darning-needle (U.S.) = devil's needle (see also c); devil's dirt, devil's dung, asafetida; devil's dozen: see DOZEN; devil's finger, a belemnite; devil's fingers, the star-fish; devil's mint, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); devil's needle, provincial name of the dragon-fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (the *Devil's own Connaght boys*); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; devil's sheaf: see *quot.*; devil's tattoo: see TATTOO; devil's toe-nail, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

1760 *Impositors Detected* II. 128 By... playing the true part of the Devil's advocate. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i. 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the *Enquirer*; the son played devil's advocate. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* II. Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1854 MAURICE *Philos. First Six Cent.* (ed. 2) v. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our 'devil-advocacy. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* iv. 108 There is just enough of... truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, 'Devil's bed-post, the four of clubs. 1879 N. & Q. 5th Ser. XII. 473,

I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bed-post, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have. 1664 *Littleridge Comical Revenge* II. iii (Farmer). I do not understand dice... hang the 'devil's bones'. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii. A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 213/1 Blind Beeties... are generally known to us by the name of... 'Devils cows'. 1854 *Putnam's Monthly* June (Bartlett). Now and then... a 'devil's-darning-needle' would pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1878 LYTTE *Dodoes* II. xlii. 304 Called... in English also *Asa fetida*; in high Douche Tenfels dreck, that is to say 'Devils durt'. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 The 'Devils dung in thy teeth! 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 237 *Asafetida* is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1854) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large 'devil's-needle' half a mile from the shore. 1871 STAYLEY *Brit. Insects* 128 The swift approach of one of these glittering 'devil's needles'. 1864 MARK LEMON *Fest Bk.* 212 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers... the 'devil's own' walked straight through. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/3 'What! what! I exclaimed his Majesty (George III. in 1803), 'all lawyers! all lawyers! I call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own'... the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. Intro. 25/3 Make ye the poor men your friends of the 'deuylessheff' eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 190 The Belemnite has... various local names (such as thunderbolt, 'devil's toe-nail').

c. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's apple, the thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*); devil's apron, a popular name in the United States of species of *Laminaria* and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; devil's brushes, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); devil's candlestick, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; the ground-ivy (Midland Counties); devil's club, a prickly araliaceous plant, *Fatua horrida*, found in the north-western U.S.; devil's coach-wheel, d. curry-comb, corn crowfoot (Iants); devil's cotton, an East Indian tree, *Abronia*, the fibres of which are made into cordage; devil's darning-needle, *Scandix Pecten Veneris*; devil's ear (U.S.), a species of wake-robin (*Arum*); devil's fig, the prickly pear; devil's garter, the hindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; devil's horn, *Phallus impudicus*; devil's leaf, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, *Urtica urentissima*, found in Timor; devil's oatmeal, d. parsley, wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; devil's posy, ramsons, *Allium ursinum*; devil's snuff-box, the puff-ball; devil's stink-pot, *Phallus impudicus*. Also DEVIL'S-BIT, CLAWS, MILK.

1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* VI. 104 'Devil's Apple. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* t. vii. (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with 'devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the 'devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S. JENN *Margaret* (ed. 2) 11 v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet 'devil's ear and blue dracra. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the 'devil's fig. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 A nettle called *daoum seton*, or 'devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said... to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. TURNER in *Ed. Woods* Sept. 589/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' snuffs' ('devil's snuff-boxes'). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* Devil's snuff-box, puff-ball.

Devil (dev'l, dev'il), v. [f. DEVIL sb.]

† 1. *To devil it*: to play the devil, to act like the devil. Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in diuelling it simply.

† 2. *trans.* To play the devil with, to ruin. Obs. 1652 BENVOLVES *Theoph.* II. xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve. c. *allusive nonce-wd.*

1698 VANSHAUGH *Prov. Wife* iv. 89 *Lady B.* The devil's hands! Let me go! *Sir J.* I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. *trans.* To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see DEVILLED 2]. 1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 TALLAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. a 1845 Hood *Tale of Temper* vi, He... felt in his very gizzard he was devilled! 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 83 One of the legs should be devilled.

3. *intr.* To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without fee, or without recognition.

1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1921. 239/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 243/3 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devil-ees'. As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'.

b. *trans.* To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 *Corn. Mag.* Jan. 60 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 LEACH *Southwell Minster* (Camden) 92 note, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4. *trans.* To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See DEVILLING 2.

† **Devilla'de**. Obs. nonce-wd. after *masquerade*.

1775 GARRICK *Bon Ton* 4 Coteries, Masquerades, and all the Devillades in this town.

Devil-bird. A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially a. A local English name of the Swift: = DEVIL 7 b.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 It is called Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (*Syrnium Indrani*). 1849 PRIDHAM *Ceylon* 737 (Y.) Devil's Bird... The wild and wailing cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in Tennent *Ceylon* I. 167 Note, The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the 'Devil-Bird'. 1876 *Ceylon* II. 143 The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives... some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven.

c. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family *Dicruridae*.

Devil-dodger. *humorous*. [See DODGE v.]

One who tries to dodge the devil [see quot. 1893]; also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So **Devil-dodging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*. 1791 LACKINGTON *Mem.* vi (D.), These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 Under the *Spell* III. 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Malmie's Sake* I, He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. *Ibid.* v. A pack of trumpety superstitious devil-dodging nonsense. 1893 M. WEST *Born Player* 202 Unbiased people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—devil-dodgers as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

Devildom (dev'ldom). [f. DEVIL + -DOM.]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. Poems 1890 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent.* 207 It was witchcraft, witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Pall Mall G.* 27 May (1827) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 FA. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Record of Girheard* (1878) I. viii. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust'. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose. 1892 T. WAIGHT *Blue Fir-drake* 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

Devilee. nonce-wd. See DEVIL v. 3 quot. 1880.

Deviless (dev'less). [f. DEVIL + -ESS: cf. F. *diabliesse*.] A she-devil.

a 1693 UROUHAAT *Rabelais* IV. xxvii. 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not [etc.]. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xx. 318 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses. 1881 *Athenaeum* 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviless' in her composition.

Devilet (dev'let). [f. DEVIL + -ET.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's devilet face to face. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homage* Wks. 1862 V. 207 To the derision of all critics, composers, pressmen, devils, and devilets. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Legd. Truants*, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fiends so gay! c 1876 SIR R. BURTON in *Lady Burton Life* (1893) I. 21 We boys became perfect devilets.

2. The Swift: = DEVILING 2.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 The long-winged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 238 The merry Dominican... continued to eat devilets on fast days.

Devil-fish. A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) also called ANGLER (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. b. In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c. The Californiargrey whale. d. The Piranha of Uruguay. e. The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'... from five to six feet across. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They [California Grey Whale] have a variety of names among whalers, as, 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. 1. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay... When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranha, these fish immediately attack it. 1893 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish... The fish... possesses formidable antennae-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface. 1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 660 The Devil Fish... This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names,

it is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1893 G. L. FARRER *Fisheries Adriatic* 185 *Myliobatis aquila* L., Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Anim. Life* 162 [The squid] was found... to fully justify its popular name of devil-fish. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish'.

Devilhead. [see -HEAD.] = DEVILHOOD.

a 1350 *Life of Jesus* (ed. Horstmann) 499 (Matth.) No devil-hede I ne habbe in me. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devil-head.

Devilhood (dev'lhud). [f. DEVIL + -HOOD.] The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Habeo Wks.* (1633) 521 Except the Devil, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood. 1880 SWINHAUSE *Study Shaks.* iii. 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood. 1894 J. BRAND in *Chicago Advance* 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

† **Devilified**, *ppl. a*. Obs. [see -FY.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devilified like their Father the Devil. 1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Fairfax* 2 Devils and devilified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

So **Devilifier**.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier... of my bank.

Deviling (dev'ling). [f. DEVIL sb. + -LING or -ING; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievous little creature.

[1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divingling.] a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Ant. of Malta* v. ii, And engender young devilings. 1671 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 9 His Divinglings, the Officers and Clerks of that wondrous Kitchen. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccle. Biog.* (1850) I. 310 The deviling... was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *East Ang. Voc.*, *Devilin*, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 312 The bird called a Swift... more commonly a Deviling. 1837 MACGILLIVRAH *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 614 Black Marten, Swift, Deviling. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 45 *Pied Wagtail*... Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. *Ibid.* 95 *Swift*... It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French *diablotin*.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Anil*, The second is call'd the Battery... And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name... I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

Devilish (dev'lish), a. [f. DEVIL + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 44 By styrynge of disclaunders and denylysshe persones. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* 7 (1837) 151 The devilish Queens devise. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* II. 1. 249 A diabolish knave! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devilish Savages. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 113 Who... censured those two devilish Monsters. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) Blij, Euyll fashioned garments, & denylysshe shoon & slippers of frensmen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Which be moost denylysshe synne. 1553 EDEN *Tract. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 They make certayne denylysshe gestures lyke unto madde men. 1631 GUDGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, merceslesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Fouth's Behav.* 87 'Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devilish to persevere in it. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 127 By some devilish cantrip sight. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* ix. 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxii. (ed. 6) 345 The Devilish People would keep such a Sneering and Pointing at me. 1800 MAS. HARVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

1526-34 TINDALE *1 Tim.* iv. 1 Geue hede vnto spretes of erreure and dyuellysshe doctrine. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 135 b, Therto by devillysshe instigation incensed and procured. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 75 b, Ingratitude [is] sprong of a devellysshe petegree. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 287 So skilled in devilish arts of magic.

4. *loosely*. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 241 It is a devilish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 198/2 [Licce] are devilish Bitters, especially the little ones. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 187 MR. N— got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 FENBLANCQUE *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) II. 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. *Comb.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* Wks. 1716 III. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard.

B. adv. = DEVILISHLY 2; excessively, exceed-

ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 ROWLAND *Knaue of Harls* 14 Because we finde.. Money makes fooles most diuillish proud in mind. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. iii. The cur is diuillish hungry. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 353 Taking diuillish long strides. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* i. Wks. 1799 II. 251 They are diuillish rich, diuillish poor, diuillish ugly, diuillish handsome. 1807 BYRON *Let. to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug., I should be diuillish glad to see him. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* viii, Diuillish pretty girl, that she is. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii, I have seen diuillish little of the man.

† **Devilished**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ED; or (?) with the suffix -ish = -ise, -ize, as in *anentish*, *ANIENTISE*: cf. also *publish*.] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 13 *Demonizomenos*, one Diuillished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vexed with a Diuill. *Ibid.* 20 A man, having the spirit of an vncleane diuill. a diuillished vncleane spirit. 1601 — *Spirits & Devils* 39 Demonizakes, or diuillished persons.

Devilishly (dev'lishli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 2 John* (1537) 18 We synne not diuillishly agaynst the holy goost. 1643 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v. xi.* 405 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 ARNOLD *Let. to Hare* 24 Dec. in *Stanley Life* i. vi. 235 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 47 The declaration has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* iv, How devilishly impertinent is this. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 13 The Poet lyes Diuillishly if he tells you [etc.]. 1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 360, I think it devilishly well done.

Devilishness (dev'lishnes), [f. *DEVILISH* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Diuillyssnesse, diablerie*. 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 13 Very wicked and abominable superstitions and diuillyshnes. 1650 MELTON *Astrolog.* 80 The diuillishnesse of your Diuination. 1733 LORD M. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness of my temper. 1844 MASSON *Ess.* *The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature.. complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

Devilism (dev'liz'm), [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -ISM.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1654 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresie, but meer Diuillisme. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition, 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 PEYTON *Memorab.* *Jesus* xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. IVES *Voy. Eng. to India* 317 The Sanjacks.. once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

† **Devility**, *Obs.* In 6-7 *diuyl(i)itie*. [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -ITY: formed with mocking reference to *civility* and *divinity*.] Devilism, devilry.

1589 MARPREL *Epit.* Fij, Whom the D. of diuillitie.. affirmeth to have bene Arch. of Crete. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civillie.. which.. may rather be called Diuillitie. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 113 These are but quick-sands wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Diuillitie. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 39 [He] must also bee his Diuillitie Reader or Schoole-man.

Devilize (dev'loiz), *v.* [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. *canonize*.)

1624 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 113 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Diuillize him. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom.

† 2. *intr.* To play the devil; to act as a devil.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Diuillizing, and themselves from Assing. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might.

Hence **Devilized** *ppl. a.*, converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

1701 FLAVEL *Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1800 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society.. have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

Devilkin (dev'likin), [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -KIN.] A little devil; an imp. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Margress* iii, Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D. FERROLD *St. Giles* xxii, Now shout, ye imps! I Scream, ye devilkins.. for it is done! 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

† The following is an example of *DEVIL* 20 a, with *what-kins* of what kind, what kind of.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 290 in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 What devilkyns draper, sayd litl Much, Thynkst thou to be.

Devilled (dev'ild), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEVIL* + -ED.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see *DEVIL sb.* 2 b.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 16 In y^e evening yei brought him mani y^e was devilled. *Ibid.* viii. 28 Yeer mett him ij devells .. veri fier men. *Ibid.* xv. 22 Mi daughter is veri evel develled. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 47 *Kakos daimonizetai*, she is exceedingly devilled.

2. Grilled with hot condiments.

1800 *Oracle in Spir. Publ. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 253 At half past two [1] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. x, His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him, a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xlii*, The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and devilled bones.

3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see *DEVIL sb.* 5 b, c.

1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

Deviller (dev'li:z), [f. *DEVIL* + -ER 1.] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags. c. A 'devil' or literary hack.

1874 *Manch. Guardian* 3 Aug. 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-waste breakers in cotton manufacturing. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'. 1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the delver, or 'deviller', nods.

Devil-like, a. and *adv.* [See *LIKE*: cf. *DEVILLY*.]

a. *adj.* Like a devil; diabolical.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 895 His dewyllyk deid he did in to Scotland. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iv. xxiii, Devil-like Princes perswaded their people to their owne vaine inventions. 1722 MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 225 What a devil-like intension!

b. *adv.* Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically.

1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 129 Who has.. thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled upon Him. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 104 Themselves, Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this mischief.

Devilling (dev'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DEVIL v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Working as a devil or hack: see *DEVIL sb.* 5 b, c; 2. 3.

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xiv. 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling. 1888 *Star* 8 Aug., Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a devil.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Devilling*, the same process as *willeying*.

† **Devilly, devily**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *deofollic*, f. *deofol* devil + -lic (-LY 1), contr. *deoflic*, whence in ME. *deoflich*, later *devilly*: rarely in ME. with second l, *develly*. Cf. OHG. *tiufallth*, MHG. *tiuvellich*, ON. *djöfulligr*.] = *DEVILISH*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 102 (Bosw.) Mid deofollicum wilungum. *Ibid.* I. 62 Undergeat se apostol das deoflican facn. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 105 Penne mæge we fordon swa þa deofliche zitsunge. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 Always to mysdo and trespace.. that is enyl, and a deuely lyf [flem. een dueliclyf]. 1483 — *Cato* H iv b, Certainly suche thought is wycked and deuelly. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. ii. *heading*, Entreth lucyfer in a deuely a-ray. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 131 The devily characters of so tyrannical a deity.

† **Devilly, devily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14392 (Cott.) Ful deneli [v. r. denelly] war þai laus thra, þai bliscd laured for to sla. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so develly depe.. Our cowde that nother goo nor crepe. *Ibid.* 2193 Ther to he was develly stronge, His skynne was blake and harde.

Devil-may-care, a. Also erroneously *devil-me-care*. [The exclamation *devil may care*! used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlix, He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* ii. ii, He.. looked altogether as devil-me-care, rakehellly, handsome, good-for-nothing as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* i. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me-care wit. 1887 W. M. ROSETTI *Life of Keats* vi, Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence **Devil-may-careness** (*erron.* -*carelessness*); **Devil-may-careish** a., -*careishness*, -*careism*, *nonce-wds.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-careishness. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 221 From

them he dates that devil-may-careism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* iv. v, A devil-me-careish air. 1890 McCARTHY *Fr. Rev.* I. 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-careness of the Regency. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 510/1 There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

Devilment (dev'lmēt), [f. *DEVIL v.* + -MENT.] Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief: also humorously like *DEVILRY* 4 b.

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befall us. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment of his wishes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxi, Courtship, fun, frolic, and devilment. 1886-7 *Proc. Amer. Convent. on Instruct.* *Deaf* 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. *concr. a.* A devilled dish. b. A devilish device or invention.

1775 GARRICK in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1871 *Standard* 20 Jan., Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be curuscating among her chimney pots.

† **Devilness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -NESS.] A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = *DEVILRY*.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge devilnesses ere þa. a 1448 *Note in R. Glouc. Chron.* (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monekes toke holywater, and drow a way the maner deulness.

Devilry (dev'lrī), Also 4 dewilry, 7 dewillary. [f. *DEVIL sb.* + -RY.]

† 1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. *F. diablerie*.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* p. xxiv, Chaffare walkynge in derkenesse and myddais deuylrye þat is to seye antecrist. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Temptyd of þe deuylry þat walkes in derkenesse. *Ibid.* 144 Þis maner of deuylry myghte not anon be casten oute. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2023 Fiert cast out Dyuyllyeres he gaf the auctorite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Dewylry, demonium.

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical art.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iv. 690 Throu thair gret clergy, Or ellis throu thair deuylry. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiv. 48 Be Witchcraft or Dewilry. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuclrie. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 287 The king through the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuillrie was consumed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her devilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 MISS BAARDON *Rupert Godwin* III. iii. 44 By what devilry did he stumble upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord Wks.* (1573) 463 They be proued starke lyes and very deuylry. 1581 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xiv. 316 Double sonnys of Diuillrie! a 1876 G. DAWSON *Charg. Lect.* 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Greater cruelty.. (to say nothing of deuillry, atheisme and popery) I know no where. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, What devilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the devilry of circumstances. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, I took to all sorts of devilries out of despair and fury. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Sept., A sight of misery, chaos, disorganisation, and general devilry.

b. *humorously.* Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or darning.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, A fellow.. who has the darning and devilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1, Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devilry. 1887 MISS BAARDON *Like & Unlike* ix, What devilry has brought you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 MASSON *Ess.* *The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is devilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilries. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The evil demon Aeshna Daeva.. becoming the Asmodeus of the hook of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devilry of the middle ages.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. *cavalry, yeomanry*.)

1832 *Examiner* 453/2 The carrying-off of Don Jaan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gauze winged devilry. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* viii. ix, The swarming devilry that everywhere attends him.

Devil's-bird. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also *DEVIL-BIRD*.)

† 1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. *Fr. oiseau du diable*.] *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assails the ship. 1832 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 445 Yellow-Hammer.. Skite, Devil's-Bird.

3. The Pied Wagtail.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail.. Devil's bird or Devil (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.

Devil's-bit. *Herb.* [A transl. of med.L. *morsus diaboli*, devil's bite, in Ger. *Teufels-abbiss*.]

1. A species of Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root; also *Devil's-bit Scabious*. c. 1550 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 121 *Morsus diaboli*. ang. *deufelsbite*. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 43 The devils bite is called in common Latine *Morsus diaboli & succisa*. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lxxiv. 110 Devils bit groweth in dry medows. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 203 Devils-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Diuell.. as though the Diuell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein). 1672-3 *GREW Anat. Roots* i. l. (1682) 61 That Plant superstitiously called *Devils-bit*: because the end of it [i. e. the Root] seems to be bitten off. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit. 1854 *S. THOMSON Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 247 The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance, and.. has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. *Yellow Devil's-bit*, a composite plant, *Apargia autumnalis*, also called *Autumnal Hawk-bit*, frequent in meadows in autumn.

1758 *PULTNEY in Phil. Trans.* L. 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit. 1779 *LIGHTFOOT Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 433.

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamaelirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, N.O. *Liliaceæ*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. *Compositæ*. Swamp D., *Ptelea trifoliata*, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

Devil's books. An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift *Pluto's Books*).

1729 *SWIFT Intelligencer* No. 4 (ed. 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. [1730 — *Death & Daphne* 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — *Polite Convers.* iii. 191 Damn your Devil's books, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 246 They.. wi' crabbit leuks fore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 141 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the *Devil's Books* on the *Lord's Day*. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1876) 119 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

Devil's claw.

1. *Naut.* a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*). b. A grapnel.

2. *Conchol.* A species of Scorpion shell (*Pteroceras Scorpio*) from the Indian Ocean.

3. *Devil's claws, Herb.* a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 148 *Devil's Claw*, (*Ranunculus arvensis*), so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. *Wight.* (a) *Lotus corniculatus*. *Somerset.*

Devil's coach-horse. A popular name of the large rove-beetle (*Coerius olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

1840 *WESTWOOD in Fowler's Anim. Kingd.* 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse. 1850 *KAYANAGH 7mth. in Sieg.* (1891) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. (1889) 23 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a Devil's coach-horse. 1881 *W. E. NORRIS Matrim.* III. iii. 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

Devil's dust. 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 239 (D.) Does it besem them to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 *GLADSTONE Let. Ld. Aberdeen* 7 Apr. Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 30 The operation.. sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres—the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 *ATHENS* No. 1905. 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1856 *FROUKE Hist. Eng.* I. 42 [They] were to take care.. that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight.. wine pure.. flour unmixed with devil's dust. 1883 *H. SMART Hard Lines* i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls.. what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† **Devil's gold ring.** *Obs.* Popular name of a destructive caterpillar.

1552 *HULOET*, Canker worme which creepeth.. on colewortes. Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 547 *margin.* 1611 *COTGR.* *Vrbec.* the Vine-Fretter, or Devil's Gold-ring; a worm. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Devils Gold Ring*, in French, *Lisette*, a sort of a Worm or Caterpillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. *Devil*, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

Devil's-guts. *Herb.* A popular name of the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants.

1670 *RAY Catalog. Pl. Angl.* 88 In Sussexia rustici et agricola eam execrantur, odiosis nominibus *Helweed* et *Devils guts* appellantes. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL. Plant-n.* Vol. III.

149 *Devil's Guts, Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*.

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, and the creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*.

1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropshire Wordbk.*

† **Devilshine.** *Obs.* [In Ormin *deofolshine*, repr. OE. *deofolscein*, f. *deofol* devil + *scine* a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill: = DEVILRY 1, 2.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 35 *Deofolsinnu* [demonia] burh gebed beoð oferswyðede. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 8110 And 3et he dide mare inoh off deofolshine o life. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 204/13 All false goodes so beoth deuelschine, i-wis.

Devilship (dev'liship). [f. DEVIL sb. + -SHIP.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* C ij b, It were a devilship of mind to forge such report. 1871 *H. MARSHALL For very Life* i. v, Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

b. humorously. As a title: cf. *lordship*.

1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 63 His Devilship raues and struggles. 1668 *DRYDEN Evenings Love* v. i, Bless his devilship, as I may say. 1760 *IMPASTORS Delected* I. 52 If her devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry. 1885 *J. HAWTHORNE Miss Cadogna* iv. 45 His delectable little devilship, Señor Asmodeus.

Devil's milk. *Herb.* [tr. by Lyte of Ger. *Teufelsmilch*, Du. *Duyvels melck*.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a. The Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*) and Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*).

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. xxxii. 363 We may call it after the Greke *Peplus*, or following the Douche, *Duyvels milke*. 1611 *FLORIO, Peplito*, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuels-milke or Petty-spurge. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i, Devil's milk (herb), *Tithymallus*. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL. Plant-n.*, Devil's milk.. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Middlesex. b. The Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* (Yorkshire).

Deviltry (dev'itri). [Corruption of DEVILRY: perh. after such words as *harlotry*, *gallantry*, etc.] = DEVILRY. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.)

a 1825 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. i. 3 The imps will lie for hours.. brooding their deviltries. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* liii, Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some devilry afloat.' 1876 *HOLLAND Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 *Cath. News* 5 Aug. 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of devilry.

Devily, var. of DEVILLY a. and adv. *Obs.*

Devine (e, -al, -or, etc.), obs. ff. DIVINE, etc.

† **Devinct**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devinctus* undevinct, devoted, greatly attached, pa. pple. of *devincire* to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. *dē* (DE- I. 3) + *vincire* to bind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 81 (Jam.) The said lady being.. obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservation. 1614 *R. WILKINSON Paire Serm.* Ep. Ded. A iij b, His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and oblied Chaplaine. 1643 *SIR J. SPELMAN Case of Affairs* 21 Devinct and obliged to the person of the King.

Devious (dē'viəs), a. [f. L. *de-vi-ūs* out of the way (f. *dē* = DE- I. 2 + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* I vij, They [wild swine] pigge, in desert, streyte, craggie and devious places. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 489 A violent cross wind.. Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry into the devious Air. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 256 Where I thought.. to provide myself.. better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xi, Showing.. upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 *MAY in Le Grys tr. Barclay's Argenis* 181 The foes disranked fled Through devious paths. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 61 Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1817 *COLERIDGE Poems*, 'The Picture', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 *L. MORRIS To an Unknown Poet* i, Along thy devious Usk's untrodden flow. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. xx. 42 The river of your life I trace Up the sunchequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 344 But whether roves my devious Muse? 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* i. 107 The long career Of devious comets. 1868 *LOWELL Willows* v, A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike lurks balanced.

3. fig. Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying.

1633 *PRYNNE Histroy-M.* I. vi. xii. (R.) Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* iv, Yet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1650 *CANASSINI Ang. Peace* 53 Those men.. precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 *LONGER Ev.* ii. iii. 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love out a darkened and devious spirit.

4. quasi-adv. With wandering or straying course.

1783 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 60 Seek to.. lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 — *Tirc.* 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a

dextrous pat. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence *Deviously* adv., in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviousness**.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Deviousness*, swervingness, or going out of the way. 1742 *WARRBUTON Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 34 God.. deviously turns the natural bias of its inalignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1791 *J. WHITAKER Gibbon's Decl.* 4 F. 252 (R.) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. 1842 *C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 288 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*, Good word for Winter (1871) 40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

Devire, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† **Devirginate**, pa. pple. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devirgināt-us*, pa. pple. of *devirgināre*: see next.] Deprived of virginity, deflowered.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXIII. xx, And for they would not be devirginate, They slew them all. 1600 *CHAPMAN Musæus* iii. Arg't., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

† **Devirginate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *devirgināt-* ppl. stem of *devirgināre* to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. DE- I. 6 + *virgin-em* virgin, maid.] *trans.* To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also fig. Hence *Devirginated* ppl. a.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 145 To devirginat Mayds, to deflower honest Wyves. 1624 *DONNE Serm.* ii. 19 That Virgin Soule devirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. a 1639 *W. WHATELY Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1654 *GAYTON Picas. Notes* II. viii. 120 Her devirginated Daughter. a 1680 *R. ALLESTREE Serm.* (1684) II. 96 (L.) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

Devirgination. [ad. L. *devirgination-em*, n. of action from L. *devirgināre*: see prec.] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin.

1606 *HOLLAND Sucton.* 192 Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer devirgination. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 226. 1704 *D'URFEY Nt. Advent.* 187 A devirgination Was justice upon this occasion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devirgination*, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

Devirginator, rare. [a. L. agent-n. from *devirgināre* to DEVIRGINATE.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot. *fig.*

1889 *R. ELLIS Comment. on Catull.* lxiii. 32 An attack on Night, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

Devisable (dē'vīzəbəl), a. Also 6 *devisable*, divisible, 6-9 *devisable*. [a. OF. *devisable*, that can be divided; in AF. that can be assigned by will; f. *deviser* to DEVISE.]

1. *Law.* That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see DEVISE v. 4.

[1292 *BRITTON* III. xx. § 7 Si.. le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lu, sicum est de burgages.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 By the common lawes.. landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not devisable by testamente. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 91 Whether come growing on lande morgaged, be devisable. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 322 Tenementes devisable to another for life, or for yeares. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* II. 366 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time landes were not. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 192 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emptitensis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable.

1649 *SADLER Rights of Kingdom* 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits. 1795 *Femina* II. 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1889 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Thro' Long Night* II. ix, Any folly devisable by man.

† 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

1650 *MILTON Civ. Power* Wks. 1848 II. 547 The more they will.. find how false and devisable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

Devisal (dē'vīzəl), rare. [f. DEVISE v. + -AL. Cf. OF. *devisable* device.] The act of devising; contrivance, invention.

1854 *6 PATMORE Angel in Ho.* I. II. VI. (1879) 201 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 309 Each word.. has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

Deviserate (dē'vīserēl), v. rare. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *viscera* entrails + -ATER³.] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence *Deviserated* ppl. a., *Deviseration*, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1737 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Deviserated*, imbowelled.

Devise (dē'vīz), v. Forms: 4-5 *deulse-n*, 5-*devise*; also 4 *deuia*, -iss, 4-5 *deuyse*, 4-6 *deuyse*, *diuise*, -yse, *deuice*, 5 *dyuise*, *Sc. de-* *vice*, *dyuys*, 5-6 *deuys*, *dewys* (e), *Sc. dewysse*, 6 *devize*, *Sc. dewysse*, *diwyse*. [a. OF. *deviser* to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp. *devisar*, It. *divisare* :-late pop.L. **divisāre*, freq. of *dividere* to DIVIDE, which by dissimilation became *devisare* in Romanic. The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF. had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or

design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, communicate, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French. *It deviseare* has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to devise, to invent; also, to decide or part a sunder; to disconcert, to talk or confer together; to blazon arms; also, to surmise, to think, to seeme unto'.
 †1. *trans.* To divide; to separate, part; to distribute. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 187 In þre parties to fight his oste he did devise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 349 Pis buk. In seven partes devised es. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1380 The knyghte one þe course he clevede in sondyre, Cleyliche þo þe croune his corse he dyvysyde. c1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Inde es devysed in three parties. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E v, A waye whyche is devysed in three wayes.

†b. To separate mentally, distinguish. *Obs.*
 c1340 *Cursor M.* 2209 (Fairf.) Wele can he devise þe tane fra þe toþer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 Thou hast thought in thy corage. how thou myghtest devyse the reliques of eche.

†2. To arrange, set in battle array. *Obs.*
 c1345 *Coer de L.* 3928 Kyng Richard. devysyd hys hoost in the field. (Cf. quot. 1330 in sense 1.)

†3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (*absol.* or *trans.* with simple obj. or obj. clause.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9510 But he were. In fonte stone and watyr baptysed As Iesu cryst þat dyuysede. c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 238 þer pryueli in paradys his place watz devised. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 265 As scho deuist, that haue done. c1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 21 Chiches sowe afore as I devysed. c1450 *Merlin* 58 What wilt thou that I do, for I will do euen as thou wilt devise. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dyuysid. 1548 *HALL Chron.* xi. For. this enterprise he devised a solempne justes to be. at Oxforde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 927 Cum on. And do as we devyse. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 26 b, They were forced to devise and let out their City unto strangers.

4. *Law.* To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

In med.L. *dividere* = testamentum disponere; see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English. Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b.)

1347 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Jeo devisee a Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor. 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 4. I devyse to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. c1422 HOCCEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 219 V to thee dyuys Jewelles iij. a ryng brooch & a clooth. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Court.* Eng. t. liii. (1730) 166 Richard the first devised the Crown to King John. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xix. 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate devised me. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 17 Persons under the age of twenty-one years are incapable of devising their lands. 1847 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitious uses, within stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, by any means whatsoever. 1877 *Act 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 33 Any person. to whom any real or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed. 1845 STEPHEN *Lawes Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 60 Where a man devises lands to his heir at law. 1864 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* (ed. 4) 2 This codicil. devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elshech. 1895 POLLOCK & MATLANO *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; a. something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance. (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9960 (Cott.) Suilk a hald. neuer bes wrought witt man witt. For godd him-self devised it. c1340 *Dict.* 8311 (Fairf.) Pis werk. þou salue devise hit in þi boȝt And þoru salamon hit sal be wrought. 1393 LANGT. P. P. C. xxii. 331 Grace deuysede A cart. to carien home peers sheues. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel devysed had he. 1486 *Henry VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 A convenient thing dividid wherby. schall rayne rose water. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost. delicate dysshes, that can or may be devysed for a kynge. 1483 *HALL Chron.* 131 b, To tel. what engynes were devised, what harnais was provided. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heracles's Husb.* i. (1586) 9 b, This Court I thus devised mee selfe. *Ibid.* iv. 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first devised by Sergius Orata. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in devising warlike engines. 1784 COWPER *Task* l. 211 The artist whose ingenious thought Devised the Weatherhouse, that usefull toy! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 404 [An] instrument. exceeding in accuracy any hitherto devised. 1863 G. E. ELIOT *Romola* l. iii, Marble inlaying and statued niches, which Giotto had devised a hundred and fifty years before. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 60/2 The ingenuity with which be devised tools for. lock-making.

b. something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense.)

a1300 K. Horn 930 A writ he dude devise, Apul hit dude write. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xx. 309 His testament deuist he, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 14. Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 927 þi wordis so deuysed, That she on þe haue compassioun. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1538 STARKEY *Eng-*

land i. i. 12 Meruelus gud lawys. deuysyd by man. 1555 EGEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man. taketh pleasure in diuysynge or excoꝛitatyng sune honest thyng. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 246 Speak all good you can devise of Caesar. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 63 Then Pope Paschalis the second had devised a new Oath for Arch-Bishops. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xiv. 600 So I. the remedy at once Devised. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 125 Whatever occupation might have been devised for their leisure evening hours. 1862 SIA B. BAOOIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures which would do all that is required. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 167 Having devised words for father and mother.

c. *absol.* or with clause: To contrive, plan (that. . . , how. . . , etc., or to do something).

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1100 Wel clanner þen any crafte cōwpe deuise. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7362 At the last they devised, That they wolde gone in tapinge. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 He. devysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. 17 Deuise but how you'll vse him when he comes, And let vs two devise to bring him thether. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 207 How suttly to detainee thee I devise. 1725 *Pope* *Odys.* ix. 377 Thus. I thought, devis'd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1832 TENNISON 'Love thou thy land', x, For Nature also, cold and warm. devising long. Matures the individual form.

†d. To design, draw, represent by art. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 280 In þis opir dragt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, þat were shynyng full shene shakles to deuise. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. i. 31 That deare Crosse upon your shield devizd.

†e. a. *refl.* To plan, determine, resolve. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 248 He all hole the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 634 þe seruand sees many penyys Lig on the tounge, þe him deuys to stele of þaim beuys.

†b. *intr.* To resolve or decide upon. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 18 Lyke a man that had devised upon it afore. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.

†c. with *inf.* To design. *Obs.*

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to sing.

7. *trans.* In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). *arch.* (Const. with simple obj. or *inf.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly deuysed, With an arrow. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she devised to disturb this marriage. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 223 These. ii. traytours deuysyd and concludyd the deith of Huon. 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Sacrifice* v, For thirthe pence he did my deith devise. 1791 COWPER *Hud.* viii. 533 Devising calamity to Troy. 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's Field* 783 And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. *arch.*

1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 5 Much mater was ther. deuised to the slaughter of y^e lord Chamberlain. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do. I'll devise some 'scuse. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 109. 2 The Eldest. devised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode St. George's Day* 1 The tales which fabled monks of old devised. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iv. 51 Devise fair pleas for delay.

†c. with *obj. cl.*, or *absol.* To feign, pretend.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 208 Encouraging them, sometimes devising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the. forces to be greater then they were. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 386 If thou shouldst devise [suxeris] and say, That wilfully thou hadst murdered this thine owne mother. 1610—Camden's *Brit.* (1637) 8 He. deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

†8. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To 'contrive' successfully; to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 670 Hercules. Diuisede here. a dosain of wondrus. 1415 HOCCEVE *To Sir F. Oldcastle* 511 Thee hie as faste as þat thou canst dyuise. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 214 [He] could not devise the making of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe. whereas before. he wrote both fast and faire. c1590 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* i. viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him.

†9. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (*Also absol.*) *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1453 *Hypispylle*, Anoon Argus his shioþes gan devyse. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 It sufficþ þat a man devise þe medycyn after þe complexionn mai bee. c1500 *Three Kings* Sons 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde: he deuised not as a pore caityf, but as a kynge.

†10. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. *Obs.*

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1046 Also red & so ripe & richely liwed, As any dom myst deuide of dayntyez oute. 1340 *Ayeb.* 73 Ine helle þou selt yzi mo zorpes þanne me moze deuys. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2985 Makende þe most ioye þat man myt devise. c1440 *Ipomydon* 94 Full riche, I wot, were þy seruice, For better myght no man devise. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 72, I do protest I neuer inuird thee, But lovd thee better then thou canst devise. Till thou shalt know the reason of my love. 1754 EDWARDS *Fred. Will* II. v. 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in. 1814 M. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 358 Little enough devising I should ever meet with [etc.].

†11. *intr.* (or *trans.* with *obj. cl.*) To think, meditate, consider, deliberate. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4938 Ses now your seluyn. And deuys of þis dede as you dere think. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do. c1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* cxlii. 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysyd by hymselfe at the fontayne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 105 Viueyng the cite and devisyng in what place it was best assautable. 1598-9 E. FORER *Parisius* i. (1661) 34 Thus by devising what should be become of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content.

†12. *trans.* To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. *Obs.*

c1320 *Sir Beues* 3872 þe castel ase he 3ede aboute, For to diuise þe toures stoute. 1377 LANGT. P. P. B. xix. 273 He shulde ar he did any dede deuise wel þe ende. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5099 Sone as þis princes of pris þis pistyll had deuysid. c1470 *HEHAY Wallace* III. 101 The worthi Scottis. Dewysyt the place. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fyllys* (1570) 9 Behulde vnto your prince: Consider his sadnes, his honestie deuise.

†b. To perceive, discern, observe. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9895 (Cott.) Baylis has þis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, seemly to se, As 3e sal sipeþ here dnyse. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3053 Sone as ser Dary it deuysid, and sezis his foke faille. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1148 That no man your counsel deuise. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vii. 11. 88 We Phœbus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright.

†13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8979 (Cott.) Salamon þe wys, His gedes coth naman denis. c1300 K. ALIS. 7377 N'is no nede here armes to deuise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 206 And to began he to devise, How he the childis moder fonde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. iv. 16 We shal deuise to yow hereafter the forme of the world and the facyon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. ix. 110 Lang war to deuys Thair hasty fair, thair reuelling and delay. c1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 And forth they went, as I shall you devise.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give an account. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 888 His beaute gretly was to preysse: But of his robe to devise I drede encombrd for to be. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. c. (1866) 54 Ryght as grace diu spak and diuised of these evils. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 194 Hitherto have we devised of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the coming of the Portugals into India. *Ibid.* (1603) 207 Of whose original and fortunes. it shall not bee amisse to devise.

†14. To confer, commune, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.* [So in mod.F.] a. *refl.*

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, And we shal deuise us to geder of oure auctures. c1489—*Blanchardyn* xvi. 52 The proude pucelle. talked and deuysed her selfe sore harde and angrily with her maystres.

†b. *intr.*

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensil. he deuised to him of many thynges and meruailes. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I deuise, I talke or fynde comuncacion. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 54 After they had dnynd and deuysed to gether a grette space. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* 2 Let us. a little devise of those evils, by which that country is held in this wretched case. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xii. 1208 He answered that he would devise with. his friends and consider what was best to be don. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1 His father, and other friends, had long time deuised of this businesse.

†c. *trans.* with cognate obj.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 25, I schal now at thys lesen. some thyng with you, Master Lypset, deuise, touchyng the ordur of our cuntry and commyn wel.

DEUISE (d'vairz), sb. *Law.* Also 6-7 device. [a. OF. *deviser*, *devis* (in same sense) = Romanic *devisio*, *devisa*, for L. *diuīsus*, and (late) *diuīsa*, from ppl. stem of *dividere* to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med.L., = *disponere testamentum*, to dispose by will. In med.L., *diuīsa* was in common use = *diuīsiō*, originally 'division of goods by testament', whence also the testament itself is called *diuīsa* [and *diuīsiō*] (Du Cange). The same word as *DEVICE* sb., and formerly also sometimes spelt *device*; the eventual victory of the form *device* may be partly due to the influence of the med.L. *diuīsa* in wills, but is prob. more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this. 'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a devise. A gift by will of personal property is called a bequest.' (Sir F. Pollock, *Land Law* (1887) v. 126) But this distinction is modern: cf. quot. 1641, and DEVISE v. 4. [1818] HENRY II Will in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham. feci Divisam meam de quadam parte pecunie meæ. 1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII. c. 5, § 9 Any suche person, that shall make any. devise by his last will in writing. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or his lands to another after his decease. 1709 *Case of Heirs at Law to G. Monke* 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to his Dutchesse. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 84 It does not extend to devises by will. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 873 The devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it. 1841 STEPHEN *Lawes Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 609 The law of testamentary disposition. as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure; or as it is commonly expressed, the law of devises. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 151 A general devise or bequest. will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to

appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 332 In the year 1182... the king made, not indeed his testament, but his devisu or devise (*devisum suum*) of a certain portion of his fortune.

B. 1889 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testaments devise. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xx. 157 The people... entering upon the whole estate, retained it... by virtue of his devise, and Testament. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law xiv. (1636) 58 If I devise the manour of D... of which at that time I am not seised... this devise is void.

Devised (d'vōizd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ED.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see verb.

1552 HULOET, *Devised, cogitatus*... Devised in thought, or purposed precisely, meditated. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences. 1611 Bible 2 Pet. i. 16 Wee have not followed cunningly devised fables. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 82 Worthily speaketh M. Perkins... when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

Devisee (d'vōizē), *Law.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom property is devised by will: see DEVISE *v.* 4. (Correlative to *devisor*.)

1547-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, fees, lessees, and devisees thereof. 1603 FULBECK *and Pt. Parvall* 33 The devisee cannot take the goods without the delivrie of the executor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legate of... the uncle's property. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 277 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisey, *obs. var.* DIVISEY *adv.*

Deviseyement, *rare.* [a. *OF. deviseyement*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE: see -MENT.]

1. Description. (Cf. DEVISE *v.* 13.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1019, I knew hit by his dayneyment, In þe apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan. As Iohan dayneyd 3et s3s I þare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device.

1542 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for deviseyement of the dilating of the matters. 1879 [S. MOSES] *Spirit-Identity* 97 App. II. § 5 Cunning deviseyements of curious brains.

Deviser (d'vōizē), *Also 4 Sc. dewisowr,* 4-6 *devisours,* 4-7 *diviser,* 6 *devisour,* *deuy-sar,* -er, 6-7 (9) *devisor.* [ME. *devisour*, a. *AF. devisour* = *OF. devisor*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. In mod. Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ending -ER.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the verb.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxii. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe *devisours* thereof. 1538 STARKY *England* II. iii. 80 Curyouise descanters and deuyars of new songys. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 16 Devisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 116 Who was the first devisour of dyce playing? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 24 The deviser of the mischeefe against Cyrus. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 111 They are daily mocked into error by subtiler devisors. 1672 EICHARD *Hobbes's State Nat.* (1705) II. As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1791 COWPER *Ilad* IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 629 The first deviser of the scheme.

† b. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. DEVISE *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1375 BAABOUR *Brace* xx. 72 *Devisours* of that fest till be. c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 182 The kyng was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde.

† c. One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.; an architect. *Obs.*

1548 PATRIN *Exped. Scoll.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1857) 242 What should... mayrners, devisours, architectes... do with latin. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

Devising (d'vōizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DEVISE; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

c 1400 *Langwans's Cirurg.* (MS. B) 106 After þe devysyng of my symple wytt. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Devysyng, *devis*. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* II. viii. That in them God hath... left his intent to be accomplished by our devisings. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Noveis forging* (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the inventor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxiii. 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* I. I. 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

† b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE *v.* 14). *Obs.* 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 178 He thought... such a companie... would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceived himself to be rather in a... silent place.

c. *Law.* The bequeathing of real property (DEVISE *v.* 4).

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

Devision, *obs. form* of DIVISION.

Devisor (d'vōizə), *Law.* Also 6-7 -our. [a. *AF. devisour*, = *OF. devisor*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISER is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to *devisee*.)

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or devisour which shall make any such... devise by his last will in writing. 1574 [see DEVISE *sb.*] 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Rep.* I. 476 The intent of the devisator. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devisee for the debts of the devisor.

Devisor, -our, *obs. forms* of DEVISER.

† **Devitable**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. *L. devītāre* DEVITE *v.* + -BLE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devitable*, easy to be shunned or avoided.

Devitalize (d'vōizəlaɪz), *v.* [f. DE- II. r + VITALIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render lifeless or effete.

1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 223 Those [persons]... being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see DEVIVE]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalize a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

Hence **Devitalized**, **Devitalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Devitalization**, the action of devitalizing.

1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 770 Fungi... flourish on... surfaces... which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food... to meet the 'devitalization' which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

† **Devitation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. devītationem*, n. of action f. *devītāre*: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of *invitation*.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 45 If there be any here that... will venture himself a guest at the Devils Banquet, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devitation*, an eschuing.

† **Devite**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -l. [f. *L. devītāre* to shun, avoid, f. DE- I. 3 + *vītāre* to shun. Cf. INVITE.] *trans.* To shun.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Morie Enc.* R. iij. a, I exhorte you... to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

† *nonce-use.* To ask not (to do): the opposite of *invite*.

1832 LAMB *Lett. to Cary in Life & Lett.* Wks. (1865) 174 I am dev-ited to come on Wednesdays.

Devitrification (d'vītrɪfɪkəɪʃən), [a. mod. *F. devitrification* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *devitrifier*: see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; esp. change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline condition.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* xvi. 317 heading, On the Devitrification of Glass. *Ibid.* 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* XXVI. 269 The process of devitrification in ancient painted glass. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 163 The development of micro-liths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 JUPON *Volcanoes* ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

Devitrify (d'vītrɪfai), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VITRIFY; app. after *F. devitrifier* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence **Devitrified** *ppl. a.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. *Ibid.* 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. *Ibid.* xvi. heading, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

Devive, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1, after *revive*.] *trans.* To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 OWEN in *Microsc. Jynl.* May 294 Organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize—devive and revive—many times.

Devize, *obs. form* of DEVISE.

Devocalize (d'vōkəlaɪz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VOCALIZE.] *trans.* To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 142 [W] often becomes (bh) and even (v), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalized (to f). 1888 - *Eng. Sounds* 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage... devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath consonant.

Hence **Devocalization**.

1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization.

† **Devocate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. devocāt-* ppl. stem of *devocāre* to call off, away, or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *vocāre* to call.]

trans. To call down.

(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for *derogate*.)

c 1570 PRESTON *Cambyzes* in Hasl. *Dodsley* IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 52 Superstitious worshippers think by their prayers, as charms, to devocat and draw God out of heaven.

† **Devocation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. devocāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or away.

1623 COCKERAM II, A *Calling down*, devocation. 1661 RUST *Origen in Phenix* (1721) I. 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 97 ('I.') To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

Devoid (d'vōid), *a.* Also 5-6 *devoide*, -voyde, 5 -vode, 6 -voyd. [Originally pa. pple. of DEVOI *v.*, short for (or collateral variant of) *devoided*: see next.]

With *of*: Empty, void, destitute (*of* some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally participial, like *bereft*, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoid of pride certain she was. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. So is my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. c 1465 *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 47 Go lytell treaty-e devoyde of eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoyde, without or delivered of a thyng, *wynde*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 He lay speechlesse, denoid of sense and motion. 1660 BOYER *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. (1682) 126 Though it be not quite devoyd of all body whatsoever. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

b. without *of*: Void, empty, *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as eart's I joyd.

† **Devoid**, *v.* *Obs. or rare.* Forms: 4-7 *devoide*, 4-6 -vode, 5-6 -voyd, -vyde, 5-7 -void(e), (4-5 *dewoyde*, 5 -voyede, 6 -wod, -woyd, -wid). [a. *OF. de-, devoidier, -vuidier, -voyder*, in mod. *F. devider, f. de-, des-* (*L. dis-*) + *vuide*, mod. *vide*, empty. Cf. mod. *L. disvacuare*, in same sense.] (In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with *divoir*.)

† 1. *trans.* To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 15 Wyschande þat wele þat wont watz whyle dewoyde my wiange. *Ibid.* B. 544 De-voydyng þe vylanye þat venkuyst his þewez. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoyded cleue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4327 Auyrice & errogance & all we devoide. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Devoyde þo worme-etone alle bydene. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 787 We xal gete yow leches, power peynes to devoide. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wm.* 166, I sall the venome devoide with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 45, 61, 63, 64.

† b. To destroy, annihilate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 908 For we schal tnye þis tonn & traypely distroye, Wyth alle þise wy3et so wykke wy3yt devoyde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3875 To be deuowid & devoydid and vencieste for euire.

† c. To empty out, pour out, discharge. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 718 In Babees Bk. (1868) 323 For a pype þer is insyde so cleue, þat water dewoydes, of selner schene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn pepyll... gan devoid [v. r. devode], and hostit owl full cleure Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart.

† 2. To vacate; to leave. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1228 He took his daughter by the hand, And bad her swythe dewoyde hys land. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1167 Therefore dewoyde my compaignie. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jam.) He is ordanit to dewid the town within xxiiij houre.

† b. *refl.* To withdraw (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 243, I am with 30w at alle tymes when 3e to counceil me calle, But for a short tyme myself I dewoyde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 123 Or tha culd dyuide thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast band fit and hand.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away, withdraw.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 380 Here lucyfer dewoydeth, and commyth in ageyne as a goodly galaunt. 1497 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 That they devoyd and pass with thame.

† 3. *trans.* To avoid, shun; to get out of the way of. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xviii, I ful swyfly dyd geve back full oft, For to dewoyde his great strokes unsot. 1530 PALSGR. 515/1 It shalbe harde to dewoyde this mater: ce seroyt forte chose de eulter ceste matiere.

† 4. To empty; to make void or empty. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2038 Alexander... cleiks vp þe coupe & putis in his bosom. Anopire boll was him bro3t & bathe he dewoydyd. c 1430 LYDG. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 The cannell scoured was so cleue, And dewoydyd into secrete wyse.

† b. To empty, clear, rid, free (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 519, I sal dewide the of det, Or do in the place. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1022 Now help this aid at neid, And the dewod of eury point of dred. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 163 To dewoid Scotland Of Inglishmen. 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 80 Howe coulede the bread and wyne serve to hys

purpose, if they were utterly divided of theyr accustomed nature?

† 5. To render void or of none effect. *rare* - 1.
1601 *BP. W. BARLOW Defence* 225 Least.. the Apostles labour, by their carelesse lenitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.

6. To make devoid; to divest. *rare. nonce-wd.*
1788 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments.

† Hence **Devoided** *ppl. a.*, divested, made void.
c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* l. ii. (1544) 4 b. As a prince devoided of all grace Against God he gan for to compassse. 1605 *TINNE Quersit* l. iii. 10 Those things which are made by arte... are devoided of all sense and motion.

† **Devoider**. *Obs. rare* - 1. [*f. DEVOID v. + -ER = OF. type desvoider, of which the fem. desvoideresse, devoyderesse, is recorded by Godefroy.*] An expeller, a driver out.

14. *LYDG. Temple of Glass* 329 O blisful sterre.. deuoider of derknes.

Devoir (see below), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-6 *dever*, (4 *deverre*), 4-5 *devere*, (5 *devever*, -yr, -ire, -yer, *deyver*, *deffere*, 6 *debuver*). *β.* 4-6 *devor*, 4-7 *devour*, 5 *divour*, 5-6 *devoivre*, 5-7 *Sc. deve*, 6-7 *deavour*. *γ.* 5- *devoir*, 5-7 *devoire*, *devoyre*, *devoyer*, 6-7 *devoier*. [*ME. dever*, *a. OF. devoir* (= *Pr. devever*, *Sp. deber*, *It. dovere*), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb: - *L. debere* to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (*dēver*) to (*dēvēr*, *dēvēr*), and this subsequently often spelt *devoir*, *devor*, *deavour*: cf. ENDEAVOUR. In the 15th c., and *esp.* by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. *devoir*, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, *dēvoir* being treated merely as a variant spelling of *dever*, *devoivre*. *Dever* occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving *devoir*, in 16-17th c. often anglicized as *devoier*, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (*dəvwaɪr*, *dəvwaɪr*, *dəvwaɪr*); though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (*dəvwaɪr*) as in *endeavour*.]

1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*). *arch.*

a. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21901 (Cott.) All lineud thing on sere maners dos pair *deuer* (*v. r.* *deuerre*). c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 54 And 3yf hy [clerkes] douth wel have *dever* lne thyssse heritage. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 71 Als knyght did his *deuere* (*crime auster*). c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 234 Do þi *deuer* dully as a duke nobill. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. xli. (1869) 25 To do alwey my *deuer*. 1462 *DAUBENEY in Paston Lett.* No. 452 ll. 103 The Lords.. thynk they do ryght well her *deyver*, and be worthy moche thanke of the Kyng.

β. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 136 Til he haue done his *deur* and his dayes iourne. c 1470 *TIPTOT Cesar* iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the *deuore* of myne offyce. 1489 (MS.) *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 430 Thai stalwardly sall stand, And do their *deur* as thai aw. 1552 *ABE. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 35 Do your *deuore* and dewtie. c 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Phyling* 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their *deuore*.. Of that matter to make remained no more. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton*. 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their *deuore* Charioters, Runners and Killers of savage beasts.

γ. c 1430 (MS.) *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.*, Head-link 38 (Ellesm.) Thanne haue ye do your *deuoir* atte leeste (so Hengwrt, *devoire* Petw., *deuer* Corp. & Lansd., *deyver* Camb., *deuoir* Harl.). 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely his *deuoir*. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 236 And Drurie deuile did his ful *deuoir*. 1589 *GRENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathman to doo his *deuoyre*. 1608 *L. MACHIN Dumble Knight* 1, What *deuoyre* Drawes you within these lists? 1628 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrie* ll. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my *Devoire*. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* l. 28 Exactly perform to one another the *Devoirs* of Citizens. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. I think the Knight of Kinfauns will do his *deuoir* by the burgh in peace or war. 1875 *W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World* 37 Did my worthy brother do his *deuoir* as a gallant knight should?

† 2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*, *to put oneself in devoir* = to do what one can, to endeavour (*to do something*). *Obs.*

a. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xii. 2, I have do my *deuer* þe dowed to teche. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 659 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 162 Pus y shall do my *devere* To enforme yow. 1822-8 *Plumpton Cor.* 59, I shall put me in *dever* to fulfill your intent. 1537 *T. CUMPTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. ll. 91, I have.. don my *debuver* according to the teneur of hit. 1549 62 *STERNHOLO & H. Ps.* xxii. 26 And those that doe their *deuer* To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

β. c 1400 *Song Roland* 498 Trist u neuer If we in this mater do not our *deuoir*. 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 114 l. 154, I.. wol put me in *deuoir* for to execute your commandments. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 240 Lerne of me and do thy besy *deuor* From my folke al rauen to disseuer. 1513 *MORE Rich.* 111, Wks. 66½ He would doe his vttmost *deur* to set the realm in good state. 1533 - *Ausou. Poisoned Bk.* ibid. 107½ Wening that his owne *deuoir* wer in vaine. 1664 *Flodden F.* iii. 22 Your *deuours* here are all in vaine.

γ. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxiii. I am moche beholdyng unto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in *deuoyre* to worshipp me and my courte. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) ll. 251 Doyng his *deuoyr* for the same ay to prouyde. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke

of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their *devoire* the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Prol., May we be happe in our weake *deuoyre*. 1671 *MRS. BEHN For'd Marriage* l. iv, No, my *Erminia*, quit this vain *deuoir*, And follow Love that may preserve us all.

† 3. Service due or rendered to any one. *Obs.*

c 1386 (MSS. after 1400) *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7690 (Ellesm.) *As Reason is and skille it is that men do hir deuoir* ther as it is due [*v. rr.* *devoire*, *devoyre*, *deuere*, *deuyr*]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. v. 98 Yf.. she yeldeth the deuoure of marriage ayenst her wyll. 1500 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. i, To do your highness service and deuoir.. Berkeley would die. 1642 *CHAS. I in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 46 It may be wondered why the French did not assist us.. the reality is, they offered their Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are awful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our deuoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in *pl.*, dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. *to do or pay one's devoir(s)* (*to some one*). (The current sense.)

o. β. 14.. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 107 That he hym selfe [Herod] wold afte goo vnto the chylid and hys *deyver* doo. c 1845 *Hood Faithless Nelly Gray* iv, He went to pay her his deuoirs, When he'd deuoured his pay!

γ. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 655 This royall marriage was solemnysed.. They frendes, cosyns redy on euery syde To do their *deuoyre*. 1669 *DAYDEN Wild Gallant* iv. l, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my deuoirs. 1673 - *Marr. & la Mode* ii. i, O, my dear, I was just going to pay my deuoirs to you. 1676 *SHADWELL Fintoon* l. i, He's come to pay his deuoir to you. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* Let. 14 Oct., I am come down to pay my deuoirs to Miss Byron.. I hope for acceptance. 1782 *European Mag.* l. 248 She.. resisted the deuoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their deuoirs to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 *BROWNING Red Coll. Nt. cap* 141 When he paid deuoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxiv, Prince Florestan paid his grave deuoirs, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

† 5. *pl.* Moneys due; dues; duties. *Obs.*

1360 *Act 34 Eduw. III.*, c. 18 Paiaut lour custumes & autres deuoirs au Roi. 1378 *Act 2 Rich. II.*, Stat. c. 3 Customs, subsidies et autres deuoirs de Calays. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 125 The said William Heris sued a plee from the courte Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of deuors hanging bewixt onn Alis Doughterwile of R. S. and the said William. 1593-4 *Act 19 Hen. VI.*, c. 27 § 1 The Kinges dueitie called the deuoirs or Custume of Calays. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Customes and subsidies, and other deuoirs of Calais.

† **Devoir**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 6 *dever*, *devoyre*.

[*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* and *refl.* = ENDEAVOUR *v.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 514½ I *dever*, I applye my mynde to do a thing.. I shall *devoyre* my selfe to the best that I maye.

Devoit, *obs. Sc. form* of DEVOUT.

Devo'ke, *v. Obs. rare* - 0. [*ad. L. devocare* (see DEVOCATE): after *convoque*, *invoque*, which go back to French originals.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Devo'ke*, to call downe.

Devolutize: see DE - II. 1.

† **Devo'lt**, -*vo'lt*, *pa. pple. Obs.* [*a. Anglo-Fr. devolt* = *F. dévolu*, repr. *L. devolutus*, *pa. pple. of devolvère*.] = DEVOLVED.

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he.. present not, then the presentment is *devolt* [*ed. 1721 devoluite*] to the Patriark.

† **Devolute**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. devolutus* - *pa. pple. of devolvère*: see DEVOLVE.] Devolved, transmitted down.

1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babylon, that was thanne.. *devolute* to the kyngdam of Perse. 1513 *MORE Rich.* 111, Wks. 63 Y^e right and title (of the crown of England).. is.. *devolute* & comen vnto y^e most excellent prince y^e lord protector. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title.. be once *devolute* to the heire in the taile. 1621 *R. JOHNSON Way to Glory* 41 The monarchie of the Romans.. became *devolute* to Julian the apostate. [1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 261 Specially if the collation be *devolute* to the Pope.]

Devolute (*dəv'vlt*), *v. rare*. [*f. L. devolutus* - *ppl. stem of devolvère*: see DEVOLVE.]

1. *trans.* To pass or transfer by devolution; to DEVOLVE.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) l. 127 At the length the monarchie was *devolute* to one onlie. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 182 The said Crowne.. should immediately bee *devolute* to the Duke of Yorke. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was *devolute* unto him. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentric* 31 The coat *devolute* to the bearer from his ancestors. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2½ The House will devise means of *devoluting* some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. *intr.* To lapse.

1893 *A. KENEALY Molly & Man* 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had *devolute* through the ages.

Devolution (*dəv'vlyŋ*), [*ad. med. L. devolutio-em*, *n.* of action *f. L. devolvère* to roll down: see DEVOLVE and -ION.]

1. From the intrans. senses of the verb.

1. *lit.* Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. *arch.*

1623 *COCKERAM Devolution*, a rolling downe. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 Deterations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills.

Ibid. (1723) 257 This Deteration.. or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. *fig.* The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* vi. xviii, The possible devolutions or alternations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1651 *Ralegh's Ghost* 157 After a long devolution of years fulfilled. 1826 *C. BUTLER Life Crocius* l. 3 heading, Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carolingian Dynasty. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or devolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 *Ibid.* Llv. 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or *fig.* of qualities, etc.

1545 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 By a most just and right devolution, and dyscent of inheritance of the crownes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 291 The legacie is lost without hope of devolution thereof to the executors or administrators. 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 130 Now for the riches themselves.. he may have them by devolution from his parents. 1706 *De Foe Jure Div.* ix. 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By nat'l Devolution handed down. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 111. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby.. asserted a devolution of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1842 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 10 A force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse.

1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 To loose their right.. by devolution, when they neglected their time about sixe monethes. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Devolution*.. a falling into lapse. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money. As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) l. 337 An Empty Fellow.. whom the Archbp. of Cant. Dr. Tension, put into the Society upon the Devolution to him of that Power. 1712 *Ibid.* 111. 331 If [election of Warden of New Coll.] be not determin'd within 12 Days there will be a Devolution. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 62 Vacating the place or office, and a devolution of the right of election for that turn to the crown. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) 11. 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of devolution; that is, of supplying the want of election.. by a nomination of their own. 1872 *JERVIS Gallican Ch.* l. Intro. 23 note, 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† *b.* The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. *Obs.*

1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 11 All matters without exception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of devolution. c 1676 *HALE (J.)*, The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last devolution is to the king by way of appeal. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 164 C. II. iv. xx. 363 Norshall any Devolution or Appeal be lodged with the Apostolical See. 1726 [see DEVOLVE 3 b].

c. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 *W. BELI. Dict. Law Scott.*, *Devolution* is a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an oversman or umpire, to determine the difference. To confer this power on arbiters, an express clause in the submission is necessary. The term is also applied to the devolution of a purchase made under articles of roup upon the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest offerer to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

5. The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* L. 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 *BAVEY Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion.. of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people.

6. *Biol.* (OPPOSED TO EVOLUTION): Degeneration. 1882 *H. S. CARPENTER in Homilet. Monthly* Sept. 688 If there be e-volution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* xli. 709 Psychological disease, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

† 7. The action of throwing down. *Obs.*

1663 *BP. PATRICK Paral. Pilgr.* 303 In those submissions and devolutions of ourselves before our Lord.

8. *fig.* The causing of anything to descend or fall upon (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor.

1621 *SANDBORNE Sermon* I. 169, 2. The suspension of his judgment for his time; 3. And the devolution of it upon Jehoram. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 255 A devolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1858 *GLAISTONE Homer* I. 489 A devolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; *esp.* the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees.

1780 *T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ.* (1893) 11. 305 Disappointments which flowed from the devolution of his duties on Deputies acting without a head. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious devolution. 1880 *GLADSTONE Sp. in Parlt.* 28 Feb., The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the devolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of

lightening its duties. 1888 — in *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/2 They were passed by the Grand Committee — passed by the method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.

† 10. *Math.* = EVOLUTION 4 b. *Obs.*

1690 LRYBURN *Curs. Math.* 343 Education of the Lesser Root by Devolution.

Devolutive, *a.* [f. *L. devolutus* (see DEVOLUTE) + *-IVE*.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution. 1872 JERVIS *Catholic Ch. I.* Intro. 76 Whether the *appel comme d'abus* has a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive' effect.

Devolve (*dīv'lv*), *v.* [ad. *L. devolvēre* to roll down, f. *DE* - *I* + *volvēre* to roll.]

I. trans.

1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to unroll (a sail). *arch.*

c 1490 *Pallad. on Russh.* xi. 497 Thence hem to the presses they devolve. 1633 COCKERAM, *Devolve*, to role downe. 1641 MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 217 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 MURPHY *Orphan of China* ii. 11. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 BRATTLE *Judgm. of Paris* lix. Who... All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Where little England, now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets.

fig. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) A Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 TENNYSON *Character*, He spake of virtue... And with... a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

† b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* xcvi. iv. All his nacyon Denolved were, and from theyr ryght expelled. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* v. iv. They behind him will devolve the bridge. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 215 'That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

† c. To roll away (from a person). *Obs.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 10 He was solicitous to devolve and depel from himself, the note of avarice.

† d. To roll (to and fro). *Obs. rare.*

1795 POPE *Odys.* xx. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, In self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.

2. fig. To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (into some state or condition). 1533 BILLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1821) 145 All the soumes, quihilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditoris. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe devolved into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last empyre. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest.

3. fig. To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person). a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolved now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 569 The inheritance devolved by marriage vnto the Maynards. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 ¶ 5 Students... can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

† b. To cause to pass (to or into the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1590) 6 They were diuolued to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes. 1604 FURBECK *Pandectes* 32 The State being now... devolved to the dregges of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1239 Pronouncing their lives, their goods... to be confiscated and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clv. VI. 212 By their connivance that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. viii. (Rtdg.) 208 War... naturally devolves the command into the king's... authority. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

† c. To cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 460 The denomination of these criminal Judges... being thus devolved upon them, there continued. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment... be all Devolv'd. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 172 The last excuse devolveth the errour... upon Cressus. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

1633 BR. HALL *Hand Texts* 316 All affaires... of the King's household... shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1642 SNEC-TYNNUS *Vind. Ansu.* x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court... was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The master... becomes too weak

to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved. 1847 AUDISON *Law of Contracts* i. l. § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who... devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* a Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

† 4. To throw (a person) upon (some resource).

1636 WILSON alias KNOTT *Direction to be observed by N. V.* ii. 17 If the true Church may erre... we are still devolved either upon the private Spirit... or else upon naturall wit and judgement. a 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Ch. I.* 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 166 He... then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

II. intrans.

5. To roll or flow down from (a source). *arch.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of Jove. 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Looen-Water* 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 320 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Traditions Edin.* 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.

6. fig. To roll or flow on to or into (some condition).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1618) 197 That the matters... would with speed diuolue to their perfection. *Ibid.* (1618) 299 The affaires of the Pisans... did daily diuolue into greater straits. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French-government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. a. To pass or fall to another, esp. through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

c 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1873) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy... the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved... into the hands of laymen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings* Wks. (1842) II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governor and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession to (on, upon) anyone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlv. 150 The Empire thus devolved to Dioclesian. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* II. 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1806 SURA *Winter in Lond.* III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

c. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon anyone.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iv. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command... devolved on Philibert de Chalons. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ii. 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties... of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xvi. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: a. To have recourse to (for support); come upon as a charge. b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? *Obs.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 348 His conduct had... wearied some... but he might... still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success. 1751 — *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1830 J. BEE *Ess. on Foote* Foote's Wks. p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon... is an unseemly sight.

Hence *Devolving* *vbl. sb.*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvii. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

Devolvemēt (*dīv'lv'mēt*). [f. DEVOLVE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in CRAIG. 1892 MISS BROUGHTON *Mrs. Bligh* xv. 336 Arrangements for the temporary devolvemēt of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

Devonian (*dīvō'niān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med. *L. Devonian*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Defna* - *scr* Devonshire.]

1. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 284 Easely ambling downe through the Devonian dales. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* ii, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree. 1887 — *Like & Unlike* xi, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.

1882 C. E. MATTHEWS in *Athenaeum* 23 Dec. 848/1 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. *Geol.* Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups (the Cornish *Killias* and the Devonian slates) collectively by the name *Devonian system*, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 *Expos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation* 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 LYEILL *Stud. Elem. Geol.* 422 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1885 LYEILL *Stud. Elem. Geol.* 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised... to 160. *Ibid.* 419 There were no... Reptilia during the Devonian age.

Devonic (*dīv'nik*), *a.* *Geol. rare.* [f. as DEVONIAN + *-IC*.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xv. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone.

Devonite (*dēvō'nīt*). *Min.* [f. *Devon* + *-ITE*.] A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214.

Devonport: see DAVENPORT.

Devonshire, v.: see DENSHERE.

Devor, *obs. form* of DEVOIR.

† **Devoration**. *Obs.* [a. *obs. F. devoration*, -*acion*, ad. *L. devoratiō-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *devorāre* to DEVOUR.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1528 ROY *Nede me* (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]... is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 72 The decoration of the body is the devoration of the Substance.

† **Devoratory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. devoratiōri-us* (Tertull.), f. *devorātor* DEVOURER; see *-ORY*.] Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils. 1650 — *Comm. Pentat.* iii. 112 These devoratory evils, as Tertullian calleth them.

Devore, -*vors* (e, *obs. ff.* DIVORCE.

Devore, *obs. ff.* DEVOIR, DEVOUR.

Devoste, *Devot*, *obs. ff.* DEVOUT.

Devot, *obs. var.* of DIVOT, a *sod.*

|| **Dévo**t, *dév*ote: see DEVOTE *sb.* B.

|| **Devo**ta. *Obs.* [It. and Sp., fem. of DEVOTO, q.v.] A female devotee, a *dév*ote.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1899) I. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well... visited by many devotas. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 63 This Act of those Devotas.

† **Devo**tary. *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. devotiarius*, -*aria* (Du Cange), f. *dév*ot - ppl. stem: see DEVOTE *v.*, and cf. VOTARY.] A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 50 Diana... to whose shrine there went up a more famous... pilgrimage of devotaries. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries.

Devote (*dīv'v*), *a.* and *sb.* *arch.* [ad. *L. devot-us* devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow, pa. ppl. of *devovēre* to DEVOTE. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. *devot*, -*le*, variant of DEVOUT, OF. *devot*, *devote*. As a *sb.* it was generally superseded 1675-1725 by DEVOTE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod. *F. dév*ote fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding *F. dév*ot masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

A. ppl. a. = DEVOTED. *n.* with *to*.

1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 32 So devote to Aristotle's Ethics [printed checkes]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1632) 209 The places where Idols have been worshipped are... devote to vttir destruction. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 208 To destruction sacred and devote. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 105 Where is thy native simple heart devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 107, I am devote to study.

b. without *to*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 148 We... as your perpetual and devote friends. 1599 *Warr. Faire Vow.* ii. 750, I will be to you a husband so devote. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassal, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B. adj. = DEVOUT.

[1295-1552: see DEVOUT *a.*] a 1695 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 124 By meditation and devote prayer. 1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II.* in *Phenix* I. 244 Trajan the Emperor was I. Devote at home. II. Courageous in war. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote intention.

C. sb. A devotee. † a. in form devote. Obs.

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* iv. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatic zeal were become Devotes to this great Idol. 1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII. (1867) 71 He is a devote of the house of Austria. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 18 Those who from great volupturnaries have turned devotees. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1720 WELTON *Suffer, Son of God* I. x. 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will... has no Claim... to the Peace or Merit of a Devotee.

β. in mod. F. form *dévot*, fem. *dévotée*.

1702 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* xl. 156, I. saw a great many of those *Devots* pass along the Streets. 1746 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a *devotee*, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Dec. Wks. 1851 III. 232 Numbers of *devots* upon their knees. 1808 SCOTT *Let.* 22 Jan. (1804) 1. 92 In her own character as a sort of devotee. 1866 MAS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxi. (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a *devotee*.

† Devote, sb.² Obs. [f. DEVOTE v.] Act of devoting, devotion.

1659 R. EDOES *Christ's Exalt.* Ep. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote.

Devote (dévōt), v. [f. L. *dévōt-*, ppl. stem of *dévōvere* to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. DE-I. 2 + *vōvere* to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative *dévōtare*, in med.L. much used for *dévōvere*.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to consecrate (to).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv, Love and friendship... urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 28 No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1802 LO. ELOON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 73 The Will. devoting the property to charity was producible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

2. To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a particular purpose); *esp. refl.* to devote oneself.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 321 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation... of her parts and Graces. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i, Devote this day to mirth. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 3 Had these endowments... been devoted to national education. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adnanum* Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 133 The Senate... did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Let her... Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom!

† b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). Obs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. i, A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence Devoting vbl. sb.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* 222 What was our baptism but a devoting... of our selves to be faithful to Christ? 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing... their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

† Devoté. Obs. [An erroneous form of DEVOTE sb.¹, or of DEVOTÉE, with pseudo-French spelling.]

1729 FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* III. vi, We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Memo.* I. 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (dévōt-éd), ppl. a. [f. DEVOTE v. + -ED 1.]

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 35 To stop devoted charitable deeds. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All devoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devoted*, vowed. 1638 BAKER, *Balsac's Lett.* II. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 381 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1829 N. WORCESTER *Atoning Sacr.* iv. (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 261 Being a devoted servant to the Prior. 1666 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III. i, When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xcvi. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with to.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Her heart was devoted to La Motte. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or surlyly consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiii. 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed [margin, denoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 890 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 14 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him... a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 183 All your violent declamation falls upon... my devoted head. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. i. 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1852 TROLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode Portrait Bp. Heber* 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondered at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phenomena of the Universe. a 1714 M. HENRY in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God. 1827 HOOD *Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf*, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1874 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

Devotee (devotē). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE v. or a. + -EE, after words like *assignee*, *refugee*, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. -é of the pa. pple. *Devotee* may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. DEVOTÉE, which was formerly used in the same sense: *devote* and *devotee* were used indifferently from c 1675 to 1725. (Cf. *assign* and *assignee*.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made *devotée*, as if a French feminine: cf. DEVOTÉE.]

1. *gen.* A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature. 1666 HACKET *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 553, I was once an unworthy member of your Bodie, and will be ever a most affectionate devotee unto it. a 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. § 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, Come, my witty Devotees of Venus. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee. 1788 REIN *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2. *spec.* One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, *esp.* of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 354 P. 1 You have described most sorts of Women... but I think you have never yet said anything of a *Devotee*. A *Devotee* is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxv. (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became... from a profligate a devotee. 1854 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence Devoteeism, the principles or practice of a devotee.

1828 J. HUNTER in C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work. 1852 STONE *A. Ballou's Spirit Manif.* vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms.

† Devoteless, a. Obs. [f. DEVOTE v. (or sb.) + -LESS.] Without devotion; undevout.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 165 He shall do God and thee good service in these devote-less times. 1738 G. SMITH *Christs Relat.* II. 216 To... bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandering Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of DEVOTELY.

Devotement (dévōt-mēt). [f. DEVOTE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 322 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So *Fol.* 1; *Q.* and *Fol.* 2 denotement.) 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Panta.* *Lev.* xxvii. 29 A deuotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had

no redemption. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 217 A deuotement and a dedication of themselves... to God is then made. 1749 HURO *Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry* (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] deuotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 223 The self-denial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Life* I. 272 A moderate deuotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND *Memo. Judson* (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal deuotement to the missionary cause.

† 2. *concr.* Something devoted; a votive offering. Obs. rare.

1799 E. KING *Mimnencia Antig.* I. Pref. 19 'Avathuara, consecrated deuotements... inscribed with Greek Letters.

† Devoteness. Obs. [f. DEVOTE a. + -NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Gg ja, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Devotenesse at home, valor in Warre.

Devoter (dévōt-er). [f. DEVOTE v. + -ER 1.]

† 1. A votary, a devotee. (Cf. DEVOTRESS.) Obs. rare.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto* or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes... are the *Devoti* of our Ladie. Quoted 1634 by SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto*, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Townes... are *Devoters* of our Ladie.

2. One who devotes. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Devoterer, corrupted form of *advoterer*, ADULTERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR.)

1550 BECON *Gou. Virtue* Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife... let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1566 advoterer] and the advoteress.

† Devotesse. Obs. rare. [f. DEVOTE sb.¹ + -ESS: cf. DEVOTATA, DEVOTÉE.] A female devotee.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr.* *Eph.* viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devoteses, besides ordinary maid-servants, women?... Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governour or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Devotion (dévōt-jān), sb. Also 3-6 -cion, -oun, -un, -cyon, etc. 5-6 -tioun/e, 6 -syon. [a. OF. *devotion*, -*ciun*, -*tium* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dévo-tion* = Pr. *devotio*, Cat. *devoció*, Sp. *devoción*, It. *devozione*, all early ad. L. *dévōt-ion-em*, n. of action from *dévōvere* to devote.]

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renaissance, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see Hatz.-Darm.). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.]

1. In religious use; appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 þet oðer þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulness, merci... and oðre swuche uertuz. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10123 heading (Gött.) Listens now wid gode deuociun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3459 When þou says praier or orison With over litel deuociun, a 1400 MAUGHBY. (Roxb.) x. 40 þai syng þaire messez with grete deuocioun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5147 But unto Love I so thralle... So that no deuocioun Ne hadde I in the sermon Of dame Resoun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite with great deuotion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 47 With Denotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar o're The diuell himselfe. 1710 PARRAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 199 The austere deuotion which... gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 421 In theology, 'devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. to, toward a deity, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 158 In somme recompensacion Of labour and deuociun That thou hast had... To Cupido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vj, This good lady had grete deuociun toward this holy man and prophete. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. l. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† c. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Amidde þe redunge... þeonne cuned up a deuociun & tet is wurd monie bonen. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 All is still and silent, like the fearful horror in desert wilderness; and as men come nearer and nearer vnto it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† d. A devout impulse or desire. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 Charlemagne was at Parys, and cam to hym a deuocioun for to goo in pilgrymage to saynt James in Gales. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 419 A deuocioun toke me to go a pylgremage to the holy sepulture.

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. b. *spec.* (R. C. Ch.) Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the

Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. **c.** An act of worship; now only in *pl.*, worship, 'prayers'. **d.** A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7252 For na devocoyne Of prayer, ne almusede, ne messe, May þam help. **c1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1017 *Dido*, Ther Dido was in hire devocoyoun. **a1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Her saulter or other bokes of deuocion. **c1470** HENRY Wallace vi. 127 Quhen sadly thai had said that deuotioun. **1493** [See DEVOTIENER]. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 126 The churches were seldome used for deuocion. **1598** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 41 God sheild: I should disturbe Deuotion. **1624** DONNE (*title*) Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 143 At their deuotion, they will not tollerate any women. **1678** LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 The Queen... going to Somerset House to her deuotions. **1710** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶8 If they... read over so many Prayers in six or seven books of Devotion. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 211 Church Music in Italy... is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Trils.* (1872) i. 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their deuotions. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. vi. 456 He sent him a splendid book of deuotions. **1876** J. P. NORRIS *Rudin. Theol.* i. iv. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God. **1879** E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana Brit.* ii. 156 The Bead-Psalter... was the popular deuotion to our Ladye. **1885** *Cath. Dict.* 393/1 The special and formal deuotion to the Heart of Jesus... owes its origin to a French Visitation nun.

†d. An object of religious worship. *Obs.*

(But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots. being in every case doubtful.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1629) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe... swearing by no meane deuotions, that the walles should not keepe the coward from him. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 22 As I passed by and beheld your deuotions [margin] Or, gods that you worship; Gr. *εὐσεβεία*, *eu-se-bei-a*, simulachra, Wyclif symulacris, maumetis, *Rhem.* Idols]. **a1655** FLETCHER *Double Marriage* iv. iv. Churches and altars, priests, and all deuotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

†3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. *Obs.*

[**1400** *Beryn* 134 To make hir offspris Riste as hir deuocion was of sylvir broch and ryngis.] **1524** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* ii. (1877) 325 To contribute... towards a sacrifice... other folkes geuing their deuocion towards it. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Then shal the Church wardens... gather the deuocion of the people. **1581** PATTISON *Guazado's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 There cometh on a time... to craue his deuotion, a poore old man. **1626** L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their deuotion in. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, The alms for the poor, and other deuotions of the people.

4. The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, consecration.

[A Renaissance sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious uses.]

1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vi. 408 Deuocyon is no moche to say as dedycacyon, to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse. **1657-61** HEVLIN *Hist. Ref.* ii. 55 He built two Altars, the one... by the Lord's appointment, the other... of his own deuotion. **1879** LORTIE *Ride in Egypt* 145 Sometimes the inscription records the deuotion of some town or place to a divinity.

II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from ancient L. through It. and Fr.

5. The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc., with an attachment akin to religious devotion; earnest addition or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

a1530 WOLSEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, which you beare towards the kynde and hys affaires. **1577** HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 117 But vnto this also I haue no great deuotion. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 1. 31 In the deuotion of a subjects loue. **1604** — *Off.* v. i. 8, I haue no great deuotion to the deed. **1607** — *Cor.* ii. ii. 21 He seeks their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.*, Life 5 Lewis... had a very great deuotion for the Annuntiata of Florence [a church]. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. III. vi. 100 This fervid deuotion to art in Charles. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* i. 9 To attach themselves with slavish deuotion to some brutal master.

†6. Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. *To be at the deuotion of*, at a person's deuotion, etc. [F. *être à la dévotion de quelqu'un*, 16th c. in Littré], to be entirely devoted to him or her. *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. App. iv. 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's deuotion. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties deuotion. **1581** MULCASTER *Possionis* xix. (1887) 85 When they had their whirling giggers under the deuotion of their scourges. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 92 He drew all he coule to the Catholique Kings deuotion. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 94 Shipping is readie now, and at your deuotion. **1635** R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* i. 139 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and deuotion as they say. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶5 A little of which [wax] he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Deuotion. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 64 The eight ecclesiastics... were entirely at the king's deuotion. **1794** BURKE *Prof. to Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 315 The sans culottes, or rahble... were wholly at the deuotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay. **1839** Times 13 May in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv.* Press (1840) I. 337 Such channels as were at the deuotion of the minister.

†b. quasi-concr. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 215 Such as were of the deuotion of the Earle.

†7. That to which a person's action, or a thing, is devoted; object, purpose, intent. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iv. i. 9 Whither away? *Anne.* No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deuotion as your selues. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The deuotion of the Reverse [of the Coyne] is to celebrate the... victory of Augustus over all Egypt.

8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 31 The deuotion of a few pages to it. **1885** *Fall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The deuotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction.

†Devotionair. *Obs. rare.* A variant of DEVOTIONARY with Fr. ending -aire.

a1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 195 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist.

Devotional (dĕvō'jōnāl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*f.* DEVOTION *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see DEVOTION 1, 2).

1648 Eikon *Bos.* 117 Apt for that Devotional compliancy and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 That high act of Religion and deuotional Love which is due to him. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which contains a clear acknowledgment of One Self-existent Being. **1769** J. GILLIES (*title*) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & H.* 1st. II. 247 The deuotional spirit of the older masters. **1859** (*title*) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of deuotional retirement.

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. *rare.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind deuotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed.

†B. sb. A deuotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. *Obs. rare.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 87 In their disputings against the Deuotionals of the Church of England.

Hence **Deuotionalism**, deuotional character; **Deuotionalist**, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; **Deuotionality**, **Deuotionalness**, the quality of being deuotional.

1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exterior deuotionalness used therein. **1736** H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. i. (T.) The complete image of a French deuotionalist. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 600 Lord Pittsburg was of the first class of deuotionalists. **c1849** CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem.* (1869) I. 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, deuotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion. **1850** ROBERTSON *Life & Lett.* I. 327, I should not say that deuotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 31/2 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental deuotionalism. **1883** J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 833/1 To take in the eclecticism of Greek art, the deuotionalism of the Mediaeval.

Deuotionally (dĕvō'jōnālī), *adv.* [*f.* DEVOTIONAL *a.* + -LY.] In a deuotional manner; in the way of (religious) devotion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 131 By studiously and deuotionally quitting... his own animal desire thro' an intire purification of his Spirit. **1694** KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 135 Read, not only for Instruction, but Deuotionally, as Hymns to God. **1891** T. MOZLEY *The Son* xxiii. 206 If people would... read portions of Scripture carefully, thoughtfully, and deuotionally, every day of the year.

†Deuotionary, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTION *sb.* + -ARY.]

A. adj. Pertaining to (religious) devotion; deuotional.

1631 J. BURGESS *Austro. Rejoined* App. 108 Such priuate deuotionary prayers. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 219 The first Popish... Confessor... that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Deuotionary Conduct. **1808** SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* I. 264 This was a fashionable deuotionary receipt.

B. sb. A person characterized by religious deuotion; = DEVOTE 2.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 116 [They] haue rifled Academies, and disbanded Convents of Deuotionaries. **a1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 51 A crew of bawds and gamsters might haue set up a standing with less prejudice than these deuotionaries.

b. gen. One devoted or addicted to something; = DEVOTE 1.

1671 True *Noncon.* 26 The great Deuotionaries of ease.

Deuotionate, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* DEVOTION, after *affectionate*, *compassionate*, etc.: see -ATE.] Full of devotion, devout.

1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* (1865) II. xiii. lxx, To God raised up deuotionate appeal.

Devotionier, *rare.* [*f.* DEVOTION + -ER 2; cf. *missionier*.] A member of a guild of devotion; a deuotionary.

1893 *Ch. Times* 21 Sept. 655/4 The wives of the deuotioniers [Brethren of] the deuocyon of the Masse of Thu', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

Deuotionist. [*f.* DEVOTION + -IST.] One who formally professes or practises deuotion.

a1656 BR. HALL *Soliloq.* 73 (T.) There are certain zealous

deuotionists, which althor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. **1676** R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Whining Deuotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. **1755** T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 123 Those doating deuotionists of Christendom.

Deuotionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To convert to deuotional use.

1824 Scott. *Leader* 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to deuotionize everything.

†Deuotious, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*a.* F. *dévotieux*, in 15th c. *deuocius*, -eux, *f.* *dévotion*: see -OUS.] Full of devotion, devoted. Hence **†Deuotiously** *adv.*, **†Deuotiousness**.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 303 By secret and mutual Conference of deuotious and discreet Instruments. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 124 Our affectionate seruices... shall euer... bee most deuotiously obseruing to your commands. **a1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of *θεοδωρησια*, to wit, that of deuotiousness, piety.

†Deuotist, *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTE *a.* + -IST; cf. *devotee*.] A devotee.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 85 All such Deuotists we enlist in the Hall of Musick. **1675** OGBURY *Brit.* 52 Shaftsbury... here King Edward 2d... was Inter'd... his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Deuotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

†Deuotive, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *dēvōtī*-pl. stem; see DEVOTE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. adj. Characterized by devotion; ready to devote (himself).

1608 W. WILKES and *Memento Mag.* 9 A King... so respectiue of publike good, and deuotiue to the seruice of God.

B. sb. A person who devotes himself, a DEVOTE 2.

1608 W. WILKES and *Memento Mag.* 11 The holy consort of Gods deuotives.

†Devoto (dĕvō'to), *sb.* *Obs.* Pl. -oes, -o's, -os; also (as in It.) -i. [*a.* It. or Sp. *devoto*, devoted, deuot; —L. *dēvōtus*; cogn. with OF. *devot*, F. *dévol*, and thus with DEVOUT and DEVOTE *a.* and *sb.* The corresp. feminine is DEVOTA.]

A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a *devoto* or peculiar servant to [ed. 1632, u] our Lord, whole towns sometimes... are the *devoti* of our Ladie. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. (1669) 163/1 As doubtfully... as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his *Devoto's*. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 138 Such *Devotoes* to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. **a1694** J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 375 The *Devotos* of all religions. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the *Devotoes*,... and the *Hitts*.

†Devotor. [Cf. DEVOTER.] = *prcc.* (for which it may be a misprint).

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. 123 This done: His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his *Devotor's* dealt Ilis bounteous blessing. [Quoted by R. as *devoto's*.]

†Devotory, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. type **dēvōtōrī*-us, *f.* *dēvōtor* he who devotes: see DEVOTE *v.* and -ORY.] Having the function of devoting: see DEVOTE *v.* 3.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Thereupon the Chaldeans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

Devoutour, corrupt f. ADULTER: see DEVOUTOUR.

†Devotress, *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTER: see -ESS.] A female devotee; a votress.

1624 Gag for Pope 68 Nuns and other deuotresses. **1662** EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain *Devotresse* of Apollo. **1689** J. CARLISLE *Fortune Hunter* 35 Cruel *Devotress*, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they haue left To add to those vast Millions are above?

†Devonation, *Obs.* In 5 -acoun. [app. *f.* F. *dévouer* to devote by a vow: see -ATION.] The act of vowing, a vow.

1428 E. E. *With* (1882) 81 Y woll thet myne Executours... parfoume forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte.

†Deuonement, *Obs.* [*a.* F. *dévouement* (15-16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *f.* *dévouer*: see DEVOW.] The act of devoting; devotion.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 108 The worthy deuouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

Devour (dĕvān'z), *v.* Also 4-6 *deuoure*, 5 -vowre, -vowryn, -vouir, -wore, 6 *deuore*, -vower, -voir(e). [*a.* OF. *deuor* (stressed stem *deuor*, -*deuour*) = Fr. and Sp. *devorar*, It. *deuorare*, *ad.* L. *dēvorare* to swallow down, *f.* DE-I. 1 + *vorare* to swallow, gulp.] (Formerly often with *up*.)

I. properly.

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

c1315 SHOREHAM 29 He soffreth nost to be to-trede, And of bestes deuoured. **c1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Of Babiloyne sall a neder come, þat sall deuoure all þe world. **c1430** LUDG. *Chichev.* & *Byc.* in Dodsley O. Pl. XII. 334 Werfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us deuouren at the lest. **1494** FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 12 He... was of wilde bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.* 7. *Cade* xxi, Set aloft for vermine to deuoure. **1588** A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe oppin redly to deuoure vs. **1650** TRAPP *Comm.* Pentat. I. 70 Like enough to deuour up both men and beasts. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 120 Turned as a wolf to

devour the lambs. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

absol. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 84 Braulie the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Arieli): a grace it had, devouring.

2. Of human beings: a. To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. b. *spec.* To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and devour it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre. that was callid the sauoy, and ther they deuoured and destroyed al the goodes. 1586 B. Young tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I deuoured so much, that y^e next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 240 We never eat more than enough. We never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 442 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxi. 16 Eate as it becometh a man.. and deuoure not, lest thou be hated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather devoured than ate it.

II. *transf.* With *consume* as the main notion.

3. Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or fig. its owners). *Obs.* exc. in bibl. language.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 25 Ne sei thet, wec shal deuoure hym. 1382 — *Luke* xv. 30 This thil sone, which deuoureth his substance with hooris. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holi chirche deuoure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 280 Lightliche þat þei leue losesles lit deuoure. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim.* Mon. iii. (1885) 115 The reume of Englonde.. wolde be than a pray to al oþer nacions þat wolde conquer, robbe, and deuour it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that deuours his patrimony. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 19 So we say of some Guardians, they have deuoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense *swallow up* more or less present: cf. 5.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 40 Scribis.. which denouren the housis of widewis. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Ye.. rape and deuour the almes and sustenance of the poore seruantes of god. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 She.. Inticeth princes to deuour heaven, Swallow omnipotence, out-stare dread fate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 6 Thon, Varlet, dost thy Master's guins deuour. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably deuoured the parent.

† c. To make a prey of, treat with rapine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath deuoured twenty maydens and wyues agaynst their wyllies in his dayes. c. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Seikend Christes peple to deuoir. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Telsio morwyn*, deuoure a mayden.

† d. To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it. *Obs.* rare -1.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. iv.* (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neighbors.. be not deuour'd of their cene and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 14 This old story.. That eild.. hath nigh deuoured oute of my memory. 1382 WYCLIF *Joc. ii.* 3 Before the face of hym fyr deuourynge, and after hym brenynge flawme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 339 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd deuoured. 1538 STARKEVE *England* i. ii. 46 Etyrn away, dayly deuour'd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits.. but deuoured very many people by famine. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 210 But the Monument.. is not now to be seen, for Time has deuoured it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Side And wheel on th' Earth, deuouring where it rous. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can deuour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 69 The flames deuouring the light growth. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence deuoured.

III. With *swallow* as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 He had seene many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* n. i. 1. 148 The iawes of darkness do deuoure it vp. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that deuours all miserie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. §. 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recovered them. 1873 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves deuour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons: a. To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* n. (1586) 63 They have deuoured all sortes of bookes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 150 She'l'd come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 530 Ministers must so deuour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journ.* No. 40 p. 2 Miss Vainlove deuoured up these Expressions of Admiration with

a greedy Ear. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.*, He deuoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. i. 15 Deuouring some favourite author. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts.. how I deuoured them. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 He learned Spanish and deuoured Cervantes.

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look upon with avidity.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. ii. iii. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, nay drink him up, deuour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammura is remembered to have done. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes deuouring.. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1718 PATON *Solomon* ii. 381 With an unguarded look she now deuour'd My nearer face. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 57 His eyes deuoured her loveliness. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors Club* 186 The Doctor deuoured her with his eyes.

c. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davilla's Hist.* Fr. (1679) 11 The House of Guise in a manner deuoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* i. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to deuour all discouragements. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. Catherine Seyton deuoured in secret her own grief. 1850 PALSCOTT *Peru* II. 182 Deuouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things: a. To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb.

(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5).)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 81 Deuorit with dreame, deuyng in my slummer. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all deuour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tarsus and again embarks. 1715-20 POPE *Ep. Addison* 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen deuour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scourd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch.* xxi. 25 She walked home with Beecher, deuoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so deuoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis *Orie. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 244 The joy of the people deuoured their mourning. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf seem to have deuoured his stature.

8. Phrases. † a. To devour difficulties [F. *déuorer les difficultés*]: to tackle and overcome difficulties with spirit. *Obs.* b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. *déuorer l'espace*]: to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and deuour a great deal of difficulty. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Aulam* xvi. § 25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to deuour all difficulties, and to run it out. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 190 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight.. for deuouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannely enough unto him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 102 None.. swifter in the race deuour the way. 1772 PEGGE tr. *Fitzstephen's Descr. London* 38 The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, deuour the course (*cursum rapiunt*), hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 HOLME *Lee Loving & Serving* II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and deuoured the road before him.

Devourable, a. [f. DEVOUR v. + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *deuor-, deuorable*, L. *dévorabilis*.] Capable of being deuoured; consumable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* n. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and deuorable. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* i. 602 Fier burnes vp.. such as is deuorable by it. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 2 Any papers or other goods deuorable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 335 The editors.. seized on the deuorable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

Devourer (dévourer). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. *deuourour*, a. AF. *deuorour* = OF. *deuoreor*, *deuoreur* (12th c. in Godef.) = *dévorâtör-em*, agent-n. from *dévorer* to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxvi. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete without chewynge. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 371 Deuourours of veteile. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs. are cursed Deuourers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 They.. move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their deuourers. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidae of Westmorland* vi. 26 It is a deuourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hyppis*, Duk Iason Thou sly [v. r. sleer] deuourere.. Of tendere wemen. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 492 Thou renygat denoror of thil blud. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D. 624 An vnstable reader: a deuourer of bookes. 1886 T. B. La Primate *Fr. Acad.* i. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon.. called him Deuourer of the people. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment.. Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower deuourers. 1668 WANLEY *Wond. Lit.* World iii. xlv. § 30. 228/1 The Eyes that is the deuourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 SPECTATOR 7 June 199 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

† Devouress. *Obs.* [short for *deuoureress*, a. OF. *deuoreresse*, *-uoreresse*, fem. of *deuorere*, *deuoreor* DEVOURER.] A female devourer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art a deuouressse of men. 1598 YONG *Diana* 428 The fierce deuouressse of my life approoued.. As fell in hart, as she is faire in face. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuoratrice*, a deuouressse.

Devouring, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEVOUR.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xii. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he deluyered. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 457 They byte other with vnreasonable swallowynge and deuourynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 187 b. Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great deuouring. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* (1696) 70 The more ravenous deuourings of the Culture.

Devouring, *tpl. a.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING 2.] That devours, in various senses of the word.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 6 Gret vois of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flume of fjir deuourende [1388 fier deuourynge]. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. vii. 48 His biting Sword, and his deuouring Speare. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris.. and Euphrates.. become one with the same deuouring Gulph. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 63 For fear some deuouring Creature should come and seize me. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 21 Avoid the deuouring deep. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. xiv. Deuouring flames have swallow'd all. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xix, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the deuouring tomb.

Hence Devouringly adv.; Devouringness.

1552 HULOET, *Deuourynge*, voraciter. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 23 a. It was a thing of admiration, to see how deuouringly he eat and drank. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuoracität*, deuouringness, greediness. 1837 CAMPBELL in *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 173/3 My Mauritanian beauties are deuouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by litters in their couscoussou. 1887 Mas. C. FRAED *Bond of Wedlock* I. vii. 184 His eyes fixed deuouringly upon her.

Devourment (dévourmēt). [f. DEVOUR v. + -MENT.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 601 His faculties of deuourment were next to boundless. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their 'deuourment'. 1891 *Fun* 3 June 233/2 We approached the deuourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (dévout), a. and sb. Forms: a. 3-5 (6 Sc.) devout, 3-7 (9 arch.) devote, (4 devoste), 6 Sc. devout, divoite, divot. β. 3- devout, 4-5 devowit(e), 4-6 devote. [ME. *devot*, *devout*, a. OF. *devot*, *devote* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *devot*, Sp. *devoto*, It. *divoto*, ad. L. *dévōt-us* devoted, given up by vow, pa. pple. of *dévōvère* to DEVOTE. The close OF. *ō* became the vowel *ou* (*ū*) in ME., whence the modern diphthong *ou*; but a form in *ō*, Sc. *oi*, was also in use: see DEVOTE a.]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

a. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Puruh aromax, þet beoð swote, is understonden swotesnesse of deuot herte. c. 1325 E. *Allit. P.* A. 406 Be dep deuote in bol mekenesse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai er deuote men and leder pure lyf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 567 Duiot he wes with many almous deid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pomplius. 1651 [see DEVOTE a.].

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuot ynou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxv. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuout mynde offerden jiftis. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Devowte, deuotus. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 A shorte orison, saide with good deuowte herte. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 31/2 These people be very deuote. 1530 PALSGR. 370/1 Devoute, holy disposed to praye, deuot. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 87 All the deuouter sort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 1 He.. is the deuot Man who lives no longer to his own will.. but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 398 The deuotest of your fellow Christians. 1883 FAOUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the deuot mind of England.

† b. *gen.* Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (to a person or cause). *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 God wolle have oure herte deuote to him wipouten ende. c. 1430 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6953 To saint cutbert he was deuote. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Connu.* 201 Isaac was.. deuout to God. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth.. became the most deuot friend of the Church.

2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, devotional.

a. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 502 þe deuot 3ernynge of his halighis. c. 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugae Port.* 3 He wold syng foure deuote masses at my byryng. a. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 318 (R.). To help me wth his deuote prayer. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 Faithful and deuot prayar. 1625 [see DEVOTE a.].

β. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Deuoute prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditations. 1526 (*titl.*) The Pylgrymage of Perfectione, a deuoute Treatyse in Englysshe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 78 The deuot warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes deuot. 1763 JOHN BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 214 Our parochial Music.. is solemn and deuot. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 347 In his writings, he affects the deuot style usual to all Mussulmans.

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, You have my deuot wishes for your safety. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. v. The sanctity of caste, in which she.. was so deuot a believer.

B. as sb. †1. A devotee. *Obs.*

[c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 419 (Add. MS.) This knyght had a good woman to wife, and a deuote to oure lady.] 1616 R. SHIELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 247 (L.) Not ... the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but ... his special deuotes. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xv. (Rldg. 1883) 98 One a deuote, another an atheist.

2. That which is devout; the devotional part.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. (1851) 344 This is the substance of his first Section, till we come to the devout of it, model'd into the form of a priu't Psalter.

† **Devout**, *v.* *Obs.* Variant of DEVOTE *v.*

1605 Stow *Chron.* an. 1603 (R.) Hee shewed himselfe a well deuoted Christian. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Liberarius* Wks. (1711) 223 How much is Florence adebted ... to Bessarion ... who at his death deuoted to it a library. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 15 A Man peaceable, Contemplative and much deuoted to Religion.

|| **Devoutement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *deuotement* (in AF. *deuot-*)] Devoutly.

a. 1400 *Antonian* 63 The holy pope Seynt Clement ... prayede God deuoutement ... That [etc.].

† **Devoutful**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. DEVOUT *a.* + -FUL: (a suffix properly added to a sb.)] Full of devoutness; devout, pious.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xiv, Richard ... who ... all his fathers might treasure spent, in that deuoutfull Action of the East. 1598 TOTTENHAM (1880) 28 As painfull Pilgrim in deuoutfull wise. 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. i, To make her his by most deuoutfull rites.

† **Devoutless**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -o. [irreg. f. as prec. + -LESS; cf. DEVOTELESS.] Without devoutness, undevoid. Hence † **Devoutlessness**.

1576 R. CURTIS *Two Serms.* C vj b (T.) The darts of deuoutness, unmercifulness, and epicurisme ... fly abroad.

Devoutly (d'vau'tli), *adv.* Also 4-6 deuote-: see DEVOUT *a.* [f. DEVOUT *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

a. c. 1325 *Melr. Hom.* 160 And like day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdy. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 319 To preyre deuoteliche. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xv. 69 Seue your Godd wele and deuote. c. 1500 *How Plouman lerned Pater Noster* 42 in Hazl. E. P. i. 211 Late me here The saye deuotely thy pater noster. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 34 Prayers ... quhan thay in y^e name off Iesus Christ, ar humble and deuotie desyrt, helpis mony.

b. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* li. 814 His two dre dogterez deuotely heu haylised. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 He serued Godd full deuotely. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxxv. 137 They sholde deuotely do baptysme hem self. 1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 She confessed her deuotely too, And shortly receyved the Sacrament. c. 1611 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 975 Who dream'd deuotelier then most use to pray. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* 11. 137 Julian most deuotely ascribes his miraculose deliuerance to the protection of the Gods. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, She crossed herself deuotely.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 64 'Tis a consummation Deuotely to be wish'd. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 349 His deuote minde to his Lady hee deuotely, though not religiously shewed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 219 Childhood ... Listening with eager eyes and open lips Deuotely in attention. 1814 SCOTT *Waverl.* lxvii, Let us deuotely hope, that ... we shall never see the scenes ... that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 Men were then deuotely persuaded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs.

Devoutness (d'vau'tnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or character; religiousness, piety.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 217 Nou is deuoutness out icast. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Deuoutnesse, deuotion. a. 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* 53 (T.) There are some who have a sort of deuoutness and religion in their particular complexion. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 221 What deuoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 178 Religiousity or deuoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of *advou-tour*, *advoutour*, ADULTER, -ERER. (Cf. DEVOTERER.) So *devoutrie* for *advoutrie*, ADULTERY.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 175 Owre synne to suffre, As deuoutrie [other MSS. *advoutrie*] and deuot[r]ises and derne vsurye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on recours and riche men deuoutours [v. rr. deuotours, deuoutours].

† **Devove**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *devovere* to vow or devote, f. DE- I. 2 + *vovere* to vow.] *trans.* To devote. Hence † **Devowed** *pp.* *a.*, devoted.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.*, *Julius Florus* C vj, I haue agaynste your home comminge A long deuoued coue Which grasth here ... And fatter her selfe for you. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xiii. (1636) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices ... devote themselves, for their Country's safety, to the gods infernal. 1656 COWLEY *Davidides* iv. 1603 'Twas his own Son ... that he devov'd. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 852 Receive, dread Powers (since I can say no more), My last glad victim, this devoted gore.

Devovement: see DEVOUEMENT.

† **Devow**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *devouer* to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *vouer* to vow, after L. *devovere*, *devolare*: see DE-VOTE.]

1. *trans.* To dedicate or give up by a vow.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E iij b, A deuoued enemy to our Queene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. li. 287 Come and say afore me that forme of words, whereby I may deuote and betake myselfe for the legions. 1601 — *Pliny* xxii. v. P. Decius ... deuoted and yielded himselfe to all the diuels of hell for the safety of his armie. 1609 — *Anm. Marcell.* 226, I have deuoted my selfe to the Roman Empire.

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2. To devote, give up.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 317 By Step-dames fraud, and fathers credulous Beliefe deuow'd to death. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. 1, To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so deuow'd itself.

3. To disavow, give up, renounce. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Fair S. P. James* I (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique deuow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd.

Hence **Devowed** *pp.* *a.*: see in 1.

Devowt(e), *obs. form* of DEVOUT.

Devoyer, *devoyr* (e, *obs. forms* of DEVOIR.

Devulgarize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VULGARIZE.] *trans.* To free from vulgarity. Hence **Devulgarizing** *pp.* *a.*

1668 AAROTT in *Macm. Mag.* May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books.

Devulgate, -vulge, *obs. ff.* DIVULGATE, -VULGE.

Devyde, *obs. form* of DIVIDE.

Devyer, *devyrr*, *obs. forms* of DEVOIR.

Devyn (e, -al, -or, -our, etc., *obs. ff.* DIVINE, -AL, -ER, etc.

Dew (diu), *sb.* *Forms*: 1 *déaw*, 2 *dáw*, 2-4 *deu*, *deu3*, 3 *dæw* (*Orm.*), 4 *deew*, *dew3*, *deau*, 4-6 *dewew*, *deaw* (e, 6 *deow* (e, *due*, 3-*dew*. [Common Teut.: OE. *deaw*, OFris. *daw*, OS. *dau*, MLG. *dau*, Du. *dauw*, OHG. *u*, MHG. *tu* (*touwes*), Ger. *thau*, *tau*, ON. *dögga*, gen. *döggar*, Sw. *dagg*, Da. *dug*, Goth. **daggrwa*:-O!cut. **dauwo*, Aryan **dhāwo*:-cf. Skr. *dhāw* to flow, run.]

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning.

Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech: cf. DEWFALL.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1752 *Roscidu*, *deawe*. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxiiij. 3 Swe swe deaw se astiged in munt. c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xvi. 13 On morgen was þ deaw abutan þa fyrdwic. c. 1175 *Scott. Hom.* 233 His sonne, mone, sterren, rien, dawe, wind. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 þe sunne drach up þene dew. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 356 On þe lyt þe heouene dew. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3325 Knewen he no3 þe dewes cost. 1340 *Ayren*, 91 Bote a drope of deaw. þe drope of þe deawe. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 27 Weetyng of heuene dew. 1382 — *Daniel* iv. 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enfourmed. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* A. viii. xvii. (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somertyme the more plente of dewe is seen upon the grasse and herbes. a. 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 618 Softur þen watur or eny licour, Or dew3 þat liþ on þe lilie flour, Was cristes bodi. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dewe, ros. 1508 DUNBAR *Tui Marit* *Wemen* to The dew donkit the daill, and dynarit the daill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The deu. is aue humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1596 *SPENSER Astroph.* 191 All the day it standeth full of dew. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 64 Our day is gone, Clouds, Dewes, and Dangers come. 1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 238 These pearles, within strong and bright shells of the sea-fishes, conceived, by a commixtion of deaw. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 372 Pearls ... generated ... of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. 1784 CAVENISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 129 Almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 9 As the dew of night Descended. 1800 *WORDSW. Pet-lamb* 1 The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew from the long grass with her feet. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, Arch and blooming faces bowed down to bathe in the May dew. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 51 Moisture which is thus deposited upon any cold surface, without production of mist, is termed dew. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* v. 77 While bee sucks from the thyme, and cicalas drink of the dew.

† *b. pl.* ? Damp places. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 289 And also Marie Magdeleyne by mores lyued and dewes.

2. *fig.* Something likened to dew in its operation or effect: *a.* as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; *b.* as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. c. 1300 ORMIN 9883 All wipputenn daw Off Haliz Gastess frofre. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 176 Make them moyst with the due of thy grace. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer*, The continuall dewe of thy blessing. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 614 The timely dew of sleep, inclines Our eye-lids. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sat.* 1. 69 The gracious Dew of Pulpit Eloquence. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 178 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven. 1821 — *Guineira* 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the dread emotions. 1839 YEOWELL *Ans. Brit. Ch.* vi. (1847) 52 Hearts baptizd with the heavenly dewes of the Gospel.

b. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cix.* [cx.] 13 Y^e dewe of thy birth is y^e y^e wombe of the mornynge. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iii. (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

3. *transf.* Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

a. 1300 *Curior M.* 17684 (Cott.) Wit a deu mi face he wette. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 139 Whom furres moist fence ... and dew of nappie Ale cherish. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. c. 38a Raze both the quarters of the hooft with a drawing-knife ... so deepe that you may see the dew come forth. 1631

WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joynd to their substance. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sate* 106 That cold and dew and clamminesse, that goes to the hatching of a snails [egg]. 1756-7 tr. *Keyholes Trav.* (1760) 111. 210 Ballani do not feed on the gross parts of the sea-water, but as it were on the subtle dew that penetrates through the stone. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Out of their mossy cells for ever burst.

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence *funeral dew*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 29 The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flows. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. iii, These expostulations might have fetched some dewes of pitie from the eyes. 1649 DAYNANT *Love & Honour* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 111. 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt away. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* iv. vii, Shed no more tears! You have ... Spent too much of that precious dew. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xvi, Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 120 The dew Dwelt in her eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

c. Perspiration, sweat.

1674 S. VINCENT Yng. *Gallant's Acad.* 33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body ... run trickling down thy sides. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 211 The dew of death stood on his livid cheek. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 568 The dew of their great labour ... flowing, drained their force.

d. With qualifying words, as *Bacchus' dew*, the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; *Mountain-dew*, a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains; *dew of Glenlivet*, Glenlivet whisky; † *dew of vitriol* (*ros vitrioli*).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* iii, Sowst in Bacchus dewe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Dew of Vitriol*, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Marie, or with a gentle Heat. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 84 There remains a whitish-grey mass, which formerly was called *Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness*. If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called *Dew of Vitriol*. 1822 SHARLEY *Zweck* ix. Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. 1826 P. P. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* 11. 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew. 1826 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xxv, Then came the whiskey—the real dew. 1840 *Chamb. Jnl.* ix. 94 The discomfited gaugers fled ... leaving the victorious chief in undisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain-dew. 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5/7 [They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivet.

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc. (as by exudation, insects, parasitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew: see HONEY-DEW, MILDEW.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, There is another kind of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes, which is as sweet as honey ... There is also a bitter kind of dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like branne or meale. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 10 It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes upon all this variety of plants. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* 11. 341 When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey-dew.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Especially frequent in poetical use.) *a.* *attrib.*, 'of dew', as *dew-bead*, -blob, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water, -web; 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew', as *dew-locks*, -prime, -silence, -wind. *b.* *locative* and *originative*, as *dew-bow*, -dance, -light. *c.* *similative*, 'like' or 'as dew', as *dew-burning*, -cold *adjs.* *d.* *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *dew-brusher*, -dropping *adj.* *e.* *instrumental*, as *dew-bedabbled*, -bediamonded, -bespangled, -besprent; *bright*, -clad, -dabbled, -drrenched, -gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet *adjs.* *f.* *parasynthetic*, as *dew-lipped* *adj.*

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 85 In every 'dew-bead glistening sheen. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* i. (Cent. Dict.), The dew-bead, Gem of earth and sky begotten. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods*, Every fairy wheel and thread Of cobweb 'dew-bediamonded. a. 1748 THOMSON *Hymn to Solitude* 26 Just as the 'dew-bent rose is born. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 540 The savoury herb Of knot-grass 'dew-besprent. 1747-38 GAY *Fables* i. 14 (Jod.) As forth she went at early dawn To taste the 'dew-besprinkled lawn. 1873 R. JOHNSON in *Tristram Moab* 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar 'dew-bow. 1737-46 THOMSON *Summer* 86 Aslant the 'dew-bristled earth and coloured air. 1854 J. WARTER *Last of Old Squires* v. 51 He was what the Persians call a 'dew-brusher ... Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 35 His bright 'dew-burning hinde. 1847 MISCHIEF of *Mues* 35 The moisture of the 'dew-clad grass. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Fire Worshippers* (1854) 235 She who leans ... pale, sunk, aguish, With brow against the 'dew-cold mast. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 683 The poppies bung 'Dew-dabbled on their stalks. 1798 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* *Poems* (1864) 265 She the 'dew-damp wiped from off her brow. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* ii. xxiii, 'Dew-dript evening. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 103 The 'dew-dropping South. 1893 LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gas.* 16 Feb. 2/3 See how yonder goes, 'Dew-drunk ... Yon Shelley-lark. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly 'dew-fed. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 228 'Dew-gem'd in the morning ray. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 432 As the dissolving warmth of dawn may fold A half unfrozen 'dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline. 1603 DRAYTON *Sonnets* lii. (1.) Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty

*dew-impearled flowers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* ii. The dew-impearled words of dawn. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 41 The *dew-laden grass. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.* *Star Song*, Spangled with *dew-light. 1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Ages* v. When the *dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 47 Those *dew-lit eyes of thine. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* i. 92, *Corinna's Musing*, The light Hangs on the *dew-locks of the night. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iii. iii. The *dew-mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. (1889) 24 The hill-side's *dew-pearled; The lark's on the wing. 1872 — *Fifine* xxxiii. Though *dew-prime flee. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 165 Descend with sweet *dew silence on my mountains. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 13 My *dew-sprent dreamless couch. 1884 SYMONOS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-sprent meadows. 1733 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* iv. 33 The sweets of a *dew-sprinkled rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. 168 As *dew-stars glisten, Then fade away. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 De teares.. ben cleped rein water oder *dew water. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And *dew-webs round the helmets weave.

6. Special combs.: **dew-beam** (*poetic*), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; **dew-bit** (*dial.*), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; **dew-board**, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; **dew-cap** (see *quot.*); **dew-drink** (see *quot.*, and cf. *dew-bit*); **dew-hopper**, a name for the hare (see *DEUDING*); **dew-pear**, name of a delicate kind of pear (*obs.*); **dew-piece** *Sc.* = *dew-bit*; **dew-plant**, (a) a name for the ice-plant (*Mesembryanthemum*), and for the sundew (*Drosera*); (b) a plant nourished with dew (*nonce-use*); **dew-ripen** *v.* = *DEW-RET*; **dew-shoe**, translation of ON. *dögskor* (see *quot.*); **dew-stone**, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.).

1824 SHELLEY *Witch* xvi. Woven from *dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Dew-bit, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. Also in *Berksh.*, *Hampsh.*, *W. Somerset Gloss.* 1800 R. WARNER *Walt. West. Count.* 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a *dew-board. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. xvi. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a *dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass [of the telescope], and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dew-drink, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate peare.. such as *dew peare. 1685 SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 48 When I was eating my *dew piece this morning. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 81 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosidæ, Carices, Gramineæ—*dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Dew-plant, *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 218 What is called *dew ripen or ret the produce. 1880 STALLYBRASS *tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 387 When the godlike Sigurd stroude through the .. corn, the *dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. *Note.* *Dögskor*, Sw. *döpsko*, the beel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

Dew (*diū*), *v.* Forms: 3 *dæwwenn*, 4-5 *dewen*, (4 *dewey*), 5-7 *dewe*, (6-7 *deaw*), 6-*dew*. [*ME. dewen*, in Ormin *dæwenn*, implying an OE. **dæwian* (entered by Somner) = *OFris. dawia* (WFr. *dawujen*), OS. **daujan* (MDu. *dauwen*, LG. *dauen*), OHG. *townn*, *townn* (MHG. *townen*, Ger. *thauen*, *tauen*), ON. *döggoa* (Sw. *dagga*):—*OTeut.* **dauwjan*, *f. dauw*—*DEW.*]

†1. *intr.* To give or produce dew; *impers.* to fall as dew (cf. *it rains*, *snows*, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* c. 1300 [implied in *DEWING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 3 Deweth 3ce heuenus from about [1388 *Sende* 3e out dew]. c. 1440 *Pomp. Paro*, 120 Dewyn or yewe dewe, *roro*. 1450-1550 *Myrr.* our Ladye 148 *Rorate*, dew henens from aboute. 1552 HULOET, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, *roro*. 1663 in *T. Birch Hist. R. Society* I. 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ire.* 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries.

†2. To distil or exude as dew. *Obs.* 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen. *Ibid.* iv. xxv. Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetness.

2. *trans.* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c. 1200 ORMIN 13843 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa burh becsjke & saltte tærreß patt berrie. a. 1395 *Prose Psalter* vi. 6 Ich shal dewey my countour wyth min teres. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lefe* (1560) F. iii. Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plaine, As it had dewed bene with timely raine. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 821 To water or dew some partes that stodee need of moisture. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* ii. iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess.* Dew (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 162 The cooling.. of the body dewed. a. 1851 *Moir Castle of Time* xxi. Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood.

b. *fig.* (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in *fig. use*.)

c. 1500 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A. iij. As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xxv. While dew'd in heave sleepe, dead Peter lies. a. 1631 *Donne Sermon* cv. IV. 473 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi. Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber

dewyng. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. 233 Mercy.. dewing it thus with her tender mitigations.

†3. To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil, instil. *Obs.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus in Anglia* VII. 92 The devil in the harte of the busshoppe did dewe His diuillish stirrings. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 89 The heuens dewing fauours on my head. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 1 O dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke.

†4. *intr.* To become moist, to exude moisture.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. viii. 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence **Dewed**, **Dewing** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, *roratus*. 1593 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.* 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, *obs.* or *dial. pa. t.* of *DAW* *v.* 1

Dew, **Dewfull**, *obs. ff. DUE*, **DUEFUL**.

|| **Dewan** (*diwān*). Also **duan**, **diwan**, **de-waun**, **dewaun**, **dēwān**. [*Arab.* and *Pers.* دیوان

diwān, *diwān*, *Pers.* formerly *dēwān*, the same word as *DIVAN*, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: a. The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. b. The prime minister of a native state. c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. d. In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. CHARNOCK, etc. *MS. Lett. to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballasore* (V.), Fearing miscarriage of y Original flaricutee we have herewth Sent you a Coppy Attested by Hugly Caze, hoping y^e Duan may be Satisfied therewth. 1766 HOTWELL *Hist. Events* i. 74 (V.) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1771 in Gleig *Mem. W. Hastings* (1841) I. 221 (V.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished.. from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen *Welliesley's Despatch* 632 The English Company.. has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 WELLINGTON *Ibid.* p. cii. Scindiah's minister.. was the Peshwah's dewan. 1818 JAS. MILL, *Brit. India* v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sind now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. vi. 142 Subordinate to the subahdar.. was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 22 Colonel Munro.. acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence **Dewanship** = next.

1789 *Seir Mutagherin* II. 384 (V.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir.. and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces. 1818 JAS. MILL, *Brit. India* v. iv. (1848) IV. 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari.

|| **Dewani**, **dewanny**, **dewaunee** (*diwāni*). Also **diannny**, **dewaunyy**, **diwāni**. [*a. Pers.* *diwāni*, *diwāni*, the office or function of *diwān*: see *prec.*] The office of dewan; *esp.* 'the right of receiving as *dewān*, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Great Mogul Shāh 'Alam in 1705. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell.)

1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dūanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. *Ibid.* 195 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 178 *note*, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. iii. xlii. 671 An offer of the dewannee had.. been made to Clive. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xx. 106/2 The Mogul ceded the dewannee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Dew-beater. [*f. DEW* *sb.* + *BEATER*.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 57 The dew-beaters have trod the way for those that came after them. 1823 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Dew-beater*, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. *pl.* The feet. *slang.*

1811 in *Lexicon Balatran*. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi. First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See *quot.*)

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dew-beaters*, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Dew-berry (*diū-beri*). [*f. DEW* *sb.* + *BERRY*. Cf. *mod. Ger. thau-berre* dew-berry, Oberdentsch *taub-ber*, *tauben-ber*, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with *DEW* *sb.*]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub:

in Great Britain *Rubus cæsius*, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America *R. canadensis*, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (*DAYBERRY*).

Shakspeare's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry; Hanner conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamamorus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dew-berrie, or blackberrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1740) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 141 Some Dew-berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) *Dew-berrie-brier*. 1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble.. The fruit.. is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and.. covered with fine bloom. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-brars.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 160 Feede him with Appricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 117 Gooseberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxiv. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry.. but most commonly the Gooseberry.

Dew-blown, **-bole**: see next.

† **Dew-bolne**, *a. Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 6-*bole*, 7-9-*blown* (e, 8-*born*). [*f. DEW* *sb.* + *BOLNE* *ppl. a.* The second element became corrupted into *-bole*, *-born*, *-blown*, and the last survives in dialects, associated with *BLOWN* puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 60 Dewbolne.. commeth when a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 33 The Dew-bolne in Oxe, or Cow, or other beaste.. is gotten by eating of the trifolwe grasse in a dewy morning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. i. If fine or oxen were dew-blowne or otherwise puffed up. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or general Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dew-born*, a distemper in cattle. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dewblown*, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover.

Dewce, *obs.* form of *DEUCE*.

Dew-clap, *obs. erron. form* of *DEWLAP*.

Dew-claw (*diū-klō*). [*App. f. DEW* *sb.* + *CLAW* *sb.*]

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (answering to the great toe in man) sometimes present in dogs.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 23 Some other haue taken marke by the bynder legges by the dewclawes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Herigote*, dew claws. 1611 COTGR., *Contongle*, the Dew-claw, or water-claw of dogs. 1650 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2548/4 Lost.. a little white Spaniel Dog.. with dew Claws upon the hind Feet. c. 1785 G. WHITE *Lett. to D. Barrington in Selborne*. The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626 The monks liked their dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 438/1 *note*, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw.'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port.. An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dew-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Boar. 1630 [see *ABATU*]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Dew-claw*, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence **Dew-clawed**, **dew-cleyd** *a.*, having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 8 Those which are well ioyned and dewclawed are best to make blondhondes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. 1611 COTGR., *Ergolt*.. having spurs; dew-clawed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 675 Round feet, strong cleys, high dewclewyd. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 1 *note*, By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Separatists. 1659 S. PINCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* i. iii. 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed.. full of joyns. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

Dew-cup. [*f. DEW* *sb.* + *CUP*.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *S. v.* *Dew-drink*, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

1799 *Ess. Light. Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in butter-milk. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* II. Wks. (1876) at He thought... of sleeping in the dew-cups eye. 1818 *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 183 They [fairies] 'll hae to... gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups... till the gloaming come on again.

Dewdrop (diŭ'drɒp). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + *-DROP*. Cf. Ger. *thau-tropfen*, Dn. *dauw-droffel*.] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited.

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xli. 114 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes drops both weete.] 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. i. 14, I must go seek some dew drops here, And hang a pearly in every cowslip's ear. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 746 Starrs of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. 1788 *Cowper Stanzas for Year 31* Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* III. ii. The lawn begemmed with dew-drops. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* VII. 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

transf. & fig. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 144 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes, With slipshod heels, and dew-drops at his nose. 1807-8 W. J. *Living Salmag.* (1824) 161 And feel the dew-drop in my eye. 1826 *Hood Wee Man* xiv, On every brow a dew-drop stood. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* II. vi. The heart... unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop.

Hence **Dew-dropped** *a.*, covered or bespangled with dew-drops.

1756 W. *Toldervy Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 201 The dew-dropp'd rose. 1762 J. *Warton Enthusiast Poems* 82 Bladed grass perfumed with dew-dropped flowers. 1811 W. R. *Spencer Poems* 161 How bright it's dew-dropp'd tint appears!

Dewe, obs. form of **DUE** *a.* and **SO**.

Dewe n., obs. *f.* DEAVE *v.*, to become deaf.

Dewes: see **DEUS**.

† **Dewess**, rare. [*a.* OF. **deuisse*, *dieuessse*, *f. deu*, *dieu* god: see **-ESS**. Cf. **DRESS**.] A goddess, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3555 All driptens and dewessis ere dute of my name.

Dewey, dewy, ME. pres. inf. of **DEW** *v.*

Deweylite (diŭ'liit). *Min.* [Named 1826 after Prof. Dewey, U.S. see **-LITE**.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

1826 *Emmons Min.* 133. 1868 *Dana Min.* 470.

Dew-fall (diŭ'fɒl). [*f.* DEW + **FALL** *sb.*: cf. Dan. *dugfald*.] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

1622 R. *Tisotale Lawyer Philos.* in Farr *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night. 1798 *Coleridge Sibyl. Leaves Poems* (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall, 1820 *Shelley Witch Atlas* xxix, She past at dewfall to a space extended. 1828 *Moore Before the Battle* i, 'Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears. c 1850 *Whittier Call of Christian VII*, Noiseless as dew-fall. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 65 The temperature after dewfall. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The rainfall is...supplemented by...excessive dewfalls.

So Dew-falling.

1868 *Holme Lee B. Godfrey* xix. 109 The time of the dew-falling.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of **DIUEGARD**. *Obs.*

† **Dew-grass** (diŭ'gras). *Obs.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **GRASS**, suggested by L. G. *Himmeldau*, med. l. *ros celi*, 'dew of heaven', manna.] A name given by Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Europe, the cultivated form of *Panicum sanguinale*, Manna-grass.

1597 *Gerarde Herbal* I. xx. 25 The Germanes call it Himmeldau, that is to say *Celi ros*, whereupon it was called *Gramen Mannæ*. Lobel calleth it *gramen manne esculentum*, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread come, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeal. In English it may be called *manna-grasse* or *Dew-grasse*; but more fitly *rice-grasse*. 1610 W. *Folklingham Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dew-grasse, Jobs teares. 1640 *Parkinson Theat. Bot.* 1180 The Dew-grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of womens breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also.

[Erroneously taken by Prior, *Plant Names*, for the Cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; whence in later Dictionaries and lists].

Dewice, dewis(e), obs. Sc. *f.* DEVICE, DEWISE.

Dewid, obs. form of **DIVIDE**.

Dowille, obs. form of **DEVIL**.

Dewily (diŭ'ili), *adv.* [*f.* DEWY + **-LY** 2.] After the manner of dew.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue. 1872 S. *Mosvyn Perplexity* III. viii. 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* iv. 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright.

Dewiness (diŭ'inés). [*f.* DEWY + **-NESS**.] The quality of being dewy; *fig.* freshness, vigour.

1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (R.), A dewiness dispersed, or...radical in the very substance of the body. 1817 *Keats 'I Stood Tiptoe'* iv, Ye ardent margolds!...again your dewiness he kisses. 1863 *Tyndall Heat* v. § 186 (1870) 150 [This] caused a dewiness on the external surface. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk* ix. 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

Dewing, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DEW *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. Deposition of dew.

13. *K. Alis.* 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the

dewyng; Theo nessesche clay hit makith elyng. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xi. v. (Tollem. MS.) Perof comep a litel dewyng. *Ibid.* xvi. lxii. (Tollem. MS.) Pe moie dewyng is founde, be more and be gretter be margarie is gendrif of be dewe. 1838 *Jeffrey in Ld. Cockburn Life* II. Let. cxi, After the dewing of yesterday, everything is so fresh and fragrant.

2. A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.

14... *Hoccleve Compl. Virgin* 158 They by taast of swich dewyng, Hem oghte clothe ageyn. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* vi. iii. 143 With clene watter... Strinkland a litel dewyng... With the branche of anc happy olive thrise. 1565-73 *Cowper Thesaurus, Aspergo*, a sprinkling or dewing. 1646 *Rutherford Lett.* II. xlvii. (1881) 455 A night's dewing of grace and sweetness. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe.

Dewing, *ppl. a.*: see **DEW** *v.*

† **Dewish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Of the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.

1589 *Fleming Georg. Virg.* III. 48 And dewish moone doth new refresh the woods. 1620 *Markham Farew. Husb.* (1625) 117 A more moist place... which euer is vomiting wet and dewish humours. 1656 *Ridgley Pract. Physick* 141 The dew or dewish moisture.

Dewite, obs. form of **DUTY**.

† **Dewitt**, **De-Witt** (diŭ'wit), *v.* *Obs.* [From the surname of the two brothers John and Cornelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] *trans.* To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 *Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters* (1690) 32 It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury De-Witted some of those men. 1690 *ABP. Sancroft Protestation*, Such a fury, as may end in Dewitting us (a bloody Word, but too well understood). 1695 (*title*), Gallienus Redivivus; or, Murder Will Out, &c., being a true account of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c. 1721 *Vind. of Sacheverell* 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted. 1724 in *Lockhart Papers* II. 162 Had Mr. Campbell himself been in town, they had certainly De-Witted him. 1824 *Southern Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 544. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 660. 1888 *Plumptre Life Ken* II. xviii. 1 Men...were stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which was then known as 'De Witting.'

Dewlap (diŭ'lɒp). Also 6 dew lop, *erron.*

dew-clap. [The second element LAP is OE. *lappa*, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the first is uncertain: the equivalent Da. *daglab*, Norw. *daglap*, Sw. *dagglapp*, in which the first element is not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original form has been altered under the influence of popular etymology.]

The English form may be explained as the 'lap' or pendulous piece which touches the dewy surface; but that is not likely to have been the original notion.]

1. The fold of loose skin which hangs from the throat of cattle.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3739) In Siria bep oxen pat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder prote [*palmaria sub gutture*]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 711 The kye...Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde [= hanging low]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte, *pelcarie*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 50 To cutte the dewlappes before. 1595 *Goldinge Ovid's Met.* vii. 155 Theyr dangling dew-claps with his hand he cold unsearefulle. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 74 His dewlap as lythe as lasse of Kent. 1589 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) V. White...as the dangling dewlap of the silver Bull. 1621 G. *Sanoys Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 43 His broad-spread breast, long dangling dew-laps deck. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b. Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc., the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat.

1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. i. 50 When she drinke, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlap poure the Ale. 1654 *Gayton Pleasant Notes* II. iii. 42 The dulappes and the jawy part of the face. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 161 Described to have a dew-lap under the throat. 1 Senembi, Igwana. 1690 W. *Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 222 Dew lappes hang down from his chaps. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. iii. 267 The skin hangs loose...in a kind of dewlap. 1859 J. *Brown Rab. & F.* (1862) 9 He [mastiff]...has the Shaksperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 *White Melville Gladiators* I. 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

2. 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, *Americanisms*, 1889).

Hence **Dew-lapped**, having a dew-lap.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 679 [699] Compact, a runcle necke, dewlapped syde vnto the knee. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* IV. i. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde... Crooke-kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Bulls. a 1732 *Gay (J.)*, The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain. 1806 *Southern Lett.* (1856) I. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvet-voiced man. 1887 *Ruskin Hortus Inclusus* 11 Dew-lapped cattle...feeding on the hillside above.

Dewle, obs. *f.* **dule**, **DOLE**, **DOOL**, grief, mourning.

Dewless (diŭ'les), *a.* [*f.* DEW + **-LESS**.] Devoid of or without dew.

a 1618 *Sylvester Maiden's Blush* 1322 Both solstices like dewless and adust. 1799 *Campbell Pleas. Hope* i. When the sea-wind wafts the dewless day. 1832 *Tennyson Miller's Dam* 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1865 E. *Burritt Walk to Land's End*

36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children!

Dew-point (diŭ'pɔint). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

1833 N. *Arnott Physics* (ed. 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the *dew-point*, being an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 249 Professor Baebé described a dew-point hygrometer. 1854 *Hooker Himal. Truls.* I. i. 14 This indicated a dew-point of 114°. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dew-rake (diŭ'reik). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **RAKE** *sb.*] A rake for the surface of grass or stubble.

1659 *Gauden Tears of Ch.* 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth. 1806-7 A. *Young Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 108, 4 dew rakes, 20s. each. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/2 Where stubble is much infested it should be brushed off with poles...and collected as closely as possible for burning by means of 'dew rakes'.

Hence **Dew-rake** *v.*

1797 A. *Young Agric. Suffolk* 55 The stubbles are dew-raked, by men drawing a long iron-toothed rake.

Dewrance, obs. form of **DURANCE**.

Dewre, var. of **DURE** *v.* *Obs.*

Dew-ret (diŭ'ret), *v.* Also **-rot**, **-rate**. [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **RET** *v.*] *trans.* To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence **Dew-retting** *vbl. sb.*

1710 *Hilman Tisser Redivivus*, There is a Water-retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawling, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 208 The flax is always dew-retted. a 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglia*, Dew-retting, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. *Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting. 1849 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Dew-rated, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

Dewry, obs. form of **DOWRY**.

Dews, -e, obs. form of **DEUCE**.

Dewsant, var. **DEUSAN** *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

Dew-snail (diŭ'snɔil). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **SNAIL**.] A slug. (So called from appearing while the dew is on the herbage.)

1548 *Thomas Ital. Gram.*, *Lumaca*, the dewe snayle that hath no house. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Limace*, (properly) the dew Snayle, or Snayle without a shell. 1699 *Roberts Voy. Levant* 15 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diseases of Trees*, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees. 1783 *Ainsworth Lat. Diet.* (Morell) II, *Limax*, A snail, a dew-snail, or slug. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., As slippery as a dew-snail. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Dialect-bk.*, *Dew-snail*, the large black slug.

† **Dewtry**. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 deutroa, 7 deutro, doutro, doutry, dutry, dutra, deutery, 7-8 dewtry. [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr. *dhattūra*, *DATURA*: e.g. Marathi *dhatrā*, *dhotrā*, dialectally *dholrō*.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*, and other Indian species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1598 W. *Phillips tr. Linschoten* 60 (V.) An hearbe called *Deutroa*, which beareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they...give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1664 J. *Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 104 A drug which...stupefies his senses...The Indians call this herb *Doutro*, *Doutry*, or *Datura*. 1678 *Butler Hud.* III. i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical adovtry. 1691 *Shadwell Scourers* v, Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night. 1696 *Ovington Voy. Suratt* 235 (V.) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drinke...which will intoxicate almost to Madness. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. 33 They give her Dutry; when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral pile. a 1711 *Ken Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 192 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (diŭ'wɔrm). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + **WORM**. OE. *dew-wyrme*, Dn. *dauw-worm*, arc known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; Efris. *dauwurm* is 'earth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da. *dugorm* 'a dew-snail'.] The common earth-worm; in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 122 Wið...dew wyrme genim doccan oððe clatan. 1599 *Marston Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 Cling'd so close, like dew-worms in the morne. 1653 *Walter Angler* 92 The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm. 1675 *Tenison Diary* (1825) 83 Earth...like that which dew-worms throe up. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait. 1875 M. G. *Pearse Daniel Quorn* 27 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comin' an' starts back into his hole in a minute. 1875 *Stonehenge Brit. Sports* I. v. § 3. 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm...six to twelve inches in length.

Dewy (diŭ'i), *a.* [OE. *dawig*, *f. daw* DEW: see **-Y**. Not recorded in ME.; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG. *louwec*, Ger. *thauig*, Sw. *daggig*).]

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 344 (Gr.) Gubcyste onþrang deawiz sceafum. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sijb, After the night cometh the dew morning. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 316 The deawie night now doth nye. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 *POMFRET Past. Ess. Death O. Mary* 4 He found Cosmelia weeping on the dewy ground. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwre.* l. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Demerara iv.* 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dew slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew.

1725 *POPE Odys.* xvii. 688 The sun obliquely sho. nis dewy ray. 1792 *S. ROGERS Pleas. Mem.* i. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & P. iii.* 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. *transf.* Wet or moistened, as with dew. In *Bot.* Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 *B. GOODE Herzbach's Hndb.* i. (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe. .take such as is ritche, dewye, lewell, or a little hanging. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* iii. li. 34 And her faire deawy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* ii. 40 His eye. will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy. 1856 *MISS YONGE Daisy Chain* i. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.

3. Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258 Para breosta biþ deawiz wætung swa swa sie ƿæstap. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 36b, Already resolved into dew drops of rayne. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 283, I would these dewy tears were from the ground. 1598 *FLORIO, Nebbiarella*, a deawie exhalation, thinner than a cloud. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or waterie humour. 1650 *W. BROUGH Sac. Princ.* (1659) 124 What is my deawy sweat to Thy bloody agony. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* iv, The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist.

4. Of dew, made or consisting of dew. *poetic.*

1820 *KEATS Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1821 *SHELLEY Music* 15 When the hot noon has drained its dewy cup. 1827 *HOOD Mids. Fairies* lxxix, The huds were hung with dewy beads.

5. *fig.* Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like; falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. *poetic.*

1611 *W. SCLATER Key* (1629) 188 Thos *ēpēpōi*, diary dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soone as cuer the Sunne beholdis it. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1044 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them. a 1790 *HACKET Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 144 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* ii. 41 Awakening from thy dewy slumbers. 1830 *TENNISON Ode to Memory* i, Strengthen me, enlighten me! .Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. *Comb.* (poetic). a. *adverbial*, as dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm, etc. b. *parasynthetic*, as dewy-eyed, feathered, -pinioned, -swarded, etc. OE. *had deawig-feðere* = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1984 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fuzel, deawig-feðera. — *Exod.* 163. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 146 Entice the dewy-feathered sleep. 1730–46 *THOMSON Autumn* 061 The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 *ELIZ. RYVES Poems* 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 *T. TOWNSEND Poems* 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xxxvii, Its eyes. .all dewy bright with love. 1832 *TENNISON Enone* 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — *Poems* 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope. 1842 — *Gardener's Dau.* 45 The fields between Are dewy-fresh. 1847 — *Princ.* i. 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming dawns.

Dewy, ME. inf. of DEW v.

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE. Dewzin, var. DEUSAN Obs., a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of DESK.

Dexiocardia (deksi,okā'idiā), *Path.* [a. Gr. *δεξιός* on the right side + *καρδία* heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 *T. B. PEACOCK Malformations of Heart & Transposition, Dexiocardia*. .when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 *HAYDEN Dis. Heart* 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dextiotrope (deksi,otróp), a. [f. Gr. *δεξιός* on or to the right + *-τροπος* turning.] = next. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dextiotrope*, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dextiotropic (deksi,otrópik), a. [f. as prec. + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* having a turning, inclined.] Turning or turned to the right: said *spec.* of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to *leiotropic*.

The terms *leiotropic* and *dextiotropic* as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides of the animal, not of the spectator as is the case with *dextral* and *sinistral*. Hence *dextiotropic* is the opposite of *dextral*.

1883 *RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 661 (Mollusca) In Planorbis, which is dextiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisoplerous Gastropods) instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side. .the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is. .what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† **Dexter**, sb. Obs. rare. [app. :—OE. **deagstre*, *degestre*, *degstre*, f. *deaglan* to DYE: cf. DYESTER.] A dyer.

14. . . *Pueritia vel Infancia Christi* 569 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dore he stode. .pe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst þu owte of mystere? *Ibid.* 613 pe dexter toke vp a fyre-brod.

Dexter (de'kstæi), a. (sb. and adv.) [a. L. *dexter* on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root *de-* cognate with Gr. *δεξιός*, and Goth. *taihswa*, Skr. *daksha*, *daksh-ina*, from a primitive form **dekswo-*]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; *esp.* in *Her.* the opposite of SINISTER.

The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc., is to the left of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 882.

1564 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all. .if it be named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* li. 33 b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde. 1600 *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 33 There was loste in the retyrete of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1705 *London. Gaz.* No. 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Accorns. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwre.* i. 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 *BROWNING Poets' Cruise* xiv, [He] pressed to heart his dexter hand. 1882 *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* 45 The right-hand side. .[of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the Sinister.

fig. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which haue learned to do sinisther things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dextere.

† b. Situated on the side which is to the right of the spectator. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

† c. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side; hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently flew over them. 1715–20 *POPE Iliad* xiii. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straight-forward, fair. *rare.*

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. § 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, dexter and sinister, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† 2. = DEXTEROUS. *Obs.*

1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* ii. i. § 6. 43 He is. .more swift, more dexter, and more seruiciable. 1659 *TORRIANO, Fiero*, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

b. Sb. The right (hand or side).

1814 *CARY Dante, Paradise* xv. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

c. *adv.* On the right side, to the right.

1715–20 *POPE Odys.* xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. *Ibid.* 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous.

d. *Comb.* Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penonels dexterwaies.

† **Dexterial**, a. [irreg. f. L. *dexter* (see prec.) + *-ic* + *-AL*.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* (N.), Those have most dexterial wits. *Ibid.* 27 It is called the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterial. 1644 *BULWER Chron.* 10 A smirke, quick and dexterial wit.

† **Dexterious**, a. *Obs.* A 17th c. variant of DEXTERIOUS.

1629 *SYMMER Spir. Posie* i. iv. 15 His dexterious histronical acting of his part. 1644 *BULWER Chron.* 134 Which if it once grow dexterious hy habituall theewing. *Ibid.* 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 *CLORIA & Narcissus* i. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† **Dexteriously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of DEXTERIOUSLY.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 66 *Ol.* Can you do it? *Clo.* Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules. .he cannot form a man so Dexteriously. .as lone can do. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

Dexterity (dekster'iti). [ad. L. *dexteritās*, f. *dexter*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *dexterité* (1539 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neat-handedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Pref.* (R.), A prince. .of inuincible fortitude, of notable actiuite, of dexterieite wondrousfull. 1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 279 They have great dexterieite and skill in swimming. 1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexterieite. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision. .had need to use great dexterieite. 1703 *MOXON Meck. Exerc.* 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterieite in Turning. .Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* i. (1838) l. 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterieite. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 382 His dexterieite at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedit, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 *Chron. Calais* (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf.) Expediente that she by her great wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte. c 1529 *WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 8 After your accomtable wysdom and dexteryte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. .for his prudens ande dextirite. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. v. 120 My admirable dexterieite of wit. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. (1703) II. 467 The dexterieite that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie.* iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterieite in the Cannon Laws. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 99 Al manner of Calliditie or dexterieite to cheat and deceive. 1732 *BRADLEY Alciph.* v. § 15, I admire his address and dexterieite in argument. 1807–8 *SYD. SMITH Pymley's Lett.* Wks. (1850) II. 161/2 It is not. .that the dexterieite of honest Englishmen will ever equal the dexterieite of French knaves. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterieite to keep out of the storm.

† b. *with pl.* A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. *Obs.*

1577–87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1621 *G. HELLIER in Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. ii. 111. 29 By dexterities I yett retayne them. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Affl. Cons.* iv. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* i. vii. 92 All these accommodating dexterities of reason.

† 3. Handiness, convenience, suitability. *Obs.*

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* Oration 5 He. .trauelleth. .for the commoditie of his studies, and the dexterieite of his life. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 18 A full belly is not of such dexterieite for the Devils employment, as a full braine.

4. *lit.* Right-handedness; the using of the right hand in preference to the left. *rare and late.*

a 1884 *Lancet* (O.), Dexterieite appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. 1885 *Science* V. June 160 In the drawings of the cave-men of France. .the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterieite of the whole historic period. 1891 *D. WILSON Right Hand* 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dexterieite.

Dexterous, dextrous (de'kstēras, de'kstrās), a. Also 7 DEXTERIOUS. [f. L. *dexter*, *dextr-* right, handy, dexterous, *dextra* the right hand + *-ous*.] If an analogous word had been formed in L., it would have been *dextrōsus*; hence *dextrous* (cf. *sinistrous*) is the more regular form; but *dexterous* appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

† 1. Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to left; = DEXTER 1, DEXTRAL.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 221 The Contraries and Conjugations of things, such as. .Dextrous and Sinistrous, Even and Odd, and the like.

† 2. Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. § 2 The Art. .is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applied to the serious use of businesse and occasions.

3. Dext or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635–56 *COWLEY Davideis* iv. 353 So swift, so strong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 *FULLER Pimgah* l. 423 Though skilfull in the Mathematicall. .so dextrous in the manual part. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntsman wounds not these afar. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* i. xviii. 483 He was a dextrous archer. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iii. xviii, With dextrous fingers. 1838 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. l. 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. * iv a, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 287 Generally the most dextrous in spiritual matters are left-handed in temporall businesse. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 194 A dextrous Scholastical Disputant. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 433 A dextrous politician of Lysander's school. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clxixv. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct. .dextrous in business. 1850 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† b. In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 154 Eusebius. .was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Ward. .was a very dextrous man if not too dextrous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterieite; skilful, clever.

a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Brother* iv. ii, He. .cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line. 1627–77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lxxviii. 136 A dextrous Art shews cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. xiv. 287 Trained to the dextrous use of their fire arms. 1808 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dextrous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. In mod. Dicts.

Dexterously, dextrously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY². (See also DEXTERIOUSLY.)] 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly. a. With manual dexterity.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustom themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 130 And so neatly, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ix. 109 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvii. Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books, he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xv. 163 So dextrously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 2 The good parts he hath he will... use... dextrously. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 The Condition of Lovers... so dextrously and delightfully described. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 He explains very dextrously... the expression of Phalaris. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied. 1849 MACAULAY *Illustr. Eng. II.* 24 Dextrously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 6. 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand. *rare*.

1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 888 We often stand... dextrously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

Dextrousness, dextrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusanen d'Alfar.* ii. *vii. The modesty and dextrousness of his style. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 124 Olaus Magnus... wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 66 The subtlety and dextrousness of these Natives. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY L. *Goldthwaite* ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

Dextrad (de'kstrād), *adv.* and *a.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + -ad suffix proposed by Barclay in sense toward.] To or toward the right side of the body; dextrally.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 165-6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially... *Dextrad* will signify towards the dextral aspect. 188a WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol.* 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending -al the letters -ad, the Latin equivalent of the English -ward. Thus dorsal, ventral, dextral, sinistral, and lateral become dorsad, ventrad, dextrad, sinistrad, and laterad. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Dextrad* aspect.

Dextral (de'kstrāl), *a.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + -AL. Late L. has *dextrālis*, *dextrāle* as sbs.]

1. Situated on the right side of the body; right, as opposed to left.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextral parts. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate.

† b. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. *Obs.* 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral omen.

2. Conchol. Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form.

1847 CRAIG, s. v. A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 In the first instance the shell is termed dextral; in the latter it is called sinistral or reversed. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. *Bulinus citrinus* is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

Dextrality (dek'strāl'iti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right... we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differently by dextrality. *Ibid.* 191 This doth but peñtitionarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more Scovelles then are delivered in story. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 94 There is no doubt that dextrality affects the whole side of the body.

† **Dextralize, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEXTRAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives.

Dextrally (de'kstrāl'i), *adv.* [f. DEXTRAL *a.* + -LY².] In a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch. 1883 *Journ. Bot. Brit. & For.* 237 The spathes... are rolled up differently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

Dextrane (de'kstrān). *Chem.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + -ANE.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance C₆H₁₀O₅, found in unripe

beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar.

Dextror(e, dextrier; see DESTREB, a war-horse.

Dextrin (de'kstrin). *Chem.* Also (*less correctly*) -ine. [a. F. *dextrine*, f. L. *dextra* right-hand; see -IN. Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below.

1833 Biot & Persoz in *Ann. de Chimie et de Physique* [2] lii. 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'énergie de son pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also *British gum*, and *Leicome*.

It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138-68° to the right; whence its name.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 653 Amidin... caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] *dextrine*. 1838 *Ann. Reg.* 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic... It is employed... for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

Dextro-, combining form of L. *dexter*, *dextra*, used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. **Dextrogyre** (de'kstro'gīr-i) a. [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γῶψος circuit], gyrating or circling to the right.

Dextrogyrate a. [L. *gyrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *gyrāre* to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyrate crystal*.

Dextrogyrous a. = DEXTROGYRE.

Dextro-rotation, rotation to the right. **Dextro-rotatory** a., having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrons.

b. **Dextro-compound**, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. **Dextro-glucose**, the ordinary variety of GLUCOSE or grape-sugar, DEXTROSE. **Dextro-racemic**, **Dextro-tartaric acid**, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence **Dextro-racemate**, -**tartrate**, the salts of these.

a. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. 188a *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones levo-rotation. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 The dextro-rotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

b. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them *Dextro-racemic-acid* and *Levo-racemic-acid*. *Ibid.* 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia. *Ibid.* 377 The dextro-tartrate crystallizes out. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 732 Dextrotartaric acid is the acid of fruits.

Dextro-orsal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *dextrorsum* (see next) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Dextro-orsal*, rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dextro-rose (de'kstrō's), *a.* [ad. L. *dextrorsum*, -sus, for *dextrovorsum*, -versum, turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.

Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnaeus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as = 'to the right-hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as = 'to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.]

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 140 Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right (*dextro-rose*).

Dextrose (de'kstrō's). *Chem.* [f. L. *dexter*, *dextra* (see above), with the ending of glucose: see -OSE².] The form of GLUCOSE which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 366 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 TRUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 7 It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. 1878 M. FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

Dextrous: see DEXTEROUS.

Dey (dē). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *dēze*, 3 *daie*, 4, 8 *deie*, 4-5 *dēye*, 5-9 *dēy*, 9 *dai*, *dei* (*dial.*). [OE. *dēge*, corresp. to ON. *deigja*, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. *deja* dairy-maid); -Otent. **daigjōn*, from ablaut-stem of the vb. (in Gothic *daigan*, *daig*, *dig-un*, *digan*-, to knead; whence Goth. *daigan*, OE. *dāg*, *dith*, dough. The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME.

we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. *bá-deigja* (*bá*, house, household) and mod. Norw. *bú-deia*, *súter-deia*, *agtar-deia*. The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfsteige* now *LADY*. See also DAIRY.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 977a *Pristria* (for *pistria*) *dage*. a 1087 *Record of Contract* in Earle *Land-Charters* 268 Her swutelað. þ Godwiz se bucca hæfð ðe boht Leofgife þa dægen æt norðstoke... mid healfan punde æt Ælsey abbod to ecan frote. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* II. 180 b. [In Biseley, Worcester-shire] Ibi viii inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & dain. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlenç his daie mid clōðe more þan him selum. c 1325 *Penn Time* *Edw. II.* 8 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 227 And levesth there behinde... A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sorry life. c 1396 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 26 She was as it were a maner deie. 14... *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 563/42 *Anadragia*, a deye. *Ibid.* 564/6 *Androchia*, a deye. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 16... in Maidment *S. Pasquils* (1868) II. 269 An old deye or dairy maid at Douglas Castle. 1721 RAMSAY *To Gay xvii*, Dance with kiltit deys, O'er mossy plains. c 1800 *Lisle Lind-say* in Child *Ballads* viii. (1892) 524/1 My father he is an old shepherd, My mother she is an old deye. *Ibid.* To the house o' his father's milk-dey. 1863 *Moore's Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Dey* (Perthsh.), a dairymaid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 14 This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties.

1351 *Act 25 Edw. III* (*Stat. Labourers*) Stat. ii. c. 1 Chescon charetter, Carner, Chaceour des carnes, Bercher, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servantz. 1363 *Act 37 Edw. III*, c. 14 Bovers, vachers, berchers... Deyes, et touz autres gardeins des bestes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Deye (Dere, deire A.); Androchia, Androchea, genatarius, genetharia. 1498 *Will of Hadley* (Somerset Ho.), William Bayly my deye. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 9 [citing 25 Ed. III] Shepherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 262 Thus would the careful dai be able on all occasions to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk. (Note. *Dai* or *dei*, in Aberdeenshire, denotes the person who has the superintendence of a dairy, whether that person be male or female.)

3. *Comb.* Dey-girl, dey-maid, a dairy-maid.

Also DAY-HOUSE, -WIFE, -WOMAN.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, This happened so soon as the dey-girl... was about to return.

† **Dey**² (dē). Forms: 7 *dye*, *dij*, *dei*, 7-9 *doy*, [a. F. *dey*, Turkish *dai* *dai* 'maternal uncle'.

also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*; the Moors called him *Baba* 'Father' (*Penny Cycl.* 1833).

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 294 General Blake... set sayl for Tunis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portorino, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction. 1676 *Land. Gas.* No. 1102/1 The late Dey of Tripoli being fed, those People have made choice of Mustaphe Grande to succeed him. 1678 DAYDEN *Limberham* i. 1, By corrupting an Eunuch, (he) was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & *Tas.* II (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcald of Alcazar, the other to the Dij of Algiers. 1688 *Land. Gas.* No. 2313/1 The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 329/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition... to take possession of Algiers... in June 1830. 1843 *Ibid.* XXV. 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned [in Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the deys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 MRS. A. KEAR *Hist. Servia* 104 Of all the Janissaries... none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade... Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

Dey, *obs.* f. *DIE sb.* and *v.*

† **Deyar**, *Obs.* [A transl. of AF. *dēye* in Acts of Edward III: see DEY¹ 2.] A dairy man.

15... transl. 37 *Edw. III*, c. 14 Oxberds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 19 (citing the same act).

Deyde, *obs.* form of DEAD, DIED.

Deye, -en, ME. form of DIE *v.*, DYE *v.*

Deye-nettle: see DEANETTLÉ.

Deyer, *obs.* form of DYER.

Deyery, *obs.* form of DAIRY.

Deyffe, *obs.* form of DEAF.

Dey-house (dē'haus). Now *local*. Forms: 4 *deyhous*, 6 *dayhowse*, *deahouse*, *deyhowaie*. [f. DEY¹ + HOUSE.] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342-74 *Roll in Scriptores tres* (Surtees) App. cxlii, Item unam stabulam et unum deyhous de Petynton. a 1547 *Surv. Tykford Priory* in *Monast. Anglia* V. 206 On the northside the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565-73 COOPER

Thesaurus, Cascaria taberna. A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* III. 101 Item belonging to y^e deahouse xij brasses pannes vij skelletes two ladies and a scomer. 1835 *BRITTON Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E.D.S. 1879), *Deyhouse, Daus, Dausy*, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 *COPE Hamphs. Gloss.*, *Dey-hus*. 1890 *Glouc. Gl.*, *Dey-house* (pronounced dey'us), the dairy.

Deyite, obs. form of **DEITY**.

Deyl, -ile, obs. ff. **DOLE**, **DOOL**, grief, mourning.

Deyle, **deyll**, obs. form of **DEAL**, part.

Deyme, obs. form of **DEEM** v.

Deyn, obs. Sc. variant of **DAN**¹: see **DEN** sb.

Deyn, for *deyen*, obs. inf. of **DIE** v., **DYE** v.

Deyn, **deyne**, obs. ff. **DEAN** sb.¹ and ².

Deyne, obs. f. **DEIGN** v., var. of **DAIN** sb., a., v., **DIGNE**, a.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) xlii. 28 To luke on me he thoct greit deyne.

Deynous, obs. form of **DEIGNOUS** a.

Deynt, **Deynte**, -tie, **Deynteous**, **Deynteth**, etc.: see **DAINT**.

Deype, obs. form of **DEEP**.

Deyr, **deyre**, obs. ff. **DEAR**, **DERE**, hurt.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 561 Wallace persaut his men tuk mekill deyr.

Deyrie, -ry, obs. ff. **DAIRY**.

Deys, obs. f. **DICE**: see **DIE** sb.¹

Deys, -e, **Deysie**, -sy, obs. ff. **DAIS**, **DAISY**.

Deyship (dē'ship). [f. **DEY**² + **-SHIP**.] The state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc.).

1704 *J. PITTS Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 174 Succeeded him in the Deyship. 1863 *CHALLICE Heroes*, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 20 He would have sent your Deyship a he-goat.

Deyster, obs. var. of **DEYSTER**, dyer.

Deyte, **deyyte**, obs. ff. **DEITY**.

Deythe, **Deyver**, obs. ff. **DEATH**, **DEVOIR**.

Deytron, obs. pl. **DAUGHTER**.

+ **Dey-wife**. Obs. [f. **DEY**¹.] A dairy woman.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxv. (1495) 904 Chese.. slydeth oute bytwene the fyngers of the Deye wyfe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Dey wyfe, meterie. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Hanodwraic*, deyywyfe.

+ **Dey-woman**. Obs. exc. dial. [f. **DEY**¹ + **WOMAN**.] A dairy woman.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. ii. 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Day-woman. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perik* xxii. The dey or farm-woman entered with her pichers to deliver the milk for the family. *Ibid.*, The warder... averred he saw the dey-woman depart. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Day-woman*, Daymaid.

Dezincation (dē'zinkē'fēn). [f. **DE**- II. 1 + **ZINC**.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So **De-zink** v., **De-zinked** ppl. a., **De-zinking** vbl. sb. 1891 *ESSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 277 Abstrich from dezincation of poor lead. 1892 *W. CROOKES Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 183-4 Zinkiferous poor lead for de-zinking. The de-zinking can at once begin. The total de-zinking process, from running the poor lead into the refining process to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires... nine hours.

Dezincify, **dezinkify** (dē'zinkifēi), v. [f. **DE**- II. 1 + **ZINCIFY**.] *trans.* To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc. Hence **Dezinkified** ppl. a.; also **Dezincification**.

1874 *J. A. PHILLIPS Elem. Metallurgy* 586 The dezincification of the de-silverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead. 1891 *ESSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient. 1892 *W. CROOKES Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

Dezymotize (dē'zēmōtēiz), v. [f. **DE**- II. 1 + **ZYMOT-IC** + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To free from disease-germs.

1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller]... is to disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water.

Dgiahour, obs. form of **GIAOUR**.

Dh- is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet ध *dha*, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate ढ, more exactly written *dha*. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple *d*, and in the general rectification of this to *dh*, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple *d* dental or *ḍ* lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with *dh*. Words thus erroneously spelt with *dh* are *dhooley*, *dhow*, *dhol*, *dhoney*, *dh(o)urra*, *dhurrie*.

+ **Dhak** (dhāk). Also *dhawk*. *E. Ind.* [Hindī dhāk.] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

1799 *COLEBROOKE in Life* (1873) 407 Note, *Butea frondosa*, named Palās, or Dhāk. 1825 *HEBER Jyul.* (1828) II. 487

The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhāk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature.

+ **Dhal**, var. of **DAL** Indian pulse.

+ **Dharna**, **dhurna** (dhōma). *E. Ind.* Also *dherna*. [Hindī dharnā placing, act of sitting in restraint, f. Skr. dhṛ to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharnā' or 'sitting dharnā', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be 'pnt in dharnā'.

c1793 *Sia J. SHORR in Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dharna [which may be translated Caption, or Arrest. 1824 *HEBER Jyul.* (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna', till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 *Indian Penal Code Act* xlv (1860) c. 22 § 508 (V.) A. sits dharna at Z's door with the intention [etc.] 1842 *W. MILES tr. Hist. Hydr Naik* 41 (Y.) His troops, far want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* 40 (Y.) The institution is... identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos 'Sitting dharna'.

+ **Dhatura**, **dhutoora**, *E. Indian* forms of **DATURA**, **DEWTRY**.

1848 *G. WYATT Revelations of Orderly* (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners... rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

+ **Dhobi** (dhōbi). *E. Ind.* Also *dhobie*, *dhoby*. [Hindī dhōbi, f. dhōb washing, Skr. dhāv- to wash.] A native washerman in India. Also **dhobi-man**.

1860 *W. H. RUSSELL Diary in India* I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886 *YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 242/a A common Hind. proverb runs... Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 *R. KIPPLING Plain Tales fr. Hills* 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy.

+ **Dhole** (dhōl). *Zool.* [Origin unknown.]

Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford *Fauna of British Ind.* (1888), *Mammals* 143, and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, *dhā* is the wolf: can this be, through some confusion, the source of *dhole*?)

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 *COL. C. H. SMITH in E. Griffith Cuvier's An. Kingd.* II. 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dinga, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole. 1837 *T. BELL Brit. Quadrup. in Penny Cycl.* IX. 581 Of dogs in such a state of wildness... two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia. 1866 *WOOD Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The Khalsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. *Ibid.* 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

+ **Dholl**, = **DAL**, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* i. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhoea from the too great use of the 'dholl' (*Cajanus indicus*).

+ **Dhoney**, **doney** (dō'mi). Also 6-7 **doni**, **tonee**, **tony**. [ad. Tamil, *dhōṇi* (pronounced dōṇi); perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. *دونی* dōnī a yacht.

(Spelt *donny* by the French writer Peyrard de la Val c1610.) A small native sailing vessel of Southern India.

1828 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 a, Coching, from whence they were minded to send the Tane which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise. 1860 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottomed boats, called Tane, because they have little bottom. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. 103 (Y.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dhows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coramandel dhoneys. 1894 *Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg.*, Abbreviations... Dh. Dhoney.

Dhooley, -lie, -ly, erron. ff. **DOOLE**, a litter.

Dhoop, erron. f. **DOOB** an Indian grass.

+ **Dhoti**, **dhotie** (dhō'ti, dhō'ti). Also 7 **duttee**, 9 *dote*, **dhotee**, -ty, **dhotie**, **dooty**. [Hindī dhōṭī.] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

1621 in *W. N. Sainsbury Cal. State Papers E. Ind.* (1878) III. 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed. 1820 *T. WILLIAMSON Vade Mecum* I. 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845 *STOQUEVELER Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 277 He must... leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhotie. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan., Shirts, dhoties, mulls and jaccoties are all very firm. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs* x. 203 Cal simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotie. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their 'dhotis' or loin-cloths.

Dhourra, **dhurra**, = **DURRA**, Indian millet.

+ **Dhow**, **dow** (dau). Also *daou*, *daw*. [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthi form is *dāw*, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as *دال دوا* (Johnson 1852). See **DH**.]

If the word *dawa* occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakk. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormus or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dhows. 1803 *Ibid.* IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call *daous*. They carry a single square sail. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 108 At Mocha they hired a daw. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a daw. 1860 *KRAFF Travels E. Africa* 117, 1 left... Takangu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis... the smallest sea-going vessel. 1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 26 July, The boats... captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* Pref. 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons. 1883 *Bombay Gazetteer* XIII. 717-8 (V.) Dhan is a large vessel which is falling into disuse... Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baghlas. 1886 *YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 243/x *Dhow*, *Dow*... used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the mouths of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, i. e. rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen rig.

+ **Dhurrie**, **durrie** (dū'ri). [Hindī darī. See **DH**.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar purposes.

1880 *ELIOT JAMES Indian Industries* iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable. 1891 *COTES Two Girls on a Barge* 21 Curtains to hang... and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. *Ibid.* 22 The dhurries to be arranged aesthetically on either crosswise beam.

Di- (di, dōi) *pref.*², repr. *L. dī-*, reduced form of *dis-*, used in *L.* before the consonants *b, d, g* (usually), *l, m, n, r, s* + cons., *v*; and sometimes before *j*, as in *dī-bucinare*, *dī-dicere*, *dī-gestio*, *dī-gressio*, *dī-judicare*, *dī-jungere* and *dī-jungere*, *dī-lātare*, *dī-minuere*, *dī-missio*, *dī-numerare*, *dī-rectus*, *dī-ruptio*, *dī-spersus*, *dī-stinguere*, *dī-strictus*, *dī-vertere*. Often changed back in late *L.* and Romanic popular words to the full form *dis-*, whence *dismiss*, *disrupt*; but in mod. Eng. generally *di-*. In OF. and ME. often varying with *de-*, whence *defer*, *demission* sb.², *devis*, from *L. dīferre*, *dīmissio*, *dīvis*. This took place especially before a radical beginning with *s* + cons., where *di-* was phonetically identified with *dis-*, and shared in the alternation of *dis-*:-*des-* (**DE**- 6, **DES**-, **DIS**-). Thus in ME. *desperse*, *destinct*, *destill*, *destrain*, *destrass* for *dis-*; and per contra *dispair*, *dispiise*, *dispie*, *dispoil*, *distroy* for *de-*. For its force in composition, see **DIS**:- it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. *di-uide*, *di-ersion*, *di-minish*; but in cases where there is a parallel word in *de-*, as *de-late*, *dilate*, it is usually pronounced (dōi-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (dōi-) to other words, as *digest*, *dilute*, *diluvium*, *diradiation*, *direct*, *diverge*, *diverse*, *divest*. These seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as *dī-gest* sb. *dī-vers*, in which the *i* is long and diphthongal.

Di- (dōi, di), *pref.*², repr. Gr. *di-* for *dis* twice, as in *dī-gamos* twice married, *dī-glossos* double-tongued, bilingual, *dī-drachmos* worth two drachmas, *dī-pnychos* double-folded. Hence, *L.* Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as *dichronic*, *dicotyledon*, *digamma*, *digamy*, *diglot*, *digraph*, *dilemma*, *diphthong*, *diptych*, *distich*, *disyllable*; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as *Diadelphia*, *Diandria*, *Didelphia*, *Diptera*: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in *di-tetrahedron* a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so *di-hexahedron*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in *Chemistry*, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications.

a. With the names of classes of compounds, as *bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphate, amide, amine*, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as *carbon dioxide CO₂, manganese dichloride Mn Cl₂*.

↑ In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different: the Latin prefix *bi-* was then used, where *di-* is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in *bi-chloride of mercury* = corrosive sublimate; while the Greek *di-* was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called *di-chloride*.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in *di-allyl, dibenzyl, dicyanogen*.

In *diphenol*, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

c. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in *di-hydr(o)-, di-oxy-, di-carbon-, di-carb(o)-, di-nitr(o)-, di-az(o)-, di-chlor(o)-, di-brom(o)-, di-iod(o)-, di-sulph(o)-, di-phosph(o)-, di-bor(o)-, di-arsen(o)-, di-ammonio(o)-, di-amm(o)-, di-amid(o)-, di-cyan(o)-, di-methyl-, di-ethyl-, di-propyl-, di-amyl-, di-allyl-*. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in *dibromomethane, dichlorobenzene*.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as *di-azo* compounds, *di-carbon* series, *di-phenyl* group. So with other adjectives, as *diacid, dihydric, diphenic*.

e. On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as *diastole, diastotype, dichromated*.

Di-, pref.³, the form of *DIA-* used before a vowel, as in *di-acoustic, di-uresis, di-esis, di-ocese, di-optic, di-orama*.

Diā-, pref.¹, before a vowel *di-*, repr. Gr. *διά*, the prep. *διά* through, during, across, by. [orig. **δῖϕα*, from root of **δφο*, *δύο* two, and so related to *dis, *δῖς* twice (*Di-2*) and *dis-* a-two, asunder (*Dis-*, *Di-1*).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in *διάδρομος* running through, *διάλεκτος* discourse, *διάμετρος* measure through or crosswise, diameter, *διατρίβη* wearing through or away, pastime, *διόπτρον* a thing for looking through, a spy-glass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies.

Diā-, pref.², in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as *διὰ καρῖαν*, *διὰ κωδεῖων*, *διὰ μάσας*, *διὰ μύρον*, *διὰ τριῶν πεπερίων*, *διὰ τεσσάρων*, *διὰ πέντε*, meaning 'made or consisting of nats, of poppy-heads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being *τὸ διὰ τριῶν πεπερίων φάρμακον* medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus *diachylon, diacissōn, diacodōn, diaglaucium, diagrydion, dialibanon, diameliloton, diameliton, diamisyo, diamorōn, diapente, dialessaron*; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final *-ōn* (Gr. *-ων*) being taken for *-on* (Gr. *-ον*), and then latinized as *-um*, e.g. *diachylum, diaglaucium, dialibanum, dihematum* (*δι' αἱμάτων*); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as *diapentes*. The *New Sydenham Society's Lexicon* gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has '*Diā*, a Greek Preposition . . . set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diapranum, Diascordium, Diasenna*, etc.' Only a few, e.g. *DIACHYLM*, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, *DIACATHOLICON, DIACODIUM, DIAGRYDIUM, DIAMBER, DIAMORON, DIAPALMA, DIAPRUNE, DIASCORD, DIASENNA, DIATESSARON*. Among others, are the obsolete *Diaca-rthami* (*-amy*) [*F. diacartami* Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron; *Di-*

ca'ssia, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; *Diact'ssum* [Gr. *κισσῶν*], of ivy leaves; *Diacora'llion*, composed of red coral; *Diacyminon, diacini'non* [*F. diacimmon* Cotgr.; Gr. *κνυτον*], composed of cumin; *Diagalanga* [*F. diagalange*], made of galanga or galinella; *Diamargari'ton* [also in OF.; Gr. *μαργαρίτων* of pearls]; *† Diapenidion* Obs. [med. L. *penidion*, -um (*F. penide* 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr. **πνιδιον*, dim. of *πηνη* thread. (See *Skeat Notes to P. Pl.*, E.E.T.S. 110.)] **Diaph'onic(-on)** [*F. diaphenicum* Cotgr.; Gr. *φωρικον* of dates]; **Diarrhodon** [*F. diarrodon* Colgr.; Gr. *ρόδον* of roses, *διάρροδον* (*sc. κολλύριον* a salve) compound of roses]; **Diarrhubarb**, a preparation of rhubarb; **Diarrhagacanth** [OF. *diadragent*, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth; **Diatrio'pipereon, -santalōn**, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood; **Diast'ngiber, -zi'ziber**, a confection of ginger.

The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also *diabot'anum*, a plaster made of herbs, *diacalan'itike, diacaph'aris* (of capers), *diacarr'on* (of walnuts), *diacastro'rum*, *diachalcit'is*, *diacinnam'um*, *diacton'ium*, *diacoprag'ia* (of goats' dung), *diacorum* (of acorus or calamus), *diacostum* (of costmary), *diacrom'myion* (of onions), *diacydon'ium* (conserv. of quinces, marmalade), *diadamascen'um* (of damsons), *diaglauc'ion* (of glaucium), *diach'apla* (a drink for horses of six ingredients), *diach'ssophum*, *dial'ca* (of gum lac), *dial'h'ca* (of marsh mallow), *diam'e'ides* (of ordure), *diam'o'schum* (of musk), *diani'sum* (of anise), *dianum'um* (of walnuts), *diabol'banum*, *diapapa'ver* (of poppies), *diaphopho'lygos* (of pompholyx), *diast'rylon*, *diach'ebsten*, *diatri'bus* (of three sorts of sanders), *diach'yl'os* (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melanch.* ii. iv. 1 v.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1659) 113 Use **Diacameron*. 1544 PHAEB. *Regim. Life* (1553) A vijia, A potion . . . made of halfe an ounce of **diacartami* dissolved in . . . iij ounces of betonie. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Caicos*, an herbe called Carthamus, wherof is made an notable confection named Diacartami to purge flemme. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxiii. 76a First sufficiently cleanse with **Diacassia* with Turpentine. 1545 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 224 Dnas pixides de conserves vocatis **diacit'rin*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. l. 53 Take . . . **Diacorallion* a Dram and a half. 1561 LANGRAN *P. Pl.* A. v. 101 May no Sugar so swete aswagen hit vncbe. No no Diopendion [*vrrr.* *diapendyon*, *diapendyon*, B. *diapendion*] dryve it from myn herte. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. xi. 127 A certain portion of the Electuary **Diaphanicon*, mingled with . . . powder of *Diagrydion*. 1546 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xii. 133 *Diaphanicon* a purging electuary . . . which receiveth that name from Dates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diaphoenic*, a soft purgative electuary. 1789 *Archæol.* IX. 233 *Diarrhodon* ad servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes. c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 229 Troicous de turbit maad with **diarrubarbe*. 1657 *Physical Diet.*, **Diarraganth*, a confection . . . good against hot diseases of the breast. c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 238 Seve him **diatrion* pipereon or anoper hoot eleuatiue. *Ibid.*, He schal take **diast'ngiber* of oure making. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct.* *Diast'ngiber* (1602) 63 If you be troubled with rheumes . . . use *diatrion* pipereon.

† **Diā, dya, sb.** Obs. The pharmaceutical prefix *Diā-*, used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

Goats' milk diā, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see *Diā-*.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 173 And dryuen away deth with dyas and dragges [*vrrr.* *diyas*, drogges]. c. 1430 *l.vivg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 Druges nor dya was none in Bury towne. 1564 BULLIEN *Def. agst. Sickness* i. Bk. *Simples* 22 b, Eaten, either in Goates milk Diā, or Syrrupe.

Diabantite (doiābæntit). *Min.* [irregularly f. *DIABASE* (as if the latter represented Gr. *διάβας*, *diabavt-* having crossed over) + *-ITE*. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name *diabantachromyn*.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. IX. 454 On Diabantite.

Diabase (doiābēs). *Min.* [a. *F. diabase*, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which *diabase* would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for *Ilaiy's* name *diorite*; but in 1843 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr. *diabais* a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called *DIORITE*; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a trichiaic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1826 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 609 *Greenstone* (note), *Diabase* of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1854 DANA *Min. Geol.* ix. 79 *Diabase*, a massive hornblende rock . . . It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1824 GEMM *Text-Book Geol.* 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. *attrib.*, as in *diabase-aphanite*, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; *diabase-porphyr*, *-porphyry*, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; *diabase-schist*, a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece . . . being of this nature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 247 *Diabase aphanite* . . . *Diabase schist*.

Diabasic (doiābē'sik), a. [f. prec. + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884 *Science* 20 June 763/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptions.

† **Diā'basis.** Obs. rare. [a. *F. diābasis*, from *diābavv* to pass over.] A passing over.

1674 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

Diabaterial (doiābātē'riāl), a. rare. [f. Gr. *διαβατήρια* (*sc. ἑπά*) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. *διαβατός* to be crossed, *διαβαίνω* to go through, cross) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-90 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xvii. iv. (1829) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks . . . the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

† **Diabete.** *Med.* Obs. [a. *F. diabète* (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *διαβήτης*; see next.] = next.

1541 COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Chirurg.* Y iij b, Auycen graunteth in diabete the water of the clere mylke of a shepe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete . . . Distills vs still. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 23 *Diabete* or *Potdropsy*, an extraordinary fluxe of the vrine. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete.

Diabetes (doiābē'tiz). *Med.* [a. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *διαβήτης*, lit. 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Aretæus as the name of the disease, f. *διαβαίνω* to pass through.]

† 1. A siphon. Obs.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 107 If a Glass *Diabetes* or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.

2. *Med.* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with the *or a*.)

1564 TURNER *Baths* 7 a, It is good for the fluxe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicians Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 CULPEPER *Phys. Direct.* 70 [It] helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing.

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 ALEXANDER tr. *Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases* II. iii. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 327 Rollo was, the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. TANNER *Fract. Med.* (ed. 71) 1. 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1899 KHOUR *Princ. Med.* 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

Diabetic (doiābē'tik), a. [a. *F. diabétique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabētē-us*, f. *diabētēs*; see prec. and *-IC*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 88 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 308 The sugar of diabetic urine. 1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 66 Diabetic sugar . . . is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 209 The body of my diabetic patient. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 579 This . . . explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons. 1830 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 107 Some . . . diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.

b. *sb.* One who suffers from diabetes.

1840 A. TWEEDE *Libr. Med.* IV. 259 Exaggerated notions . . . of the quantity of food which diabetics consume. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound . . . of rump steak at a sitting.

Diabatical (doiābē'tikāl), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = *DIABETIC* 1.

1603 Sir C. HEVDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabatical passion. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. ii. 58 The Diabatical disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsy*.

Diablerie (diāblē'ri). Also *-ery*. [a. *F. diablerie* (dyablē'ri), in 13th c. *deablerie*, f. *diabte* devil + *-erie*: see *-ERY*.]

1. Business, belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild recklessness, devilry.

1751 WARBURTON in Pope's *Wks.* (1757) IV. 235 *note*, The

diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. 1809 *Q. Rev.* May 347 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablerie in the Romish mythology. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 Miss Eva... appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1868 *Geo. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* I. 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* viii. The devil, in the old stories of diablerie, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott ix*, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and... mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. 1882 *T. MOZLEY Remin.* I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. 1880 *W. LEIGHTON Shaks. Dream* 50 Out of sin's diablerie We arise, the fateful three.

Diablerist, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. *diableries*).

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bk.* 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

|| **Diablotin** (*diablotin*). [F. *diablotin*, dim. of *diable* devil.] A little devil; an imp.

1812 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* x Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xiv. The little diablotin again thrust in his oar. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

Diabolarch (*daiæb'olark*), *sb.* [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil + *-αρχός* ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 *J. OXLEY Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil. *Ibid.* 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

Diabolarchy (*daiæb'olarki*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-αρχία*, f. *ἀρχή* rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 *J. OXLEY Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 29, I must distinguish between a devil and the devil... as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. *Ibid.* 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 *M. D. CONWAY Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

Diabolopse, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil, after *cataplexy*, *epilepsy*, from Gr. *ἀνψία* = *ἀνψις* taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So **Diabolop'tic**, one possessed with a devil.

1886 *H. MAUDSLEY Nat. Causes* 315 Neither theolopse nor diabolopse nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Diabolliad. [f. Gr. *διάβολος*, L. *diabolus* devil + *-AD* I. c. after *Iliad*, and the like.] An epic of the devil; a tale of the devil's doings.

1777 *W. COMBE (title)*, The Diaboliad, a poem. 1838 *G. S. FABER Inquiry* III. v. 339 To believe all the Manichean Diabolids ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later Albigenes.

Diabolic (*daiæb'lik*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diabolique* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *diabolicus* (in *Vulgate*), a. Gr. *διαβολικός*, f. *διάβολος* devil.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 *LANGEL. Rich. Reddes* III. 199 Alle denbolik doeris dispise hem ichone. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 n/1 To knowe by what moyen his daughter myght ben preserued from this vexacion dyabolike. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. a 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 95 Doubt... of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute. 1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* I. III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1823 *BYRON Viz. Judgment* xxxvii. Satan... merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. vii. A Hell... without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. c 1850 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 Theories... about lunacy and diabolic possession.

b. Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1727 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

c. Like or resembling the devil.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1845) 71 A... more or less Diabolic-looking man. 1864 *H. TAYLOR St. Clement's Eve* I. iii. Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

1483 *CAXTON Cato B. ij.* Lesyng is a synne dyabolique. 1546 *BALD Eng. Volaries* II. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolick fowls, holy S. Paule admonished the Romans, in the first chapte of his Epistle. 1642 *MILTON Apol.*

Smeat. viii. (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of prayers. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle* (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 363 No diabolic delight.

† **B.** as *sb.* An agent of the devil. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xv. 214 Of innocacions of the deuill... or of paccions with hym & with his dyabolikes. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 215 Witches... Hydro and Pyro-mantiques and other Diaboliques.

Diabolical (*daiæb'likäl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the devil.

1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyabolically engyne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 114 b, [They] adidged the same Jone [of Arc] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemeresse of God. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical. 1651 *HOABES Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 10. 175 The most ancient of all diabolical tentations... Yee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil. 1651 — *Leviath.* IV. xvi. 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolical. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 409 If a God... governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* I. i. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition... implied in many a clerical declamation.

b. Resembling a devil in outward appearance.

1752 *FOOTE Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1839 *W. CHAMBERS Tour Holland* 34 I An old fantastical-looking dwelling... literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 *LANGLEY tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. vii. 141 b, Of all these superstitious sectes after rehearsed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* IV. 10 This Mystery... that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1709 *STEEL & SWIFT Tatler* No. 68. P. 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1789 *Govt. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastille, and then... to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xii. 1 I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which withered Rashleigh's wayward features. 1882 *B. M. CROKER Proper Pride* I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. 1884 *A. R. PENNINGTON Wyclif* vi. 103 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

† **B. sb.** A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. *Obs.*

1547 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more fitly they might be called diabolicals) have repeated after St. Augustine.

Hence **Diabolicality**, diabolicalness.

1839 *J. ROGERS Antipope*. Intro. 16 Then we should see... diabolicality... overwhelm everything good.

Diabolically (*daiæb'likäl*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecc. Biog.* (1853) II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciously, traitorously, diabolically were put out of the inditement. 1633 *PAVNE Histriom.* I. II. Chorus (R.). So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. 1681 *N. N. Rome's Follies* 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabolically Impudent. 1756 *FOOTE Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 You look divinely, child. But... they have dressed you most diabolically. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

Diabolicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* Diabolicalness, devilish Nature. a 1800 *J. WARTON Sat. Ranelagh House*, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

Diabolically, *nonce-wd.* Diabolic quality.

1865 *DE MORGAN Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 294 If the Apostolically become Diabolically.

† **Diabolically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [-LY 2.] = **DIA-BOLICALLY**.

1683 *E. HOOKER Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is... autotatively, exemplarily and Diabolically, in public, countenanced.

Diabolifuge, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + *-FUGERE*, L. *fugium*, after *febrifuge*.] Something that drives away the devil.

1872 *O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.* I. xi. (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

Diabolify (*daiæb'olifai*), *v.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + *-FY*.] *trans.* To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

1647 *FARINGDON Serm.* 59 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. 1813 *J. FORSYTH Excurs. Italy* 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence **Diabolification**.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

Diabolish, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'.

1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* I. v. (1891) 122 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. 1860 — *Prof. Breakf.* I. xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

Diabolism (*daiæb'olizm*). [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil + -ISM: cf. **DIABLIZE**.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* III. xxx. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. 1762 *WARBURTON Doctr. Grace* II. xii. The Force of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. 1855 *SNEOLEY Occult Sciences* 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 *BAXTER Answ. Dodwell* Intro. Cijj, If you had rather, call it Church-Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism. 1683 *E. HOOKER Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Speculativ Infidelitie, practicious Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism. 1777 *T. CAMPBELL Surv. S. Ireland* (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart. 1826 *Gent. Mag.* I. 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. 1884 *J. PARKER Apost.* Life III. 75 To put an end to their censure, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

† **b.** A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. *Obs.*

1608 *T. JAMES Apol. Wyclif* 66 [He] taught... [that] there was an equalite of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1822 *LAMB Lett.* xii. To B. Barton 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 *FIELDING Y. Wild t.* i. Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. 1778 *T. HARTLEY Pref. Swedenborg's Heav. & H.* (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

Diabolist (*daiæb'olist*). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie.

1895 *Westmin. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 2/4 These... are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school... is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other night-mares of corruption.

Diabolize (*daiæb'olize*), *v.* [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil + -IZE. (Du Cange has *diabolizare* = *demonizare* for Gr. *δαμονίζεσθαι* to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1702 *C. MATTHEW Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Festin.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 296 The jealous Fears which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. 1829 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 268 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolised. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Manufacturing rum to... debauch and diabolize the... natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

a 1883 *O. W. HOLMES Jonathan Edwards in Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolical influence.

1823 [see **DIABLIZE** below]. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf.* I. viii. 170 There were two things... that diabolized my imagination,—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence **Diabolized** *phl. a.*; **Diabolization**, the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil.

1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 *M. D. CONWAY Demonol.* II. iv. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Astoria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

Diabolocracy, *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1814 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XII. 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine government.

† **Diabologue**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* A discussion or dialogue of devils.

a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabolologies.

Diabology (*daiæb'olodgi*). [euphonic abbreviation of *diabolology*: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence **Diabolical a.**

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabalais* III. xliii. 191 To speak in the true Diabolical Sense. *Ibid.* 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [some add, diabolology]. 1869 *O. W. HOLMES Med. Ess.* (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabology of the time.

Diabolology (*daiæb'olodgi*). [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil + -LOGY, Gr. *-λογία* speech. See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or study; devil-lore.

1875 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.

Diabolonian (dai-äp-lō-ni-än), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. diabolus*, in imitation of such forms as *Babylonian*, *Thessalonian*.] Bunyan's name in the *Holy War* for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as *adj.* Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 STURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xix. 9 Till every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1894 EGGLESTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 1894 Vile diabolonians all of them.

|| **Diabrosis**. *Med. Obs.* [*a. Gr. διάβρωσις*, *f. διά* through + *βρώσις* eating, *f. βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] Corrosion, ulceration.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* † **Diabrotic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [*ad. Gr. διαβρωτικός* able to eat through, corrosive; *f. as prec.*]

A. adj. Corrosive. *B. sb.* A corrosive agent. 1775 in *ASH*.

Dialorimeter (dai-ä-käl-ō-rī-mē-tēr), [*f. Gr. διά* through + *calorimeter*.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 151.

Dianthous (dai-ä-kh-nō-s), *a. Bot.* [*f. Di-2* + *Gr. ἀκανθὰ* thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dianthous*.. in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

† **Diacatholicon**. *Obs.* [*So in OF. (Cotgr.)* and *med. L.*, repr. *Gr. δὴ καθολικὸν* composed of general or universal (Ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance.

As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, anised, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy.)

1562 in BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (Blount). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. iii. (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are.. Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo.. of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diacatholicon*.. so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art.. could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes.. roast, bake, boil.

|| **Diacausis** (dai-ä-kō-sis). *Med.* [*Gr. διάκαυστις* burning heat; cf. next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacausis*.. excessive, intense heat of body.

Diacaustic (dai-ä-kō-stik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Gr. διά* through, across + *καυστικός* burning, *f. καίειν* to burn. Cf. *F. diacautique*.]

A. adj.

1. *Math.* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to *catacaustic*; see *CAUSTIC a. 3.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Pref. Aijj, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dia-caustic Curve*, or *Caustic by refraction*.. the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic*. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* II. 693/1 When the caustic curve is.. formed by refraction, it is called the *Dia-caustic Curve*.

† 2. *Med.* Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts (Mayne, *Exp. Lex.* 1851-60). *Obs.*

B. sb. 1. *Math.* A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Caustics*, *Caustics* are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics. 1899 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

† 2. *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize. *Obs.*

Diacenous (dai-ä-sē-nōs), *a.* [*f. Gr. διάκεν-ος* quite empty or hollow (DIA-1) + -OUS.] (See quot.) 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacenous*.. porous, like a sponge or pumice stone.

Di-acetamide. *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and ACETANIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 373.

Diacetate. *Chem.* [*f. Di-2 2* + ACETATE.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl, C₂H₃O), as *diacetate of ethylene* (C₂H₄)₂·Ac₂O₂. So **Diacetic a.**

1835 THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 373 Diacetate of lead. 1846 HENAY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

Diacetin (dai-ä-sē-tin). *Chem.* [*f. Di-2 2*.] Di-acetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by acetyl. See ACETIN.

1855 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Chem.* IX. 426. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 362 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol:—Monacetic, Diacetic, Triacetic.

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Also **Di-acetonamine Chem.** See DI-2 2 and ACETONAMINE. **Diacetonio a. Chem.** See DI-2 2 + ACETONIC. In *diacetonio alcohol*, a syrupy liquid 2(CH₃)C(OH)·CH₃·CO·CH₃, obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetoneamine.

Di-acetyl. *Chem.* See DI-2 2, and ACETYL. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl (C₂H₃O)₂. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacetyl carbamide* CO(NH.C₂H₃O)₂, a product of the action of carbonyl-chloride on urea at 50° C.; it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles.

|| **Diachanium** (dai-ä-kh-ni-ŷm). *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f. Di-2* + *L. achanium* ACHENE.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achenium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachanium has been given to this fruit.

|| **Diachalasis**. *Surg. Obs.* [*a. Gr. διαχάλασις*, *f. διαχάλειν* to cause to open or gape.] (See quot.) Hence † **Diachalastic a. Obs.**

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Diachalasis*, in the medicinal works of the ancients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Diachalasis*.. a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachalasis*, relating to a Diachalasis.

|| **Diachore'sis**. *Med. Obs.* [*Gr. διαχώρησις* excretion.] (See quot.) Hence **Diachore'tio a.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diachore'sis*, the act or faculty of voiding excrements. 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachoretic*.. promoting the excretion of faeces; laxative.

Diachronic (dai-ä-kh-rō-nik), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. Gr. διά* throughout, during + *χρόνος* time + -IC.] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite.

Diachylum (dai-ä-kh-ŷ-lŷm), **diaculum** (dai-ä-kh-ŷ-lŷm). *Forms:* *a.* 4-6 diachylum, 7- diachylum, 8- diachylum (9 diaculum); *β.* 4-9 diaculum, 6 dyaculome, 6- diaculum. [*a. med. L. diachylum, diaculum, and OF. diaculum* (14th c.), *diachylum, dyachilon, diachilon* (Paré, 16th c.), *L. diachylon* (Celsius), repr. *Gr. δῖδ χυλῶν* (a medication) composed of juices; cf. also *Gr. δῖδ χυλῶν* very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med. L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

a. 1313 in *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* II 20/15 Diachylon 1 lb. 10 d. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Diachylon maad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* 5 j b, Diachylon of Rasis. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 8 The Common Plaster call'd Diachylon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plaster*, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall. 1797 BUAKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* i. 4 Did a dull bore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv, Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

β. 1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* II 23/20 Dyaculum 4 d. per lb. 1530 PALSGR. 729 Splette this dyaculome upon a lynch clothe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* V j b, Emplastrer the place with diaculum. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* i. To set up with Sixpenny-worth of Diaculum. 1821 PRAED *Gog Poems* (1866) l. 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days. *a. 1839 Ibid.* (1864) l. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 92 Will.. your druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculoo?

b. Comb., as diachylum-plaster.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelthouer's *Bk. Physicke* 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diachylon playster. 1676 I. CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 718 The ends.. I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. *a. 1692 MOUNTFORD Faustus* i. ad fin., I.. devoured Three Yards of Diaculum Plaster instead of Pancake. 1794 SCOTT *Lett. to Miss C. Kutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, To hint the convenience of a roll of diaculum plaster.

† **Diachyma**. *Bot. Obs.* [*f. Gr. δια-χῡμα* that which is poured out, liquid; cf. *διαχέειν* to diffuse, etc.] A synonym of PARENCHYMA, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 *Diachyma*, the green cellular matter of leaves.

Diacid (dai-ä-sid), *a. Chem.* [*f. Di-2 2* + ACID, on the analogy of DIBASIO.] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diacid alcohol, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol C₂H₄·(OH)₂ is *diacid*, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 24 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS *Formes Chem.* 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicals by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem.* (ed. 5) 546 The diamines

are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid.

|| **Dia-clasis**. [*a. Gr. διάκλασις* *f. διακλάειν* to break in twain.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Di-clasis*, a fracture. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Di-clasis*, refraction of light rays.

Hence **Dia-clas'tio a.**

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Di-clas'tic*.. relating to *Di-clasia* [a method of amputation], or to *Di-clasis*.

Diaclaste (dai-ä-k-lāstē), *Min.* [*f. Ger. dia-clas* (Breithaupt, 1823), *f. Gr. διακλάειν* to break through or asunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268.

† **Dia-cle**. *Sc. Obs.* [related to DIAL; the -cle appears to be as in *receptacle*, *spiracle*, and other reprs. of *L. instrumental-culum*, as in *gubernaculum* rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 83 A fare diacle. 1622 *Rates & Customs Scot.* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (Scot. Rec. Sec. 1867) 297 Diaclies of wode, the dozen, xij s; of bone, the dozen, xlvij s. 1794 *Scot. Agric. Surv.*, *Shetland* 87 (Jam.), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle.

|| **Diacodium** (dai-ä-kō-di-ŷm). *Obs.* Also 6 diacodion, 8-9 diacode. [*med. and mod. L. diacodion, -codium*, in ancient *L. diacoditōn*, from *Gr. δῖδ καδοίων* (a preparation) made from poppy-heads; see DIA-2. Cf. also French *diacodion* (16th c.), *diacodium* (17-18th c.), *diacode* (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So *It. diacodione* (Florio 1599), now *diacodio*.]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 51 Drink your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diacodium*, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. xlii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 328 [It] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium. 1829 J. Togni tr. *Edwards' & Vavasour's Mater. Med.* 323 Calming Mixture. Diacode Syrup. Hence † **Dia-codiate sb.** cf. *opiate. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiaties if the Patients strength hold out.

|| **Dia-coelosis** (dai-ä-sil-ō-sis). *Biol.* [*f. Gr. δια- (DIA-1) + κοιλωσις* hollow, belly.] The separation of the coelome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 579. *Ibid.* 620 The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacoelosis*.

Diacon, -e, obs. forms of DEACON.

Diaconal (dai-ä-kō-nāl), *a.* [*ad. late L. diaconāl-is*, *f. diaconus* DEACON; cf. *F. diaconal* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 COTGR., *Diaconal*, Diaconall; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. l. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods in Gd. Words* 494 A large development.. of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

Diaconate (dai-ä-kō-nāt), *sb.* [*ad. late L. diaconāt-us*, *f. diaconus* DEACON; see -ATE¹. Cf. *F. diaconal*.]

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deaconry*, *Diaconate*, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] *a. 1846* WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1849 (title) The Diaconate and the Poor. 1852 CONVEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) l. xlii. 408 If.. we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iii. 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 *Sunday School Times* 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate the Rev. Thos. Gauland was assistant to Dr. Pierce. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* v. 59 The English divines.. were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1891 STROUGHTON in *West. Meth. Mag.* May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him.

† **Dia-conate**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. diaconāt-us* DEACON + -ATE².] Having, or managed by, deacons.

a. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 189 (R.), This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

Diaconess, -isse, obs. forms of DEACONESS.

|| **Diaconicon**. Also in Lat. form *diaconicon*. [*Gr. δῖδ ακονικόν*, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, *f. δῖδ ακονος* a servant, a DEACON.] *Eccl. Antig. and Mod. Gk. Ch.* A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,

and other things used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diaconicon*, *Sacristy*, a place adjoining to the ancient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altar, were preserved. 1794 *Archæol.* XI. 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or *diaconicon*. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. i. 11. 191 On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. 1876 in GUILT *Encycl. Archæol.* Gloss. s. v.

† **Diaconize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. *diakonos*, L. *diaconus* DEACON + *-ize*. Cf. F. *diaconiser* 'conférer le diaconat.'] *intr.* To act as deacon; to minister.

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 130 The Left Hand .. in the more accomplish'd and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right.

† **Diacony**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *diaconia*, a. Gr. *diakonia* office, etc. of a deacon. Cf. F. *diaconie* 'a deaconie, the place of a deacon' (Cotgr.).] The place or office of a deacon.

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 79 The very Altar it self .. hath been termed, in the ancient Councils, The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop) to the care and custodie of the Deacon only.

† **Diacoep** (daiæ'kopi). [a. Gr. *diakopē* cleft, gash, f. *diakōnō*-*eu* to cut through.]

† L. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* 'A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Tmesis or *Diacoep*, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might be so ever .. for, whatsoever might be, &c. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. A.), *Diastole*, this figure is otherwise called *Diacoep*, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term *Separatio*.

2. *Surg.* (See *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diacoep*, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Skull by a sharp Instrument. 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacoep*, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacoustic (daiækau'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *di-* + *akoustik* *a.*] Pertaining to diacoustics.

1775 in ASH: and in mod. Dicts.

Diacoustics (daiækau'stiks). [mod. f. Gr. *di-* + *akoustik* *a.*] in F. *diacoustique*. Cf. DIOPTRICS.] A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also termed *diaphonics*.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd .. which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks and Catacousticks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diacousticks* or *Diaphonics* is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. 1803 CAVALLO *Nat. Philos.* II. 309 *Diacoustics*, viz. of refracted sound.

Diacranteric, *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. *diá* through, apart + *κραντήριος* the wisdom teeth + *-ic*.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacranteric*, a term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior.

So **Diacranterian** *a.*, in same sense.

1880 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Diacre**, *Obs. rare*. In 6 *dyacre*. [a. F. *diacre* for OF. *diacre*, ad. L. *diaconus*.] A deacon.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxliv. 779 There came .. a hyshop, a dyacre, and two knights.

† **Diacrisis**, *Med.* [mod. L. *diacrisis*, a. Gr. *diakrisis*, f. *diakrōnō* to separate; *spec.* to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. *diacrisis*.] a. 'A term for the act of separation or secretion.' b. 'A critical evacuation.' c. = DIAGNOSIS. Hence **Diacrisiography**, 'a description of the organs of secretion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* vi. 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis .. in the mass of blood. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diacrisis*, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment. In the Art of *Physick*, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms. 1721 in BAILEY, 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Diacrisis* .. synonymous with *Diagnosis*, which is the term generally used.

Diacritic (daiækritik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *diakritikos*, that separates or distinguishes, f. *diakrōnō* to separate. In mod. F. *diacritique*.]

A. adj. Serving to distinguish, distinctive; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. é, è, ê, ë, ê, ë, ê, ë, etc.

[1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 87 Plato in his *Repub.* o. makes a Philosopher to be *δυναμὸν διακριτικόν*, a diacritic or very critic instrument.] 1690 WALLIS to Bp. Lloyd in *Nicolson's Epist. Corr.* I. 123 (T.), The Arabick *ha* or *cha*—distinguished only by the diacritic points. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Studies* 106 Printed with diacritic signs. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'ht snòs' .. 'hròt', 'twilt', 'earlier', and other diacritic novelties.

B. sb. *Gram.* A diacritic sign or mark.

1866 A. J. ELLIS *On Palæotype* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1867 App. I. 6 Lepsius's *Standard Alphabet* in which .. as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics .. being only cast for a few founts, act practically as

new letters. *Ibid.* 175 We may consider the *h* in *sh* and *th* simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of diacritics.

Diacritical (daiækritikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.]

1. *Gram.* = DIACRITIC *a.*

1749 B. MARTIN (*title*), *Lingua Britannica Reformatā*; or a universal English Dictionary .. Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Gram. Eng. Tongue*, From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point. 1840 MALCOLM *Trans.* 42/1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants .. and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 1. 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German.

b. gen. Distinguishing, distinctive.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc.]

c. Electr. (See *quot.*)

1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 307 This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number; and the current producing half-saturation he called the diacritical current.

2. Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning.

1856 ALEXANDER *Life Dr. Wardlaw* xix. 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical. 1865 *Athenæum* 24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence **Diacritically** *adv.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it.

Diacritic (daiækritik), *a.* *Optics.* [f. Gr. *di-* + *aktiv* *a.* ray + *-ic*.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

1867 W. A. MILLER *Elemen. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 230 Rock-salt, fluor-spar, water .. are almost as diacritic .. as quartz. 1880 19th *Cent. Mar.* 529 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be *diacritic*. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 Experiments which prove the diacritic character of substances constructed on an open chain of carbon compounds.

So **Diacritism**, 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Diaculum, a popular variant of DIACHYLUM. *Diad*, *obs.* form of *DIAD*.

Diadelph (daiædelf). *Bot. rare* -*o*. [f. next; cf. *didynam*.] A plant of the class *Diadelphia*.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

† **Diadelphia** (daiædelfiā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735) f. Gr. *di-*, *Dr-* + *ἀδελφός* brother + *-ia*.] The seventeenth class in the Linnaean Sexual system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles. Hence **Diadelphian** *a.*

1762 HUDSON *Flora Anglica*, *Diadelphia*. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 93 In the seventeenth class *diadelphia*, the filaments are united at bottom. 1888 WEBSTER, *Diadelphian*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* II. § 385 The Class *Diadelphia* includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera.

Diadelphic (daiædelfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ic*.]

a. Bot. = DIADELPHOUS. *b. Chem.* Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two groups.

1847 CRAIG, *Diadelphic*, pertaining to the class *Diadelphia*. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds .. 1. The monadelphic, or marsh-gas type. 2. The diadelphic, or methyl type.

Diadelphous (daiædelfos), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants: Having the stamens so united.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory.

Diadem (daiædem), *sb.* [a. F. *diademe* (13th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *diadème*, ad. L. *diadēma*, Gr. *διάδημα* band or fillet, *esp.* the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his successors; f. *διαιέειν* to bind round, f. *di-* across, through + *ἄειν* to bind.]

1. A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, *esp.* of royal dignity. (In *quot.* 1290, applied to the aureole or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly *poetic* and *rhetorical*.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 167/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is heved, ase it were a dyademe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xii. 3 And lo! a great reed dragon, haungey senene heedes .. and in the heedis of him senen dyademes. 1415 HOCCELEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 232 O Constantyn .. O cristen Emperour .. Wel was byset on thee thy dyademe! 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 807 In habite royal with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 100 A vice of kings .. That from a shelve, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. 1785 WILKINS *Bhagwat* 69, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head. a 1839 PEARCE *Poems* (1864) II. 433 Many a gem fit for a Sultan's diadem.

b. spec. A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royal band and called her by the name and title of Queene. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes*, *Praise of Pindar* II. *Notes*, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings .. for the mark of Royalty) .. were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 388 Diocletian .. ventured to assume the diadem .. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 226 *note*, A diadem .. this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls.

c. A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diademe of laurell, *laureole*. 1893 MYRA'S *Jrnl.* Aug. Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately.

d. Her. (See *quots.*)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diadem*, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes; and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest. 1787 FORNY *Elem. Heraldry* Gloss., *Diadem* .. is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

2. *fig.* The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = CROWN *sb.* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22357 (Cott.) Pan sal he fare to iursalem .. and yield up here his diademe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3240 Don azyane he dignite, he diademe of Pers, And all be rityis of hi rewme resayue as before. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 224 That the Erle of Richemond, should once attaine to the Crowne and diademe of the realme. 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 10 Such things can not be seuered from the princely Diadem. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xviii. 248 A diadem could not .. raise the personal character of the Protector. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Cæsars.

3. *fig.* A distinction or adornment conferring glory or dignity, figured as a crown.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. They shall receyue of the hande of god the crowne of glory and diademe of honour. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 One of the fairest .. Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 370 The name of Yankee was a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

4. *transf.* Something that surmounts and adorns like a crown; a crowning ornament.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 82 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 64 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow. 1845-75 MACKAY *Seven Angels of Lyre* III. A rainbow is her diadem.

5. Short for *diadem-monkey*.

6. *Surg.* In Lat. form *diadema*: A bandage for the head. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *diadem-shaped* *adj.*; *diadem-lemur*, a species of *Indris*; *diadem-monkey*, *Cercopithecus diadematus*; *diadem-spider*, the garden spider, *Epeira diadema*.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) II. iii. v. 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web.

Di'adem, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*: cf. next.

1562 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 268 David schal ben dyademed and daunted him alle. 1738 POPE *Epit. to Sat.* II. 232 When diadem'd with rays divine .. Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Turkish Ode* Poems 91 And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. 1826 H. H. WILSON tr. *Uttara Rāma Charita* 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diadem'd with clouds. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy .. To diadem the right.

Hence **Diademed** (daiædemd) *ppl. a.*, wearing or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1791) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 556 One of the three diademed princes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshipped after his sort, as all the Tiarad and Diademed of the world .. could not be? 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 380/1 Draped diademed bust of the empress.

Diademat (daiædem'tēd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *diademat-us* (f. Gr. *διάδημα* DIADÉM) + *-ED*.] Wearing a diadem; diademed.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diademat*, wearing a Diadem, Crown or Turban. 1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 99 The first of these medals presents to our view a diademat head. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 84 *note*, Coins .. with diademat heads upon them.

† **Diadexis**, *Med. Obs.* -*o*. [a. Gr. *διάδεξις*, n. of action f. *διαδέχσθαι* to relieve one another, succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Diadoche** (daiædō'kē). [a. Gr. *διαδοχή* succession, f. *διαδέχσθαι*: see *prec.*] Succession; *spec.* in *Med.* (See *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diadoche*, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diadoche*, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation. 1884 *Church Q. Rev.* XVIII. 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars .. was but a broken and fitful succession.

Diadochian (doiādō'kiān), *a.* [f. Gr. διάδοχος succeeding, successor (see prec.) + -IAN.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided after his death, or to their time.

[1855 *Grote Greece* XII. 362 The interests of these Diadochi—Antigonos, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus.] 1881 J. T. CLARKE *Rep. Invest. Assos in Papers Archaeol. Inst. Amer. Class. Ser. I.* 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation.

Diadochite (doiā'dō'kit), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. διάδοχος (see prec.) + -ITE.] Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition.] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour and resinous appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 454. 1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* V. 246 Diadochite. . . Resembles iron-cinder in appearance.

Diadosis (doiā'dō'sis), *Med.* [a. Gr. διάδοσις, f. διάδομαι to hand over, distribute.] *a.* Distribution of nutritive material to the body. *b.* Remission or decline of a disease.

1721 in BAILEY. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Diadrom, -ome. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. διαδρομή a running through or across, f. διά + δρομ- ablaut stem of δραμῖν to run.] A vibration of a pendulum.

1661 BOYLE *Examen* v. (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 10. 293 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms . . . are each equal to one second of Time.

Diaeresis (doiē're'sis, -ī're'sis). Also *dieresis*. [a. L. *dieresis*, a. Gr. διαίρεσις, n. of action f. διαίρειν to divide, separate.]

1. The division of one syllable into two, *esp.* by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Dieretic*. The figure *Dieresis*, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dieresis*, the separation or disjunction of syllables; as *adr*. 1887 ROY *Lit. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 478 *Dieresis*, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two; e.g. *Orphēus* for *Orphēus* also the treatment of a usually consonantal *v* as a vowel; e.g. *siliac* for *silvae*.

b. The sign ['] marking such a division, or, more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately.

1611 CORGR. N u n n, *Dieresis* is when two points over a vowel divide it from another vowel, as *bonē, quēdē*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Dieresis*. An ē, i or ū *Dieresis*, to show that such a vowel is sounded by itself and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue. 1767 G. SHARPE *Grk. Tongue* 16 (R.) If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a *dieresis*, or two dots over it; *waīc*, boy, and *aiūnos*, sleepless. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Tylogr.* II. xi. 284 The *dieresis* ['] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong.

2. *Prosody*. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse-series and word-series springs the idea of the *dieresis* and *cæsura* (*διαίρεσις* and *ταύτη*), abscission and incision.

3. *Surg.* Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dieresis*. There are five manners of performing the *dieresis* viz. by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dieresis*, a division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

4. *gen. (nonce-use)*. Division, separation. 1856 ALEXANDER *Life Wardlaw* xiii. 331 This *dieresis* of opinion has separated ethical writers into two sections.

Diaeretic (doiē're'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also *dieretic*. [ad. Gr. διαερτικός divisible, of or by division, f. διαερῶς, vbl. adj. f. διαίρειν: see prec.; cf. F. *dérétique* (Littre).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or by means of *dieresis* or division.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systetic, *dieretic*, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dieretic*, pertaining to a division, or the figure *Dieresis*. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 269/1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic, corrosive, *dieretic*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dieretic*.

B. sb. Med. A caustic or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Dieretics*, medicines which corrode and eat. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dieretic*, an old term for a caustic.

Diafragma, -fragme, *obs. ff.* DIAPHRAGM.

Diagenesis (doiā'dʒe'nēsis), [mod. f. Gr. δια- across + γένεσις generation, origination: GENESIS.] Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence *Diagenetic a.*, of or pertaining to diagenesis.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Mineral Physiol. & Physiogr.* 173 The reactions . . . resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gmelin has termed *diagenesis*. *Ibid.*, An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones.

Diageotropic (doiā'dʒiō'trō'pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. δια across + γῆ, γῆο the earth + τροπικός belonging to turning.] Characterized by diageotropism.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 189 The rhizomes of *Sparanium ramosum* grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXV. 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation.

Diageotropism (doiā'dʒiō'trō'piz'm), *Bot.* [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth.

Diaglyph (doi'āglif), *rare.* [f. stem of Gr. διαγλύφειν to carve through, carve in intaglio, f. δια- through + γλύφειν to carve: in mod. F. *diaglyphic* (Hatz.-Darm.)] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. Hence **Diaglyphio a.**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after Gr. γλυφική (sc. τέχνη). [1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 *Diaglyphic*, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 9 The *Diaglyphic* where the strokes [of the figures] are indented.] 1864 WEASTER, *Diaglyphic*. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Diaglyph*.

Diagnosable (doiāgnō'sābl), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being diagnosed.

1891 *Scot. Leader* 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnosable.

Diagnose (doiāgnō's), *v. Med.* [f. next; cf. *anastomose*, *metamorphose* (immediately after F. verbs in -ose from a sb. in -ose).] *trans.* To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms; to recognize and identify by careful observation.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bee* 339, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms. 1887 *Homeop. World* I Nov. 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

fig. 1879 TOURGEZ *Fool's Err.* II. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms. 1885 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/1 It is not difficult for me to diagnose . . . the name of the 'former house-surgeon' who wrote to you.

b. absol. or intr. 1882 ATTFIELD in *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/2 The pharmacist . . . attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame.

Diagnosis (doiāgnō'sis), *Pl. -oses.* [a. L. *diagnosis*, Gr. διάγνωσις, n. of action f. διαγινώσκω to distinguish, discern, f. δια- through, thoroughly, asunder + γινώσκω to learn to know, perceive. In F. *diagnose* in Molière: cf. prec.]

1. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a diseased condition; identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diagnosis*, dilucidation, or knowledge. 1791 P. P. PRICE (title) A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease. 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis . . . of pneumonia . . . that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 274 The diagnosis was made out. They tapped the patient; so he died. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i. 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

b. transf. and fig. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xviii. 253 Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1892 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 438/1 [Swindlers] seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man.

2. *Biol.* etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (of a genus, species, etc.).

1853 J. LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 371 *Tiliaceae*, Lindenbloss . . . Diagnosis.—Malval Exogens, with free stamens on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 235 Specimens . . . in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 WHEWELL *Nov. Org. Renov.* 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 JEVONS *Prin. Science* (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* to The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

Diagnost (doiāgnōst), *rare -o.* [ad. Gr. διαγνώστης one who examines and decides, agent-n. from διαγινώσκω: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAGNOSTICIAN.

Diagnostic (doiāgnō'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. διαγνωστικός able to distinguish, f. διαγινώσκειν (sc. τέχνη) the art of distinguishing diseases, f. διαγινώσκω: see DIAGNOSIS. Cf. F. *diagnostique* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* I. i. 13 Psychice diagnosticke or semiotice . . . teacheth vs to know the nature . . . of the disease

by the signes . . . of the same. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 46 The Diagnostic and disease-discovering Part. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 394 The diagnostic knowledge . . . of these symptoms. 1884 E. SHEPARD in *Lancet* 1 Oct. 373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the . . . medical practitioner.

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: *a.* in *Med.*; *b.* in *Biol.*; *c.* *gen.*

a. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 As to the signes *Diagnosticke*, a vicious figure of the head is known by sight. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 306 The *Diagnosticke* Signs of a Dog truly mad. 1835 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 562 The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.

b. 1862 SIR J. HOLLAND *Ess. Life & Organization* 79 The teeth . . . so important a diagnostic mark. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 134 The brief characters which . . . distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat.

c. 1669 *Address Yng. Gentry Eng.* 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 256 note, The self-reviewing philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/2 The *Times* cannot regard the Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

B. sb.; sometimes in *collect. pl.* diagnostics.

1. = DIAGNOSIS I.

1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* I. ii. 13 *Diagnosticke* whose most common scope is to discern . . . the sick and infirm from the whole. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 94, I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnostics. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* to From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 Radcliffe . . . had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics.

fig. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 89 The false diagnostic of our state physician. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. ix. 335 May be described as a system of religious diagnostics.

2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait: *a.* in *Med.* *b.* *Biol.* and *gen.*

a. 1651 WITTE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 225 That Physician . . . having fully found out the diagnostics, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lviii. 158 From these diagnostics [the physician] declared that the *liquidum nervosum* was intimately affected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 23. 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest; you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

b. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm.* *Err.* 144 What are the Diagnostics or marks whereby we may . . . discern of error from truth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. ix. 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 *Blackie, Mag.* II. 404 The diagnostics (if so technical a term may be allowed) of his conduct, deportment, and conversation. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 405 We cannot point out any certain diagnostic.

Diagnostically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.]

By means of diagnosis, with reference to diagnosis. 1657 G. STARKEY *Hebdom's Find.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Diagnostically. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5/2 Diagnostically and therapeutically it was only the amount of the dose which determined the effect.

Diagnosticate (doiāgnō'stikē't), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3: cf. F. *diagnostiquer*.] = DIAGNOSE *v.*

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations* (1849) Could it [a complication] be clearly diagnosticated. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 44 It assumes to diagnosticate in cases that have baffled the Fergusons. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 47 From thrombosis cerebral congestion is diagnosticated by the circumstances that, [etc.].

So **Diagnostication** = DIAGNOSIS.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diagnostician (doiāgnō'stijān), [f. as prec. + -IAN.] One who is skilled in diagnosis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skillful diagnostician. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 478 By the skilled teacher I now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers.

Diagometer, *Electr.* [ad. F. *diagomètre*, f.

Gr. διαγῆν to carry across, conduct + μέτρον measure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 314 *Diagometer*, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitzky's Electr. in Serv. Man* (1890) 109 In the construction of his diagometer, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

Diagon, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *diagonus*, ad.

Gr. διαγώνιος: see DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.* I.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Diva. A strike overthwart the greater square from corner to corner, that line is named *Diagonus*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagon* or *Diagonal*.

Diagon, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. *para-* gon vb.] *trans.* ? To join by a diagonal line.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Plot: diagoode alternate angles.

Diagonal (doiā'gōnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. I. *diagonalis* (Vitruvius), f. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle, f. διά across + γωνία angle: see -AL I. 2. Cf. F. *diagonal* (13th c. in Littre).]

A. adj.

1. *Geom.* Extending, as a line, from any angular

point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also applied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence *gen.* Extending from one corner of anything to the opposite corner.

1541 [implied in DIAGONALLY]. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Civ.* The diagonal line marked B. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xxxix. 354 Diagonal lines drawn from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME *Archit. Ab.* The square.. crossed with two Diagonal lines. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 12 The diagonal plane of a solid.. is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Ngunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

1665 [see 4]. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vi. 350 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1831 LARONER *Pneumat.* iv. 257 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury.. will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1831 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Obs.* 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts.. are very common in many sandstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Diagonal braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely.

Diagonal bellows: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. *Diagonal cloth*: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i.e. running obliquely to the lists. *Diagonal couching* (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a zig-zag pattern. *Diagonal scale*: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals (e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the larger), and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions (e.g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

1679 SIR J. MOORE *Math.* (1681) 224 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1824 GILL'S *Techn. Repos.* VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 FILES *Catech. Organ.* viii. (1878) 52 Afterwards diagonal or wedge-shaped bellows came into use. 1879 MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 473 A wide patch of diagonal ornamentation upon the abdomen. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 Diagonal couching.. is chiefly employed in Church Work. 1883 A. E. SEATON *Mar. Engineering* 55 Any engine whose cylinders are not perfectly horizontal may.. be called Diagonal.

4. *Comb.*, as diagonal-built *a.*, (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; diagonal-*planed a.* (see quot. 1805-17); diagonal-wise *adv.* = DIAGONALLY.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets.. situated obliquely. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilinear figure (or of a solid contained by planes).

1563 SHUTE *Archit. Cij b.* A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called *Dyagonalis*. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. v. V. iv. Whereby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal for your foundation. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And maybe neither pleased myself nor them. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol [prism] was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'line' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

1837 GORING & PITCHARD *Microgr.* 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the engiscope. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 330 The diagonals *b. c. d. c.* having the quality of ties. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 691 Diagonal, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = diagonal cloth (see A. 3): a. a soft material used for embroidery; b. a black coating for men's wear.

1861 *Use Cotton Manuf.* (ed. 2) II. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction.. is called diagonal. 1878 A. BARLOW *Hist. Weaving Gloss.* Diagonal, fancy lozenge pattern cloths. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6½ Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges. 1890 R. BEAUMONT *Colour in Woven Design* 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured.

Diagonality. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 The Katonga river.. is supposed to fall into the Nyanza

.. This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern countertop of the mountains.. and the south-eastward depression.

Diagonalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To move in a diagonal.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* ii. ii. His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. *Herbert.* Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger! Our Thomas never will diagonalise. [Cf. DIAGONAL B. 1 quot. 1847.]

Diagonally (dai'ægónālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. COPLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Two longe wayes that descende from the kyndees that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonally. 1653 UAUQUAHAT *Rabelais* i. viii. (1694) I. 29 Six hundred Ells.. of blew Velvet.. diagonally purled. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 23 The upper part being set diagonally within the lower. 1837 GORING & PITCHARD *Microgr.* 121 A coarse piece of canvas, with the fibres running diagonally. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 518 The diagonally opposite angle.

† *Diagonial*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. διαγωνίος DIAGONAL + -AL.] = DIAGONAL; also diagonally opposite; *fig.* diametrically opposed. Hence † *Diagonially adv.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 41 The Diagonal or overthwart Line, from Angle to Angle, of the said Square. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 64 Both diagonal contraries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* iii. v. 115 The shortness being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have been more tolerably placed upon the thwart or Diagonal movers. *Ibid.* 190 Which.. stands *Diagonally* unto the other. 1668 H. MORE *De Dyn. Dial.* i. xx. (1713) 44 A Quadratick whose Diagonal is commensurate to one of the Sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 728 The diameter or diagonal of a square.

Diagonic (dai'ægón'ik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *diagonicus* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. διαγωνικός: see DIAGONAL and -IC.] = DIAGONAL.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* 8 Dec. 126 This particular earthquake.. might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† *Diagonite.* *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of BREWSTERITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 325.

† *Diagony.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *diagōnius*, Gr. διαγωνος DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.*

1600 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 325 [The Proportion] of the Hexaedron's.. Side to its Basial Diagony. *Ibid.* 326 Their Axes or Diagonies.

† *Diagorize*, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. διά through + ἀγορά public assembly, forum, market-place + -IZE.] *trans.* To proclaim in the market-place.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* iii. 4. 1174 Let their pains.. be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions.

Diagram (dai'ægrem), *sb.* [a. F. *diagramme*, or ad. L. *diagramma*, Gr. διάγραμμα which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. δια- through + γράφειν to write.]

1. *Geom.* A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition.

Polar diagram: a spherical polygon, i.e. one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are arcs joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. *Ibid.* 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representing the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

Hence applied to such different designs as a map of the heavens, a delineation of a crystal, a representation of microscopic forms, etc. *Floral diagram* (Bot.): a linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 16, I must entreat you to examine this following diagram. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 112 To set downe in a Diagram both the number and order of all the heavenly Orbs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, If the Workman be well skill'd in perspective more than one face may be represented in one Diagram, scenographically. 1831 BAEWSTON *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 394 A scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable diagram relative to the solar system. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. xvii. 165 Illustrated by diagrams the interview which he had with that professor. c. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 175, I have shown in this diagram.. the rays of a candle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 524 Diagram of the flower of Liliaceae.

transf. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 We learn geology the morning after the earthquake on ghasly diagrams of cloven mountains. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 226 Turning himself into a sort of diagram instead of a growth.

3. A set of lines, marks, or tracings which represent symbolically the course or results of any

action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e.g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, etc. b. A delineation used to symbolize related abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as *indicator-diagram* (in the steam-engine), *acceleration*, *force*, *velocity-diagram*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2½ Five successive shots.. within a few feet of each other.. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'. 1885 WATSON & BURNAY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 MINOT *Logic* I. i. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

† 4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a book' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*

1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is.. an astrict pithie Diagram, writt.. vpon the tombe.. declating.. the name, the age.. and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 9 In only one Family.. he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† 5. *Mus.* A musical scale, a gamut. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Diagram*.. in Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Guido Areteine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

Diagram, *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence *Diagrammed ppl. a.*, *Diagramming vbl. sb.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 *New Eng. J. Educ.* 20 May 327/3 The specimens of diagramming sent us. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. LUSH *Gram. or Anal.* by *Diagram* Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

Diagrammatic (dai'ægrem'ik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.* + -IC.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence *Diagrammatically adv.*, in the manner of a diagram.

1839 TAIT'S *Mag.* VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagrammatic wood-cuts. 1885 *Philad. Times* 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.). The folds of her skirts hanging diagrammatically and stiffly.

Diagrammatic (dai'æggram'et'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγραμμα- stem of διάγραμμα DIAGRAM + -IC, after Gr. γροματικός.] Having the form or nature of a diagram; or of pertaining to diagrams.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. ii. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *Ibid.* 671 note. The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Oris Circ. Sc. Chem.* 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xviii. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 522 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in.. bast.

Diagrammatical, *a.* [See -AL.] = prec.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 In the form of a diagram; with diagrammatic representation.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. ii. 671 note. For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xix. 313 The variations of eccentricity.. are represented to the eye diagrammatically in Plate iv. 1881 F. O. BOWER in *J. Microsc.* Sc. 15 Jan. The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically arranged.

Diagrammatize (dai'æggram'matize), *v.* [f. Gr. διαγραμμα- stem of διάγραμμα DIAGRAM + -IZE; cf. Gr. διαγραμμίζω.] *trans.* To put into the form of a diagram; to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 18 It can be diagrammatized as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. 1893 *Athenum* 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single picture of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

Diagrammeter (dai'æggram'mētar), *f.* [f. DIAGRAM *sb.* + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Keis.* § 270 Holt's Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams.. and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

Diagraph (dai'æggraf), *sb.*¹ [f. Gr. διαγράφω diagram, description, etc. f. δια- through + γράφω writing: cf. med. L. *diagrammum* 'descriptio census' (Du Cange).]

† 1. A description. *Obs.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. *rare.*

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. ii. (ed. 2) 671 note. What is indeed noticed and acknowledged.. as a variation from 'Aristotle's diagraph'.. the Major Term is not, in any way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for the Second and Third Figures.

Diagraph (dai'æggraf), *sb.*² [a. F. *diagraphie*, f. stem of Gr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw; cf. DIAGRAM.]

1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc.; it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 CRAIG, *Diagraph*, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 *Exhib. Catal.* III. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. *Note.* Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting.

Diagraph, *v. rare*. [*f.* Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] *Trans.* To represent diagrammatically; = DIAGRAM *v.*

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspeare.

Diagraphic (doiágráf'ik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -ic, after (Gr. γραφικός.)] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also **Diagraphical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense. **Diagraphics**, the art of drawing.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 The art Diagraphica, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Diagraphical* art, the art of painting, or carving. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagraphick Art*, the art of painting or carving. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* I. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process... is the very same with the linear one we have described.

|| **Diagrydium**. *Pharm.* Also 5 -gredie, 7 -gredium. [*L.* *diagrydium* (Caelius Aurelianus 7 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in *dia-*, of Gr. δακρυδίων 'a kind of scammony', dim. of δάκρυ tear, drop. In *F. diagryde*.] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamoney, Turbit, euforie, correcte, diagredie. *a* 1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. No. 25697), Digredum, the pounce, vis. viij. 1625 HART *Anat.* Ur. II. xi. 127 Mingled with... powder of Diagrydium. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 106 They hide Scammony under the name of diagrydium. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pice* I. i. 66 Tarte... Diagrydium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Drain. 1825 BRANDE *Man. Pharmacy* 157 In some old Pharmacopoeia... methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia.

Hence **Diagrydiate** *a.*, made with diagrydium. Also as *sb.*: see quot.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Diagrydiates*, medicines that have scammony or diagrydium in their composition. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* III. 99 With diagrydiate Purges. *a* 1734 FLOWER (J.), All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates. 1755 JOHNSON, *Diagrydiates*, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

Diaheliotropic (doiá,hēliotrōp'ik), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. διά across + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 441 Diaheliotropic movements.

Diaheliotropism (doiá,hēliotrōp'iz'm). *Bot.* [*f.* as prec.: see -ISM.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The power... called *Transversal Heliotropismus* by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

Diahydric, *a.* [*f.* DIA-1 + Gr. ὕδωρ water + -ic.] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diahydric*, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

Dial (doiál), *sb.* Also 5 dyale, dyel, 5-7 dyal(l), diall. [Presumably a derivative of *L. dies* a day, through a med.L. adj. *diāl-is* daily (repr. in Du Cange by *diāle* = *diurnal* 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and *diālter* adv. daily.) Outside Eng., however, *dial* is known only from a single OF. instance in Froissart, in which the *dial* in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (*roie journal*) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med.L. *rota diālis*: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface; a SUN-DIAL.

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy I. v. For by the dial the hour they gan to make. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horloge (dial or dihof of an horloge). 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, *quadrant*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xx. 11 The shadowe wente hacke ten degrees in Ahas Dyall. 1552

MULORT, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, *sciotericon*. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls quaintly, point by point, Thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 WARD *Simp. Colbr* 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1799 VINCE *Astron.* iv. (1810) 56 A clock or watch may... be regulated by a good dial. 1818 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

b. fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer... Hevinlie trumpet, horloge and reguler... condit, and diall. 1854 J. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* Introd. 11 The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. *declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical* (etc.) *dial*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand... commonly called Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Erect declining Dials*, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 *Archæologia* VI. 243 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Architect. Dict.* I. 332 Declining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b. With various qualifying words, as *night- or nocturnal dial* (= MOON-DIAL), RING-DIAL, SUN-DIAL.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 A large Ring-Dial... having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moon-Dial* or *Lunar Dial*, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. *Ibid.*, *Nocturnal or Night-Dial*, is that which shews the hours of the night. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 66 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

† 3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. *Obs.* Also with qualifying words as WATER-DIAL, etc.

1552 MULORT, Diall, *clepsydra, horologium*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 651 A diall measuring boures by running of the water... *clepsydra*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 b. The Ambassador sent his presents... one small clocke or dyall. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And... Says, very wisely, it is ten a clocke. 1611 COTGR., *Horloge d'eau*, a *Clepsydra*, or water Dyall. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 329 One of those accurate Dials that go with a Pendulum. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 40 Motions... no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall. 1676 North's *Plutarch* 765 *note*, Like a water Diall or *Clepsydra*.

b. fig. 1556 J. JONES (title), The Dial of Agues. 1557 North (title), Guevara's Dial of Princes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B, j. A delectable diall for to direct you to true denotion. *c* 1600 in C. B. MARKHAM *Fighting Veres* (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. DIAL-PLATE.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battlements ar set aloft vpon too of the sieze of Cesarz tour... to sheaw the ourz too the touon and cuntree. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Dial*, The hand of a clock-dyall, *la montre d'un Horloge*. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 224 Varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 42 ¶ 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 569 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

b. fig. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

† 5. A mariner's compass. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xx. 38 It is necessarye that he have a Dyall with hym for els... he shall nat have perfyte knowledge whiche is East West North and South. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 85 When the needle standeth steadfastly in the right Line within the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directely North and South. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartens* I. iii. 986 For first inventing of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Lea's Africa* 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the Cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point... shakes not.

b. *Mining*. A miner's compass for underground surveying.

1669 E. MONTAGU tr. *Barba's Metals*, etc. (1740) 286 Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferenter used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1824 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 For communication... this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as *tide-, wind-dial*.

1792 *Archæologia* X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

c. *slang*. The human face.

1811 in *Lexicon Balatronicum*. 1889 *Bird & Freedom* 7 Aug. 3 (Farmer) An abstruse tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial.

7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* General, as *dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work*.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 87 In common watches pins falling out of the 'dial feet' is a fruitful source of trouble. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. Yet doth beauty, like a 'dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Kelogero*. *a* 'dial-maker. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 157 Each 'dial-marked leaf and flower-bell. 1822 LAMB *Ælia*, *Decay of Beggars*, The standing 'dial-motto. 1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitsky's Electr. in Serv. Man* (1890) 804 Of A B C systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's 'Dial Telegraph is a good example. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dial-work' (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as *dial-less a.*, without a dial, having no dial; *dial-like a.*, like a dial; *dial-lock*, a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; *dial-moth*, *Tortrix gnomana* (Samouelle, *Entomol. Compend.* 1819); *dial-piece* = *DIAL-PLATE*; *dial-plane*, the flat-surface of a sun-dial; *dial-ring*, a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; *dial-wheel* (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; *dial-writer*, a type-writer with a dial. Also *DIAL-PLATE*.

1865 *Athenæum* 8 July 49 The tower remained 'dial-less as before. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunt.* i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her 'dial-like face to the sun. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea To Rdr.* Upon a 'Dial-piece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Gloucester. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 699 The number of 'Dial Plains are 25. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 310 A Dial Plane is that Flat whereon a Dial is intended to be projected. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon... and the dial-plane. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 453 A 'dial-ring consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watchwork*, The 'dial-wheel... serves to carry the hand. 1823 *Pal Mail C.* 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a 'dial writer'.

Dial, *sb.* A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour.

1893 *Times* 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie... Dial—pale yellowish, £ 11.

Dial (doiál), *v.* [*f.* DIAL *sb.*]

1. *trans. fig.* To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss. *a* 1854 TALFOURD (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 MANLY *Lead Mines* 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plumb and dial. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialed for in this manner. 1853 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 253 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialed out.

3. To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see DIALLED *ppt. a.*]

Dialatik, *obs.* *f.* DIALECTIC *sb.*

Dial-bird, [*ad.* Hindi *dahiyāl* or *dahāl*, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (*Copsichus saularis*), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus *Copsichus*.

1738 E. ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengal in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

Dialdane (doiá'ldān), *Chem.* [*f.* DI-2 + ALD(OL) + -ANE.] A compound, C₂H₁₄O₂, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water. Hence **Dialdano** *a.* in *dialdanic acid*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 631.

Dialect (doiálekt), [*a.* *f.* *dialekte* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or *ad.* *L. dialektus*, Gr. διάλεκτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, *f.* διαλέγεσθαι to discourse, converse, *f.* δια- through, across + λέγειν to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; *esp.* a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Neither... must... the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffs* (1599) 41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and misse-sound it. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 93 A Babylonish Dialect, which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* iv. iv. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* iii. vii. (1858) 155 Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

fig. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. ii. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechlesse dialect, Such as moue men. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks.* (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.* A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccles. Hist.* 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. 496 The like changes are very familiar in the Aeoic Dialect. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* 73 The Slavin tongue is of great extent: of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian, and others. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/1 He made a Speech . . . which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 203 Pali, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 *HALLIWELL Dict. Eng. Dialects* (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 *HALE In His Name* viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

b. *attrib.*, as *dialect speech, speaker, poems, specimens*.

†3. = DIALECTIC sb. I. 1. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1880) 2 b. Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for they are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the come from the chaffe. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 395 He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 262 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

attrib. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV. 35 The learned . . . busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

[Dialect, v.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Dialectal (dai-älektäl), a. [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod.F. *dialectal*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* 121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language . . . of the times. 1873 A. J. ELLIS *President's Address in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 208 Their historical relations [are] considered, and their dialectal differences explained. 1880 J. E. C. WELDON in *Academy* 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1885 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence **Dialectality**, dialectal quality.

1864 *FURNIVALL in Reader* 22 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed *h*.

Dialectally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] a. In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTICALLY 1.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 391 The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally.

Dialected, a. *nonce-wd.* [see -ED 2.] (In comb.) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* iv. The . . . cockney-dialected Josh.

Dialectic (dai-älektik), sb.¹ Forms: 4 dialatik, 5 dialutious, dialetike, -yk, dyaletyque, 6 dialectik (e), 6-7 -ique, 7-9 -ick, 7- -ic. [a. OF. *dialectique*, -etique (12th c. in *Hatz.* -Darm.), ad. L. *dialectica* fem. sing., ad. Gr. ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing. of διαλεκτικός adj.: see next. The L. *dialectica* was also treated as a neuter pl., whence the later Eng. *dialectics*.]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of LOGIC as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (a) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (b) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science. With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages *dialectica* was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in

which sense accordingly *dialectic* and *dialectics* were first used in English.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job . . . determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicoun, assumpcion, etc. [a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1583 (Ashm. MS.) Prestis of be lawe, Of dialuticus [v. r. dialecticus], and decre, doctours of anythir.] c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 372 Sch lerned pan be liberal artz seven . . . The thyrd sciens call be dialetyk . . . be trewth for be falsch pat techeth for to know. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called dyaletyque. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 72 Dialectike or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 Dialectick is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic . . . the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* vi. 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic . . . the giving and receiving of reasons.

b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. *mathematics*).

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* i. (1851) 192 Bishop Downham in his Dialecticks will tell you [etc.]. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. iii. 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics. 1796 *BP. WATSON Apol. Bible* 224 You will pardon my unskillfulness in dialectics. 1853 *MARSDEN Early Phil.* 336 The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of the martyrs. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 112 If Henry wearied of dialectics.

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 *WILHELM Elem. Critical Philos.* 65, 3. Of the division of general Logic into Analysis and Dialectic. 4. O. the division of transcendental Logic into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 1819 J. RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Logic* 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance . . . which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 267 There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectic of pure reason . . . which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1866 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* iv. xxi. 134 This reduction . . . could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a manoeuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. 14 That dialectic is the very nature of thought . . . forms one of the main lessons of logic. *Ibid.* vi. 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond. Dialectic is . . . the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. CAIRO *Philos. Relig.* viii. 229 An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 *WATSON Philos. Kant* 137 Transcendental Dialectic must . . . be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendental judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

Dialectic (dai-älektik), a. and sb.² [ad. L. *dialecticus*, a. Gr. διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διαλέκτος: see DIALECT. Cf. mod.F. *dialectique*.]

A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 35 If I should read this Dialectic straine to my Mare. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. i. ii. 14 Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 *GLADSTONE Clean.* v. lxxxix. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subtleties. 1846 tr. *F. Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* 89 This question cannot be settled . . . by mere dialectic strife.

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. v. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marauder . . . the disfigurement was visibly felt as a benefit. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xli. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius. 1844 *Ibid.* VIII. 95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles.

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = DIALECTAL.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1850) 51 Is it [*prodezza*] a mere dialectic variation of *prudenza*? 1848 *WHATELY Rhet. in Encycl. Metaph.* 303/1 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1850 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. i. 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. sb.² [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 25 As for Induction, the Dialectics seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iii. 91 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 *MOORE Nature's Labels* 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

Dialectical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = DIALECTIC a. 1.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 116 Their argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164 Speech . . . Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. VIII. 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical development of meaning.

1788 *REID Aristotle's Log.* v. § 1. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 Universal Logic, considered as *Organon*, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* vi. 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xviii. 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 *WATSON Philos. Kant* 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = DIALECTIC a. 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356, I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

1750 *HODGES Job* Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small dialectal variation only. 1847 *HALLIWELL Dict. Pref.* (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms. 1861 *MAX MÜLLER Sc. Lang.* v. 199 A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B. sb. = DIALECTIC sb. I. 1.

1539 *SKELTON Repliy.* 96 In your dialectical And principles syllogistical If ye to remembrance call.

Dialectically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 458 You may argue . . . dialectically or with probability. 1694 *SOUTH Serm.* (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xxxvii. (1862) III. 331 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 *HUXLEY in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically have M. Comte in pieces.

2. As regards dialect; = DIALECTALLY.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 85 A rune may dialectically . . . vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 641/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (dai-älektician), a. [a. F. *dialecticien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *dialecticus* DIALECTIC a.: see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xix. 155 According to the Dialecticians. a. 1751 *BOLINGBROKE Author. in Relig.* xli. (R.) An art that . . . might help the subtle dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1791 S. PARR *Seq. to Print. Paper* (R.) The great poetical dialectician (Dryden). 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare . . . have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* vi. 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician. a. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.

1848 *CLOUGH Bothie*, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician . . . Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1882 *MISS POWLEY in Trans. Cambd. & Westmtd. Antig. Soc.* VI. 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

Dialecticism (dai-älektisiz'm), [f. DIALECTIC + -ISM.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis.

Dialectics, sb. pl.: see DIALECTIC sb. 1 b.

Dialectize, v. rare. [f. DIALECT + -IZE.] trans. To make into a dialect, or make dialectal.

1883 G. STEPHENS S. *Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 23 It has even had time to become dialectized.

Dialectology (dai-älektolōdgi), [f. Gr. διάλεκτος DIALECT + -LOGY.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 *SWEET Eng. Sounds* Pref. 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology.

Hence **Dialectologer**, **Dialectologist**, one versed in dialectology; **Dialectological** a., pertaining to dialectology.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 554/3 The county (Cornwall) presents to the dialectologer two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.

Dialector. rare -o. [f. DIALECT + -OR.]

1847 CRAIG, *Dialector*, one learned in dialects. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Dialectual, a. rare. [irreg. f. DIALECT; cf. effect, effectual.] = DIALECTAL.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 256 Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards. 1856 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1863) 188/2 Dialectual varieties of pronunciation.

Dialer, Dialing: see DIALLER, DIALLING.

Dialetiko, -yk, obs. forms of DIALECTIC.

Dialist (dai'älst). [f. DIAL sb.¹ + -IST.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

1652 T. STIRUP (*title*), Horometria; or the Complete Dialist. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 346 Helps to a young Dialist for his more orderly and quick making of Dials. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. Intro., The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

Di-alkalamide. Chem. See DI-² and ALKALAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

Diallage¹ (dai'æl'lädz). *Rhet.* [mod. L. diallagē, a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f. διαλᾶν- aorist stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f. διά through, across + ἀλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f. ἄλλος other.]

A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 44. And when a whole diallage was rear'd, Chagrined he found that no one member cheer'd.

Diallage² (dai'æl'lädz). *Min.* [a. F. diallage, f. Gr. διαλλαγή (see prec.), named by Haüy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure; formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 605 Smaragdite, Sausure. Diallage, Haüy. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. I.* 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 229 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.

attrib. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene... passes into a greyish-green diallage, and with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock.

Hence **Diallagio** (dai'æl'dzik), a. [F. diallagique], **Diallagoid** (dai'æl'lägoïd), a., containing or resembling diallage.

1847 CRAIG, *Diallagic*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 125 The diallagic augite sections are broad. *Ibid.* x. 132 The diallagoid augite of Boricky.

Dialled (dai'æld), *phl. a.* [f. DIAL sb.¹ or v. + -ED.] Measured or marked by a dial.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt III.* 50 The careless hours... Still trace upon the dialled bark The shade of their unvarying way. 1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 145 Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live.

† **Diallel.** *Obs.* -o. [ad. Gr. διάλληλος through one another.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. s.v.*, As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting; so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. [Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc.]

Diallelon (dai'äl'lön). *Logic.* [mod. L. f. Gr. δι' ἀλλήλων through or by means of one another; see prec.] Definition in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of *Diallelon*, as in this case we declare the *definitum* and the *definiens* reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).

Diallelus (dai'äl'lös). *Logic.* [mod. L. f. Gr. (τρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle; see prec. (In mod. F. *diallele*.)] Reasoning in a circle; i.e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1860) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the *Orbis vel circulus in demonstrando*,—*diallelus*.

Hence **Diallelous** a., involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In mod. Dicts.

Dialler, dialer (dai'älz). [f. DIAL sb.¹ + -ER.] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R.ij, This Roofing... if done by a skillful Dialler, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with... is certain enough. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement.

Dial-less, Dial-like: see DIAL sb.¹ 8 b.

Dialling, dialing (dai'älin), *phl. sb.* [f. DIAL sb.¹ and v. + -ING.]

1. The art of constructing dials. † b. The measurement of time by a dial (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 Horometrie... in English, may

be termed Dialling. 1593 FALE (*title*), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dials upon any plaine plate, howsoever placed. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientific Dialling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialling*, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) I. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.

1670 SIR J. PETTUS *Fodine Regalis* 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.

† 3. *concr.* Apparatus of the nature of dials, rare. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dialling-globe (see quot.); dialling-scale, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; dialling-sphero, a variety of dialling-globe.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialling-Globe*, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials... without the Assistance of Dialling Scales.

Diallogite: see DIALLOGITE.

Di-allyl. Chem. [DI-².] a. sb. The organic radical allyl in the free state, C₃H₅ = C₃H₇. C₃H₅; see ALLYL. b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Containing two equivalents of allyl.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389. 1880 E. CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Th.* 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule.

Diallogic (dai'äl'dzik), a. [ad. med. L. diallogicus, a. Gr. διαλογικός, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; see -IC. In mod. F. *diallogique* (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 560 The diallogic form had not then become so indispensable with Plato. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 44 The iambic or diallogic part of ancient tragedy. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642 Several diallogic personages.

Dialogical (dai'äl'dzikäl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1601 DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Devils. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 258 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* Pref. 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts.

Hence **Diallogically**, *adv.*

1656 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii. If you are for a cool argument... are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?

Diallogism (dai'æl'lädziz'm). [ad. L. diallogismus the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), a. Gr. διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίζεσθαι to DIALOGIZE; see -ISM. In F. *diallogisme* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Rhet.* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.

1580 FULKE *Retentive* 306 (T.) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure *Diallogismus*, or the right reasoner.] 1609 R. BERNARD *Faithfull Shepherd* 67 Diallogisme... is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. STOKES *Twelve Minor Proph.* Pref. (L.) Enlarging what they would say... by minor diallogisms and colloquies.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIALOGUE, spoken or written.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. A Talking together... Dialogisms. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 37-9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 444. Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.

3. *Logic.* A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion.

The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.

1880 C. S. PEIRCE *Algebra of Logic in Amer. J. Math.* III. 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism.

Diallogist (dai'æl'lädzist). [ad. L. diallogista, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος; see DIALOGUE and -IST; in F. *diallogiste* (17th c.). See also DIALOGIST.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.

1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 II. 124 The like doth Cicero [assert], in the person of his Dialogists. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey* Wks. XII. 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.

2. A writer of dialogues.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 232 (R.) If we will believe the dialogist's reasonings. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. ii. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists. 1839 MAGNIN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

Dialogistic (dai'äl'dzistik), a. [ad. Gr. διαλογιστικός of or for discourse; see prec. and -IC.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

Dialogistical, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene.

Dialogistically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

In dialogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.

a 1654 J. RICHARDSON *On Old Test.* 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Dialogite (dai'æl'lädzit). *Min.* Erron. dfall-

[Named by Jasche about 1817 from Gr. διαλογή 'doubt, selection': see -ITE.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of *rhodochrosite*.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Dialogite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 134 Dialogite.

Dialogize (dai'æl'lädzäiz), v. See also DIALOGUIZE.

[mod. ad. Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; in F. *diallogiser*, 16-17th c.; see -IZE.] *intr.* To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (*with*). Hence **Diallogizing** *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdt. 12 This diallogizing manner of dealing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 402 Plato... brings in Socrates diallogising with young Alcibiades. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 254 He did not think it was their work to diallogize with any man without dores. 1854 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 211 In them also there are diallogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

Dialogous (dai'æl'lōgos), a. rare. [f. L. dialogus, Gr. διάλογος DIALOGUE + -OUS.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writing.

1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg. Ded.*, The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

Dialogue (dai'äl'g), sb. Forms: 3-7 dialogue, (4 dialoke, -log, -log), 5-6 dialogue, 6- dialogue. [a. F. *dialogue* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *dialogue*, ad. L. *dialogus*, Gr. διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθαι to speak alternately, converse; see DIALECT.]

1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together.

(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating *dia-* with *di-*: cf. *monologue*.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dialogue, I holde it bot wast. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Class* *Richmond Wks.* (1876) 289 A dialogue, that is to say a comynycacyon betwixt... Martha, and our sauour Jhesu. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 31 Ferre you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xvii. II. A short dialogue... then passed between them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue.

b. (without *pl.*) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1052 By way of dialogue the lady Mary & her servant Gyles. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement. 1651 HORRES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 76 Pis beoð sein Gregories wordes, in his dialogue. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez deuyved sum tyme. 1493 *Dives & Paup.*, Here endith a... dialogue of Dives & pauper. a 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 35 A Dialog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men have compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 7 Tragedy was a Monody... improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882 *Temperance Mirr.* Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue (between 5 persons).

b. (without *pl.*) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who... by manner of Dialogue, vitered the private and familiar talke of... shepheards, heywards and such like. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Smith* Wks. II. 468 The diction... is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 98 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 283 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 531/1 [In *Opéra comique*] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

†3. Such a composition set to music for two or more voices. *Obs.*

1653 J. PLAYFORD (*title*), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues. 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*), Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass Viol. 1659 — (*title*) in Grove *Diet. Mus.* I. 580 Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dialogue-author*, *-novel*, *-piece*, *-writer*; *dialogue-wise adv.*, in the form of a dialogue.

1561 VERON (*title*), The Hvntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogues. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19^o Explained Dialogue wise, betwixt the Anthonr and a Military Surgeon. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) 111. 317 The form or manner of our dialogue-author. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* Prolegom., A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on a Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1783 HIST. *Miss Baltimore* I. 217, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1861 J. M. NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

Dialogue (dai'alog), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *dialoguer* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Hence also **Dialogued** *ppl. a.*, **Dialoguing** *vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To hold a dialogue or conversation.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 52 *Var.* How dost Foole? *Ape.* Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1685 *Trial of H. Cornish*, etc. 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 Those puppet-heroinas for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1858 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* I. iv. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucouilles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* Tobacco-seller (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smook. 1829 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 709/4 With oboe obligato dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.

†2. *trans.* To converse with. *Obs.*

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. *Ibid.* 27 The Quakers dialogued the Bishops.

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 MAD. *D'Aralay Diary* May, Our conference grew very grave... I have not time to dialogue it. 1835 *Academy* 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

Dialoguer (dai'alogar), *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who takes part in a dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** I.

1870 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

Dialoguist (dai'alogist), [f. **DIALOGUE** sb. + -IST.] A writer of dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** 2.

1730 ELIZ. CARTER in *Algarotti on Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 60 The Azilian Dialoguists. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

Dialoguize, *v.* ? *Obs.*: see **DIALOGIZE**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence **Dialoguizing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 Enripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutor and dialoguising dreamers.

Dial-plate. [f. **DIAL** sb.¹ + **PLATE**.] The face-plate of a dial; *spec.* (in *Clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = **DIAL** sb.¹ 4.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamel Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 380 The circle formed... Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* (ed. 5) 63 Niches... in which different... names might be slid... in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

fig. 1820 LYTTON *Disowned* 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world... is the dial plate of the invisible.

b. A graduated plate used with a lapidary's dial. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 42 A needle... marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

Dialuric, *a. Chem.* [f. **DI-** + **AL(LOXAN) + URIC**.] In *dialuric acid*, C₈H₆N₄O₆, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called **Dialurates**. Hence **Dialuramide**, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain... dialuric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* X. 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartro-nitride and tartro-dinitride respectively.

Dialy- (dai'ali), *ad. Gr.* *dialy-*, stem (but not regular combining form) of *dialú-ew* to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or

'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in **APOLY-** and **POLY-**. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kai'apēl) [see **CARPEL**], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Dialycarpous** (-kai'apēs), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having the carpels distinct. **Dialypetalous** (-petalōs) *a.*, having the petals distinct. **Dialyphyllous** (-fi'lās) *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So **Dialysepalous**, **Dialystaminous** *adfs.*, having the sepals, the stamens, distinct.

1849 HENFREY *Rudim. Bot.* (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 346 It is said to be apocarpous... or dialycarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Dialyphyllous**, the same as **Polypetalous**. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 **Dialypetalous** (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, **polypetalous**. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dialyphyllous**, having separate leaves. *Ibid.*, **Dialysepalous**, having the sepals distinct; same as **Polypetalous**. *Ibid.*, **Dialystaminous**, having separate, distinct stamens.

Dialysable, *-zable*, *a.* [f. **DIALYSE** *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *dialysable*.] Capable of separation by dialysis. In mod. Dicts.

Dialysate (dai'ælizət), *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ATE¹.] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis.

1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 812 The portion passing through the septum is termed the dialysate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Dialysator, *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE**, with L. agent-suffix -ator.] = **DIALYSER**.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

Dialyse, *-ze* (dai'æliz), *v. Chem.* [f. **DIALYSIS**, after *analyse*.] *trans.* To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the process of chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. *Ibid.* 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. BLUTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 23/1 Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water.

Hence **Dialysed** *ppl. a.*, that has undergone the process of dialysis; *dialysed iron*, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. **Dialysing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 [see **DIALYTIC** 1]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 96 **Dialysed Iron**... is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, dark-red liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron. 1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

Dialyser, *-zer* (dai'ælizər), *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ER¹.] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 N. & Q. 7 Dec., The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1862-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser. 1864 H. SPENCEA *Biol.* I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyser.

Dialysis (dai'ælis), *Pl. dialyses*. [a. Gr. *διάλυσις* separation, dissolution; f. *διάλύειν* to part asunder, f. *δια-* through, asunder + *λύειν* to loose.]

†1. *Rhet. a.* A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = **ASYNDETON**, *Obs.*

1886 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 *Dialysis*, a separation of one thing from another, both being absorbed by a several reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus... If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A manner of speech [Dialysis, or the Dismemberer] not so figurative as fit for argumentation, and worketh not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, (Rhet.)... i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici*.

†2. *Gram.* = **DIERESIS** 1. *Obs.*

1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialysis*, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in *Mosale*, 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELD tr. *Mathie's Gram.* (1829) p. xlviii, *ἑλέπτερο* is not a dialysis of *ἑλέπτερο* but comes from *ἐλέπτερο*.

†3. *Med.* Dissolution of strength. *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialysis*, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

4. *Path.* Solution of continuity.

1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a solution of continuity, or a destruction of parts.

5. *Chem.* A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter. 1864 *Reader* 22 Oct. 516 (*heating*), On

the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified. *comb.*, 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 197 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

Dialytic (dai'itik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διαλυτικός* able to dissolve, f. *διάλυσις* separated, dissolved, f. *διάλύειν*: see **DIALYSIS**.]

1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 813 Dialysed iron or dialytic iron. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* 3. *Kens. Mus.* § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

†2. *Med.* 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883. *Obs.*

3. *Geol. and Min.* (See *quoy*.)

1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic.

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 544 *Dialytic*. If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination.

5. *Dialytic telescope*: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. WEST tr. *Peschel's Elem. Physics* II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827... proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

Dialytically, *adv.* [f. **DIALYTIC** + -AL + -LY².] By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 29 The actual elimination of λ is easily performed dialytically.

† **Dia-lyton**, *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *τὸ διάλυτον*, subst. use of *διάλυτος*: see **DIALYTIC**.] = **DIALYSIS** I b.

1659 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 182 *Dialyton*... is all one with *Asyndeton*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialyton*, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in BAILEY.

Diamagnet (dai'amægnət), [f. **DIA-** pref.¹ + **MAGNET**; cf. next.] = **DIAMAGNETIC** sb.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

Diamagnetic (dai'amægne'tik), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. *δια-* **DIA-** pref.¹ through, across + **MAGNETIC**.] Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as adj.]

1. *Of a body or substance*: Exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**; the opposite of *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*.

A diamagnetic substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an equatorial position, i.e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a *paramagnetic* (or *magnetic*) substance takes an axial position, i.e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. in Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxiii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1892 *Suppl. to Lightning* 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. *Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.*

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 26 § 2270, As I have called this glass, water, etc. diamagnetic (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term *diamagnetic curves*, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called magnetic curves. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals.

b. *s.* A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 § 2149 By a *diamagnetic*, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. *Ibid.* 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0.5 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a *diamagnetic* between the poles. 1871 *TYNDALL, Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetism.

Diamagnetically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY*.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also *fig.*

1850 *GROVE, Cor. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. 1871 *TYNDALL, Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 375 The influence of the divine Sun... still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

Diamagnetism (doi-āmægnétiz'm). [f. *DIA*-1 + *MAGNETISM*, after *diamagnetic*.] *a.* The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. *b.* That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

1850 *W. GREGORY, Lett. Anim. Magnetism* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism... and Diamagnetism. 1854 *J. SCOFFERIN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 733 The beginning of the science of diamagnetism. 1873 *WATTS, Found. Chem.* (ed. 1) 88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism. 1877 *LZ, Contr. Elem. Geol.* (1879) 184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions.

Diamagnetize (doi-āmægnétiz), *v.* [f. *DIA*-1 + *MAGNETIZE*, after *diamagnetic*.] *trans.* To render diamagnetic; to cause to exhibit diamagnetism.

1877 *MILLER & McLEOD, Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 6) 677 The bismuth bars... will become diamagnetized.

Hence **Diamagnetization**, the action of diamagnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized.

In mod. Dicts.
Diamagnetometer. [f. *DIAMAGNET* (ISM) + *Gr. μέτρον*, after *magnetometer*.] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force.

1886 *WORMELL, tr. Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serv. Man* (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

Diamond(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc., obs. ff.
DIAMOND.

Diamantiferous (doi-āmæntiféras), *a.* [f. after *mod. F. diamantifère*, f. *F. diamant* **DIAMOND**: see *-FEROUS*.] Diamond-producing.

1878 in *Academy* 14 Sept. The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 *CLEVER, in Fraser's Mag.* 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

Diamantine (doi-āmæntin), *a. and sb.* [a. *F. diamantin* (16th c. in *Littre*), f. *diamant* **DIAMOND**: see *-INE*.] *A. adj.*

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 *TIMME, Quersil.* I. xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereal mercury... into a crystalline and diamantine substance. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 Iron-hooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-oar. 1827 *MONTGOMERY, Pelican Isl.* ix. 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss... Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

2. Hard as diamond, adamantine. *Obs.*
1501 *SYLVESTER, Du Barlas* I. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. 1649 *DRUMM, OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine bars.

B. sb.
1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work.

1884 *F. J. BRITTON, Watch & Clockm.* 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger. 1889 *Fidd.*, Diamantine, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.
1832 *East Anglian* 21 Feb. (in *Queen* 19 May 1883), Corderetts, diamantines, chiveretts.

† **Diamber**. *Pharm. Obs.* Also *diambre*, *diambar*. [a. *F. diambre*, in *med. L. diambra*: see *DIA*-2 and *AMBER*.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics.

1558-68 *WARD, tr. Alexis's Secr.* 102, He made her also eat the confection of Diambre. 1608 *MIDDLETON, Mad World* III. ii. Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diambre.

Diamesogamous (doi-āmæsgámōs), *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr. διάμεσος* the intervening part (f. *διά* through + *μέσος* middle) + *γάμος* marriage + *-OUS*.] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind.

[1883 *D'ARCY THOMPSON, tr. Müller's Fert. Flowers* 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ'.]

Diametrically, erroneous f. **DIAMETRICALLY**.

Diameter (doi-āmétrō). Also 4-6 **diameter**. [a. *OF. dia-*, *dyametre* (13th c. in *Littre*; *mod. F. diamètre*), ad. *L. diameterus*, -os, a. *Gr. διάμετρος* (sc. *γραμμῆ* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *διά* through, across + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Geom.* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at Vol. III.

each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. *b.* The **DIAGONAL** of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) *c. gen.* A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

1387 *TRIVISA, Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Pe dyiameter (of) a figure (is) be longest even lyne bat is devyde berynne, take who bat may. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. And all the lines that bee drawn crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551 — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) x8 Every right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter. 1625 *N. CARPENTER, Geog. Del.* I. v. 110 All the Diameters of the world concur, and cut one the other in the Center. 1660 *HARROW, Euclid* I. Def. xxxvi. In a parallelogram, when a diameter... (is) drawn. 1726-7 *SWIFT, Gulliver* II. iv. 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1766 *HUTTON, Math. Dict.* s.v., *Diameter*, of any Curve, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a Diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1831 *R. KNOX, Cloquet's Anat.* 35 The Thorax... is measured by means of certain ideal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other. All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 *LEUBENSOHN, Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line. This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

† *d. fig.* Central line, axis. *Obs.*
c. 1430 *LYNG, Balade our Ladie* (R.), O stedfast diametre of duration That fewe feres any time might thou finde For none to him was founded halfe so kinde.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, esp. of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER, Astrol.* II. § 38 Let this pyn be no longer than a quarter of the diameter of thi compass. 1557 *RACORSE, Whetst.* iv. b, A Gonne of six inches diameter in the mouthe. 1635 *CORRETT, Poems* 192 The just proportion... Of the diameter and circumference. 1703 *MOXON, Mech. Exerc.* 273 A Chimney, whose Diameter between the Jambs is eight feet. 1774 *GOLDEN, Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 106 [A wasp] boring a hole... not much wider than the diameter of its own body. 1812-6 *J. SMITH, Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868 *LOCKYER, Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles.

† *b. ellipt.* with numeral expressions: = of (such a) diameter, or = in diameter (42), *Obs.*
1663 *GERRIER, Canon* 69 Balls twelve inches Diameter. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Let. to Cress* Bristol 10 Apr. The dome... is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON, Operat. Mechanic* 191 Some... were not more than 34 inches diameter.

c. Geom. The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) † *d. Arith.* A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a **DIAMETRAL** number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral number'). *Obs.*

1557 *RECORDE, Whetst. D.* 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [= 8 × 15]. *Ibid.*, 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

e. Arch. The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

1604 *DRAYTON, Owle* 629 Of Columns the Diameters doth tell. 1727-51 *CAMMAERS, Cycl.* s.v., *Diameter of a Column*, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. *Diameter of the Diminution*, is that taken from the top of the shaft. *Diameter of the Swelling*, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base. 1842-76 *GWILT, Archit.* III. 1. § 256 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1850 *LEITCH, Müller's Anc. Art* § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

f. As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (*Cf.* also *quot.* 1665 in 4 a.)

1856 *EMERSON, Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

g. Whole extent from side to side or from end to end.

1604 *SHAKS, Ham.* IV. i. 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. c. 1645 *HOWELL, Lett.* I. vi. xxviii. 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more than once.

† 3. The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also *ellipt.* = in diameter 4 b. *Obs.*

1579 *J. STUBBS, Gaping Gulf* A v, What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit

from our sea, the sons of men in marriage? 1661 *GLANVILLE, Vanity of Dogmatizing* 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. *In diameter.* *a. lit.* in sense 2 (with numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also in the diameter.)

1577 *DEE, Relat. Spir.* I. (1639) 356 A trunk of fire, which... seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 1719 *ADDISON, Italy* (I.), The bay of Naples... lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. 1858 *HOGG, Veg. Kingd.* 110 The fruit hangs from the tree (baobab) by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

† *b.* Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After *Gr. ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικείμεθα* to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually *fig.*) Also (in *lit. sense*) by a diameter. *Obs.* (*Cf.* **DIAMETRICALLY** 2 b.)

1543 *TRAHERON, Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. i. 181 By flebothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 *B. JONSON, Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii. To come to a publike schoole... it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 *MILTON, Divorce* II. xxi. (1851) 122 To hinder... those deep and serious regresses of nature... is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE, Relig. Med.* I. § 3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. *Ibid.* I. § 51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven.

† *c.* In a diameter: in a direct line, directly. *Obs.* (*Cf.* **DIAMETRICALLY** 3.)

a. 1681 *J. LACY, Sir H. Buffon* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence **Dia-metered** *a.*, of a (specified) diameter. 1707 *SLOANE, Jamaica* I. 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad wood pedestal. *Ibid.* 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root.

† **Diameterly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] = **DIAMETRICALLY** 2 b.

1603 *FLORIO, Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idleness... are qualities diameterly contrary to that mysterie. 1633 *AMES, Agst. Cerem.* II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

† **Diameter-wise**, *adv. Obs.* = *prec.*

1600 *W. VAUGHAN, Direct. Health* (1633) 133 Being diameter-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment.

Diametral (doi-āmétrāl), *a. and sb.* [a. *OF. dyametral* (14th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*; *mod. F. diamétral*), ad. *med. L. diametralis*, f. *diameterus* **DIAMETER**: see *-AL*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

Diametral plane: (*a*) *Geom.* a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (*b*) *Cryst.* a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see **DIAMETRIC** 1).

1555 *EDEN, Decades* 6 An other Ilande... whose *Diametral* syde extendynge frome the Easte to the weste, they judged to bee a hundreth and fyfte myle. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLK, Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 *MOXON, Print. Lett.* 46 Through this Circle draw a... Diameter line. 1833 *HERSCHEL, Astron.* III. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 *W. S. ALDIS, Elem. Solid Geom.* VI. (1860) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 *HUXLEY, Anat. Ino. Anim.* III. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 *MAXWELL, Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane.

† *b.* Forming, or situated in, a straight line. *Obs.*
1594 *BLUNDEVILLE, Exerc.* III. I. xv. (ed. 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selfe diametral line. 1647 *H. MORE, Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii. The Sunne and Moone combine, Then they're at ods in site Diametral.

† 2. *Arith.* *Diametral number*: one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. (*Cf.* **DIAMETER** 2 d.) *Obs.*

Thus $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$; then $3 \times 4 = 12$ is a *diametral number*. 1557 *RECORDE, Whetst. C. iv* b. 1674 *JEAKE, Arith.* (1696) 179 Diametral numbers... are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. *Ibid.* 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

† 3. = **DIAMETRICAL** 2. *Obs.*

1628 *DONNE, Sermon*, lxxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametral a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as between him and Pride. 1641 *LO. J. DICAY, Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 11, I see the best Lawyers in diametral opposition. 1666 *SANCROFT, Lex Ignea* 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral in God. 1768 *Life Sir Barth. Saphukill* I. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

† *B. sb. Obs.*

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE, Gard. Cyrus* III. 56 The incession or local motion of animals is made... by decussative diametrals, Quincuncial Lines and angles. 1676 *MOXON, Print. Lett.* 47 Through the Diameter *c, d*, draw another Diametral line.

2. A diametral number: see *A. 2*.

1674 *JEAKE, Arith.* (1696) 184 If 540, or 432, etc. be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like.

Diametrically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fiv* b, The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametrically(er).] 1589 *PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 111 Ouertwart and dyametrically from one side of the circle to the other. a. 1638 *MEDE, View Apoc.* Wks. v. 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the

Throne', that is, diametrically placed round about the Throne. 1882 PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrically from the sun.

† 2. Directly, in a straight line. *Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRAL 1 b.)

1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* 1. 6 When as the roundness of the earth opposeth itself diametrically betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne. 1616 MARLOWE *Faust*. iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrically [Q. 1604 diametrally] fixed on my right heel.

† 3. a. *lit.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 376 The center . . of the Raynebow is Diametrically opposite to the center [of the Sun]. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. 1. xv. (ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrically opposite to the Sunne. When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moone, passeth throw the Center of the earth. 1652 GAULE *Magistr.* 4 a. There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrically opposite one to the other.

† b. *fig.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introduct. Fr. in Palstr.* 1077 Coldenes and drinesse . . ben diametrically opposite and contrary to hete and moisture. 1630 PAYNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 Diametrically repugnant to the anciently established . . Doctrine. 1647 CUNWORTH *Serm. on 1 S. John* ii. 3-4 One that should encourage that . . which is diametrically opposite to God's . . Being.

Diametric (doiāmē'trik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαμετρικός, f. διάμετρος DIAMETER: see -IC.]

1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter;

diametral.

1868 DANA *Min.* *Introduct.* (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section . . is meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: = DIAMETRICAL 2.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 51 She is . . the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1886 J. A. ALON in *Academy* 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'.

Diametrical (doiāmē'trikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter;

diametral.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 10 They were . . antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes. Angling* iii. (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametrical. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter: cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually *fig.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. 221 The Diametrical opposition betwixt the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xx. 207 The East and West Indies . . whose names speak them at diametrical opposition. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1754) 291 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMAIR *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical.

† c. quasi-adv. = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs.*

1653 J. CHETWIND *Dead Speaking* 16 Such diametrical opposite effects . . from the same cause.

Diametrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner or direction of a diameter;

along the diameter; straight through.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 137 The Vapour . . cannot penetrate the Stratum diametrically. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to be about four cubits. 1866 SCOTT *Mal. Malag.* i. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically. 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov. 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically.

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition. Usually with *opposite*, *opposed*, *contrary*: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) *a. lit.* of physical opposition.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. xxvii. 44 Two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed. 1746 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* i. 13 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to it. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 32 These points are not diametrically opposite each other.

† b. *fig.* (The usual sense.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 241 That men of equal learning . . integrity and . . piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 128 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* i. i. 51 Two kinds of emotion . . diametrically antagonistic.

† 3. Directly, in an exact line (*with*); in the way of complete agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1561 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

† **Diamictonic** (doiāmiktō'nik), *a.* and *sb.* *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *διαμικτός, vbl. adj. from διαμικνύναι to mix up (cf. μικτός, f. μικρύνει); after *plutonic*, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. *b.* as *sb.* A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. *Introduct.* The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidents, are . . 8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult . . to pronounce which preponderates. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. *Ibid.* 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics.

Diamide (doiāmīd). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia.

Diamido-. *Chem.* [DI-2 + AMIDO-] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH₂, as *Diamido-benzene* C₆H₄(NH₂)₂.

1880 FAISWILL in *Soc. of Arts* 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene.

Diamidogen. *Chem.* See DI-2 and AMIDOGEN.

1887 *Athenum* 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen . . He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition expressed by the formula N₂H₄.

Diamine (doiāmīn). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine* $\begin{matrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \\ | \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

Diammo-, Diammonio-. *Chem.* See DI-2 2, AMMO-, AMMONIO-.

1873 WATTS *Foamers' Chem.* (ed. 11) 424 The Diammonio-platinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. *Ibid.* These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammo-platino-diammonium.

Diamond (doiāmōnd, doiāmōnd), *sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 dia-, *dya-māwnte*, 4-6 -maunt, 5-6 *dya-mant*, 5-7 *diamant*; *b.* 4-5 dia-, *dya-*, -maund(e), -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde, 4-6 -mand(e), 5 *dya-monde*, -mout, -monthe, *deamond*(e), 5-6 *dya-mont*(e), *diamonde*, 5-7 *dya-mond*, 6 *diamont*, -munde, 6- *diamond*; *γ.* 7 *dimond*, 8 *dimond*. [M.E. *diamant*, -aunt, a. OF. *diamant* (=Pr. *diaman*, Cat. *diamant*, It. *diamanto*, OHG. *demant*), ad. late L. *diamas*, *diamant-em* (med.Gr. *διαμάντε*), an alteration of L. *adamas*, -antem, or perh. of its popular variant *adimant-em* (whence Pr. *adiman*, *aziman*, *ayman*, OFr. *aimant*), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. *dia-*. The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by *adamas* of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see ADAMANT); for, in all the languages, *diamant* with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as *aimant* was in F. to the loadstone. In English the *dya-maund* and *adamaund* are distinguished from and opposed to each other c 1400 in Maundeville. ed. 1839, xiv. 161, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but *adamaund* long retained the double sense of late L. *adamas*: thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) *aimant*, *diamant*, *calamite*, *piere marinier*.' See ADAMANT.

The *a* of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c., as shown by the spelling *diamond*, *dimond*. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakespeare the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.

I. 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, ROSE, and BRILLIANT: see these words. *Plate diamond*, *point diamond*, *scratch diamond*: see QUOTS. 1854, 1880, 1883.

c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase *dya-maunde* the dere in day when he is dyht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of *dya-mauntz* [i.e. *dya-mauntis*, *diamantz*]. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fynde *dya-maundes* gude and hard upon be roche of be *adamaund* in be see. c 1475 *Sgr. Lowe Degre* 844 in Ritson *Romances* III. 180 Wyth *dya-mondes* set and rubyes bryht. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 A ryng w^t a *diamond* therin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Dia-

mant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 131 One day he gives vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 127 Diamonds and other pretious Stones. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 10 Deep with di'monds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 189 Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted . . with a variety of diamond, known as the *scratch diamond*, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 71 The diamond . . has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 BIRWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished . . jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 1883 M. F. HENDEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4385 Herte as hard as *dya-maunt*, Stedefast, and nought plant. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond steadfast evermore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* ii, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamond. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaulting foot, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Arm'd, Vanquish'd.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture *sable* or black.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 55 b. The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonds. 1766-87 PORY *Her.* 19.

2. *transf.* Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as *Bristol diamond*, *Cornish diamond* (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), *Matura diamond*, *Quebec diamond* (see QUOTS.).

1591 NASHE in Arber's *Garner* I. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 230 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamonds that a man may fill whole strikes or bushels of them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 79 *Stirre* of Crystal, or like the small Diamonds I observ'd in certain Flints. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Piseck. Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. BURNHAM *Precious Stones* 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond', is often sold in the bazaars of India for the genuine diamond. *Ibid.* 350 Rock Crystal . . is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds. 1890 G. F. KUNZ *Gems N. Amer.* 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. *fig.* Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 518 Hayll! *Dya-maunde* with drewy dight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 The *diamond* moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. l. 1043, I will bestowe upon thee the precious stons of my witt, a *diamond* of invention. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 20 His second son, Walter Devereux . . was indit a *diamond* of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Ind.* 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

† b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xiii. Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nug. Crit.* i. 75 The grass is . . covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively *glazier's diamond* or *cutting diamond*.

1697 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glazier's Diamond. 1816 *Phil. Trans.* 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond. 1831 J. MURRAY *Diamond* 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glazier's diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item for a waw of ime, to be *dya-mondis* for guncast, xxv. s. *Ibid.* 310 Item, giffin to John Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and *dya-mondis* to xxiiij justing speris xvj s. 1651 T. RUON *Euclid* 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings, which, taken together, are diamond-shaped. 1889 KENNAN in *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs. *Mod. Mercantile*

Letter 'We send you Bill of Lading of 2 bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b. *spec.* A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card; a card of the suit marked with such figures.

1594. *Lilly Moth. Bomp.* III. iv. My bed-fellow... dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick. 1598 FLORIO *Quatrain*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards. 1680 COTTON *Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 340 The ace of diamonds. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is... call'd the Curse of Scotland. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* III. 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1810 *PABST To Julia* 78 As if eternity were laid upon a diamond, or a spade. 1870 HARDY & WARR *Mod. Hoyle* 150 Single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table... together. This scores 40.

c. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

1823 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Di. Needlework* 152 *Diamond*, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design... There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single... The Double... and the Treble.

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (U.S.)

1804 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Feb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

6. *Printing.* The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also *attrib.* [ad. Du. *diamant*]: so named by its introducer Voskens.]

This line is a specimen of this type called Diamond.

1778 MORES *Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1808 C. STOWEN *Printer's Gram.* 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. v. 83. 1870 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/6 Diamond is the smallest type used in this country. *Ibid.* 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond type. 1856 *Book and its Story* (ed. 9), 206 The value of the type for a Diamond Bible... is several thousand pounds. 1889 H. FAOWEN in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 2/3 We specially cast the type for the book (the 'Finger Prayer-Book'), which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II. 7. *Phrases.* a. *Black diamond*: (a) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, esp. a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) *pl.* a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon. b. *Rough diamond*: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c. *Diamond cut diamond*: an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

a. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Philos. Techn.* 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. 1849 T. MILLER in *Gabarni in London* 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* (1861) 53 Coal... We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. 1867 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 The boring machine... is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

b. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. ii. She is very honest. And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased... a rough Diamond. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 24 The value of a cut diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. 1890 T. KEYWORTH in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamond.

c. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. iii. We're caught in our own toils. Diamonds cut diamonds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 293 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cani. Crew.* Diamond cut Diamond, bite the Biter. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxv. He felt... sure his employer would outwit him if he could; and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* xi. 256 In the game of diamond-cut-diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

8. *attrib.* Made or consisting of diamond, as diamond lens, diamond stone (=sense 1).

1553 EUDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *marq.* The diamond stone. 1617 MINSHU *Director in Ling.* A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. 1771 ELIZ. GARRITH *Lady Burton* III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. 1827 GORING in *Q. Jnl. Sc. & Arts* XXII. 280 note, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes. 1830 *Optics* 39 (Libr. Useful Knowl.) Mr. Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826. 1831 J. MURRAY *Diamond* 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. 1841 LONGER *Elected Knight* v. A lance that was... sharper than diamond-stone.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamant-tine. (Cf. 1 b.) Obs.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. 1586 T. B. LA *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 224 Making men his slaves, and chaining them... with diamond chains. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. x. With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be always fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.

† c. ? Brilliant, shining. Obs.

1796 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures... of most beautifull and diamond wenches. 1583 STUBBS

Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ripe vp and cast in their diamond faces.

9. *attrib.* Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as diamond button, clasp, ring, signet.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless. of Mar 1 Apr.* This smock... is closed at the neck with a diamond button. 1827 E. TURRELL in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 195 Diamond turning-tools. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. viii. Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace... Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. 1880 CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 810 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

10. *attrib. or adj.* a. Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as diamond couching, fret, netting, pattern, work; having a head or end of this shape, as diamond dibber, nail.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 77 The nearest... unto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 481 A large diamond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled. 1667 PRINCEPAT *City & C. Build.* 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right angles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 215 s.v. *Planting.* The diamond-dibber, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. 1858 ARCHIT. *Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Diamond fret*, a species of checker work in which... a diamond... is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Diamond-nail*, a nail having a rhombal head. *Ibid.* *Diamond-work* (Masonry), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Di. Needlework* 152 *Diamond couching* [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. *Ibid.* 359 Fancy Diamond Netting is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1717 BERKELEY *Jnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites... In the front a little diamond work. 1870 A. BEAZLEY *Specif. Flamboy. Lightho.* The Gallery-course is to be... cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

11. General combs. a. *attributive.* Of or relating to diamonds, as diamond-bort (see BORT), -broker, -caral, -factory, -merchant, -trade; containing or producing diamonds, as diamond-bed, -conglomerate, -deposit, -gravel, -mine. b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as diamond-bearing adj., -digging, -polisher, -producing adj., -seeker, -seller, -splitter. c. *instrumental*, as diamond-paved, -pointed, -tipped adjs. d. *similitive*, as diamond-bright, -distinct adjs.; also diamond-like adj. e. *parasynthetic*, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled adjs.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* lxxiii. Diamond-headed darts. 1648 in *Archæologia* (1883) XLVII. 392 Diamond board and divers other materials for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dyanond. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* III. 85 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. 1685 Diamond-mine (see 7 b). 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1548 Such a Diamond-like Sand. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 230 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xiv. 108 The diamond-tiled stones of the roof. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* II. Tilt the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. vii. (1874) 75 Writ... With a diamond-pointed pen. On a plate of adamant. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 300 Casements diamond-paned. 1876 J. B. CURRY in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 375 The diamond-bearing soil. *Ibid.* 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. 1880 CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 818 It is said there were diamond-polishers at Nuremberg in 1373. *Ibid.* 821 The conditions of diamond-digging. 1882 *Archæologia* XLVII. 396 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in... 1664.

12. *Special combs.* a. *diamond-bird*, an Australian shriek of the genus *Pardalotus*, esp. *P. punctatus*, so called from the spots on its plumage; diamond-borer, d. boring machine = diamond-drill (b); diamond boron, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; diamond-breaker = diamond-mortar; diamond-broaching, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; diamond cement, cement used in setting diamonds; diamond-crossing, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); diamond-drill, (a) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (b) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-borer; diamond-dust = diamond-powder; diamond-fecoides, the ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; diamond-field [cf. coal-field], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; diamond file, fish (see QUOTE.); diamond-hammer, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; diamond hitch, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; diamond-knot (Naut.), a kind of

ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; diamond-mill (see QUOTE.); diamond-mortar, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; diamond-plaice, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; diamond-plough, (a) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (b) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); diamond-powder, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; diamond rattlesnake, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having diamond-shaped markings; diamond-spot, collector's name for a moth (*Botys tetragonalis*); diamond-tool, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; diamond wedding [after silver w., golden w.], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; diamond-weevil = DIAMOND-BEETLE; diamond-wheel, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 179/2 s.v. *Piprina, Pardalotus punctatus*. Mr. Caley states that this species is called 'Diamond Bird' by the settlers, from the spots on its body. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 157 No species... is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* I. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the 'diamond borer'. 1897 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 'Diamond boring machine'. The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds... in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 628 *Adamantine* or 'Diamond Boron'... extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. 1880 J. C. BAUCHE in *Archæologia* XLVI. 265, I have most frequently found the 'diamond-broaching' in camps which have been repaired by Severus. 1884 G. W. COX *Cycl. Com. Things* 117 A 'Diamond cement'... used by Armenian jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. 1881 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Entrep.* 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a 'diamond crossing' is used. 1891 *Morning Post* 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends... that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. 1897 E. TURRELL in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 129 Pierced by very fine 'diamond drills'. 1881 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterprise* 391 Diamond drills... will pierce the hardest known rocks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Uran. Deposits* (ed. 5) 221 A white powder... of a glistening appearance, like 'diamond-dust'. 1767 'MAW' [J. ABERCROMBIE] *Ev. Man own Gardener* Feb. 50 'Diamond fecoides, or ice plant'. 1811 Mrs. M. STARKES *the Diamond-Fecoides*. 48 The Ice-plant, properly called, the Diamond-Fecoides. 1876 J. B. CURRY in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 379 The discovery of the 'diamond-fields'. 1864 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 A 'Diamond file' is formed of a strip of copper with diamond powder hammered into it. 1854 ADAMS, BAIRIE & BARRON *Ant. Hist.* 93 Family... 'Diamond Fishes' (also called Bony-Pikes) *Lepistosteidae*. 1858 ARCHIT. *Publ. Soc. Dict.* 'Diamond hammer', a tool used by masons in the Isle of Man and in parts of Scotland for 'fine pick dressing' limestone and granite. 1893 *Specif. N. East. Railw.* Atwick & Cornhill Br. Contd. No. 2. 5 The face is to be either tooled, or broached with a diamond hammer. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1785) s.v. *Not*. There are several sorts, which differ in... form and size: the principal of these are the 'diamond-knot', the rose-knot, the wall-knot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Diamond-knot*, an ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope, sometimes used for bucket-strops, on the foot-ropes of jib-booms, man-ropes, etc. 1854 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 87 [In a] 'Diamond Mill'... for cutting and polishing ruby pallets and other hard stones, discs charged with diamond powder and rotated at a high speed are used. 1853 SOVERA *Pantroph.* 237 The flounder, the brill, the 'diamond and duck plaice'. 1847 J. LUKENS in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 76 On an improved 'Diamond Plough'... for cutting Circular Lines upon Glass. — E. TURRELL *Ibid.* 105 On Diamond ploughs for Engravers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 'Diamond Powder is of great use for grinding hard substances. 1808 T. THOMSON *Chem.* I. 47 Diamond powder can only be obtained by grinding one diamond against another. 1883 *Times* 26 Mar. 7/6 Of all the snake varieties... the 'diamond rattlesnake'... seems to be the most deadly. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The 'diamond spot'. 1874 *Punch* 23 Nov. 210 'Diamond Wedding'. 1892 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 1058 Diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years.

Diamond, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

1751 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1891) II. 242 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock.

2. *fig.* To adorn as with diamonds. (Cf. *impearl*.) 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 212 Wreathed round with flowers and diamonded with dew. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL III. xvi. The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded her cheek. 1878 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 216 Just as we got there, it cleared, and all the thickets... were rainbowed and diamonded by the sun.

b. To make glittering like a diamond.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1852) 217 The first ray Perched on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way.

3. *nonce-use.* To call or name (diamonds).

1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Elaine* 533 'Advance and take your prize The diamond'; but he answer'd, 'diamond me No diamonds! for God's love, a little air'.

Hence **Diamonding** *vbl. sb.*, adornment with or as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation.

c1818 KEATS *Notes on Milton* in *Ld. Houghton Life* (1848) I. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding .. of the following lines. a 1821 — *Castle Builder*, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

Diamond-back, a. and sb. [Short for next.]

A. adj. = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.

B. sb. a. The Diamond-back Moth (see *quots.*).
b. The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1829 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, *Tortrix trapezana*. 1891 Miss E. A. OMEROD in *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* 30 Sept. 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. *Ibid.* 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage. 1895 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unappealingly ugly.

Diamond-backed, a. [f. **DIAMOND sb.** + **BACKED I.**] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

Diamond-backed turtle or terrapin, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, *Malaclemmys palustris*.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

Diamond-beetle. A South American beetle *Curculio (Entimus) imperialis*, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of *Curculio*, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid markings.

1806 G. SNOW *Gen. Zool.* VI. i. 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the *Curculio imperialis* .. commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1866 G. BENNETT *Nat. in Austral.* 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (*Chrysolopus spectabilis*).

Diamond-cut, a. and sb.

A. adj. 1. Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

1637 *Burris's Bk. Gowville & Cains Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 194 Paving the chappell with stones diamond cut. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 1/2 windows .. are all diamond cut round the Edges.

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

Diamond-cut glass, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3973/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 *BERKELEY Fruit. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic.

† **B. sb. Obs.**

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 A magnificent Structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut. The second sort of Ruby is White .. which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

Diamond-cutter. A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Diamond-cutting sb.**, the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6100/4 Moses Langley .. Diamond-Cutter. 1827 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

Diamonded, a. [f. **DIAMOND sb.** or **v.** + **-ED.**]

1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life. Behaviour* (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

b. fig. Adorned as with diamonds.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* I. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 L. LYTTON *Lucile* i. iv. § 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains .. Were alive with the diamonded shy salamander.

2. Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* vi. 382 Break a stone .. or lop a bough .. and one shall behold the grain thereof .. diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv. A casement high and triple-arch'd .. And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 *Dorothy* 25 Came through the diamonded panes.

3. fig. Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* II. ii. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting .. in the mind of the pious Auditor.

Diamondiferous, a. [f. **DIAMOND + (-I)FEROUS**, in imitation of *diamantiferous*, F. *diamantifère*, from med. L. *diamant-em.*] Diamond-producing.

1870 *Echo* 14 Oct., Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa]. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877

W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 *Times* 20 Apr. 4 Filled .. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

Diamondize, v. [f. **DIAMOND sb.** + **-IZE.**]

1. trans. To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863 *Quinta Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. REXFORD in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 516 The diamondizing of soot.

Diamond-point. [f. **DIAMOND sb.** + **POINT sb.**]

1. A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 569 The diamond point .. is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

2. Railways. Usually in *pl.* The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in *sing.* one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 *Morning Post* 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

3. attrib., as *diamond-point chisel*, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chisel*.

Diamond-snake. A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, *esp. a.* a large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*; *b.* a venomous Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River .. New South Wales. 1847 *LEICHHARDT Fruit.* iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before. 1850 J. B. CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours .. arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1882 Miss C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* 423 The Diamond snake .. on the mainland is the harmless *Python molurus*, and in Tasmania the venomous *Hoplocephalus superbus*, with very broad scales.

Diamond-spar. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *demant-spath* (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness.] (See *quot.*)

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 93. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

Diamond-wise, adv. [see **-WISE.**] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 *PALSGR.* 799 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in manner of a dyamant. 1584 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 154 b. Of sundry colours, the which was wrought Diamond wise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 100/1 Diamond wise .. is .. anything set or hung having one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 158 His Effigies .. upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

Diamond-work: see **DIAMOND 10.**

† **Diamoron.** *Pharm.* Also 5 *diameron*. [L. *diamorōn*, a. Gr. *διὰ μόρον* 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 Jan make him a gargarisme with a decoction .. wip he which he distemperd perwip diameron. *Ibid.* 262 Jan pou muste make consumyngy pingis as diameron & sappia michum. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 10 [It] will be found a farre better *Diamoron* for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

† **Diamorphosis** (daiámōr'fōsis, -mōr'fō'sis). *Biol.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, n. of action f. *διαμορφόειν* to form, shape, f. *δια-* through, thoroughly, asunder (see **DIA-1**) + *μορφή* form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

† **2. erroneously** for **DIMORPHISM**.

1861 H. C. WOOD in *Quart. J. Frnl. of Micr. Sc.* I. No. 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of *Lyngbya*, *Schizogonium*, and *Prasiola*.

Diamyl. *Chem.* [**DI-2**] **A. sb.** The organic radical AMYL in the free state, $C_{10}H_{22} = C_5H_{11} \cdot C_5H_{11}$. **B. attrib. and Comb.** Containing two equivalents of amyl, as *diamylaniline*.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 333 Diamyl .. is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

Diamylene. *Chem.* See **DI-2** and **AMYLENE**.

† **Dian.** *Obs.* Also 6 *diana*. [a. F. *diane* (16th c. in *Littre*), Sp. *diana*, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. *diana* 'a kind of march sounded by trumpeters in a morning to their general and captain' (Florio 1598), f. *dia* day. Cf. L. *quoti-dianus*, etc.] A trumpet call or drum-roll at early morn. Also *attrib.*, as *dian-sounding*.

1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 25 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1654 *URQUHART Jewel*

Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet .. but if, after this *Dian-sounding* [etc.]. a 1678 *MARVELL Appleton House* 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums.

Diana (dai'æ'nā, dai'æ'nā), anglicized 4- **Dian** (dai'an). Also 3-6 *Diane*, 6 *Dyane*, *Dean*. [a. L. *Diana* in F. *diane*, whence Eng. *Diane*, *Dian*, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

c1205 *LAV.* 1145 A wifmonnes liche, Diana [c1275 *Diane*] wes ihaten. 1384 *WYCLIF Acts* xix. 24 Makinge siluerene housis to Dian .. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2299 To Dyanaes temple. 1508 *DUNBAR Goldyn Targe* 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 89 On Dianes Altar to protest For aiks, austeris, and single life. *Ibid.* iv. i. 78 Dian bud or [= d'er] Cupids flower, Hath such force and blessed power. 1791 *COWPER Odysse.* iv. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

b. poet. The moon personified as a goddess.

1398 *TAUVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvii. (1495) 328 The mone is callyd Dyana, goddess of wodes and of groves. 1660 *SHIRLEY Andromana* ii. v. Pale-fac'd Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neygh'ring cloud. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxvii, Meek Dian's crest floats through the azure air.

† **c.** Alluding to *Acts* xix. 24: Source of gain.

1640 *SOMMER Antig. Canterb.* 237 So loth were they to forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON *Coll. Hush. & Trade* 28 April, No. 353 They .. are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our Diana.

d. attrib. or adj. Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* ix. (1876) 144 Snow of Dian purity.

2. In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-alchemists also called *Luna*, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals *Sol, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.)

Hence **Tree of Diana**, *Arbor Dianae*: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree .. whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit. 1798 G. GREGORY *Econ. Nature* (1804) II. 247 note, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists .. who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Minerals* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars: .. called the Tree of Diana.

3. Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped white marking on its forehead.

1812 *SMELLIE & WOOD Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 190 This monkey .. is the same animal that Linnaeus has called Diana. 1860 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed beard.

[**Dianatic**, misprint in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) 1706 for **DIANOETIC**. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Diander.** *Bot. Obs.* [ad. F. *diandre*, ad. mod. L. *diandrus*, f. as next.] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens.

1828 in *WEBSTER*.

† **Diandria** (dai'æ'ndriā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. type **διανδρος*, mod. L. *diandrus* δι- twice, + *ἀνδρ-*, stem of *ἀνής*, man, male: see **MONANDRIA**, **POLYANDRIA**.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprising all plants having two stamens.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Diandria* .. of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillirea, olive, rosemary, etc.

Hence **Dian-drian a.**, of or pertaining to the class *Diandria*. 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

Diandrous (dai'æ'ndrōs), *a.* Also 8 -ious. [f. mod. L. *diandrus* (see prec. and **MONANDROUS**).]

1. Bot. Belonging to the class *Diandria*; two-stamened.

1770 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 383 Sage-tea .. is a poly-dynamious plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrous. 1806 J. GALPINE *Erit. Bot.* 38 Bromus .. fl. lanceolate, nerved, furrowed, diandrous. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens.

2. Zool. Having two male mates.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds.

† **Dianemetic, a.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. Gr. *διανεμτικός* distributive, f. *διανέμειν* to distribute.] = **DISTRIBUTIVE**.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, *Dianemetic*) Justice.

Dianite (dai'æ'nit). *Min.* Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of **COLUMBITES**, supposed to contain a new metal called by him *Dianium*.

1861 *Amer. Fruit. Sc. Ser.* ii. XXXI. 360.

Dianize, v. nonce-wd. [f. **DIANA** + **-IZE.**] *intr.* To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endymion).

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

Dianodal (dai'æ'nō'dāl), *a. Math.* [f. **DIA-1** + **NODE** + **-AL.**] Passing through nodes. *Dianodal*

curve or surface: one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface.

1870 CAVLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the di-anodal curve.

Dianoetic (dai'noe'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Metaph.* [*ad. Gr. διανοητικός* of or pertaining to thinking, *f. διανοητός*, *vbl. adj.* from *διανοέ-σθαι* to think, *subst.* the process of thought, *f. δια-* through, thoroughly + *νοέ-ειν* to think, *supposc.*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the ascent to conclusions by discourse from first principles. 1733 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1809 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1835) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty... the faculty of relations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. iii. § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

B. sb. Metaph. (See quot.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxviii. 350, I would employ the word *noetic*, to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

† **Dianoetical**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + *-AL.*] = *prec. ndj.*

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoetical discourse. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* II. ix. 97 The disposition dianoetical is when one axiome by reason is inferred from another. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 253 As if the one were Noematic, the other Dianoetical.

Dianoetically, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Auleus* 365 The Demiurgus... is said to energize dianoetically, and to reason.

Dianoiology (dai'noi'æl'odʒi). *Metaph.* [*f. Gr. διάνοια* intelligence, understanding, thinking + *-λογία*. The analogically regular form would be *dianecology*.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also **Dianoiological** *a.*

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert. in Reid's Wks.* 770.

Dianome (dai'ånóm). *Math.* [*f. Gr. διανομή* distribution: so called as having nodes of determinate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined by the arbitrary points.

1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. of three Dimens.* (ed. 3) 507.

† **Dianthus** (dai'ænth'ús). *Bot.* [*f. Gr. Διός* of Jupiter + *άνθος* flower (Linnaeus).] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence **Dianthine**, name of an aniline dye.

1849 FLORIST 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 84 Later in the year, the dianthus... seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide. 1860 *Sunday Times* 5 Aug. 7/1 Another new colour... called Dianthine... extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

† **Diantre**, *-ter, int. Obs.* [*a. F. diantre* (16th c. in Littré), euphemism for *diable*.] Devil! 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 151 Diantre! what Strength you have, when you please! *Ibid.* I. 181 Diantre, you have been prudent.

† **Diapalma**. *Pharm.* [*med. or mod.L. f. DIA-2 + L. palma* palm: in *F. diapalma*.] A desiccating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 We stopt the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 1. i. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diapase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 549 Melodious measures, With which I... make a tuneless Diapase of pleasures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. xv. From this same universal Diapase Each harmony is fram'd. 1652 BROWNE *Theoph.* vi. lxxv. On the trembling cords his swift hand strays, And clos'd all with full Diapase. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* I. xxiv. 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase.

Diapasm (dai'æpæz'm). *Obs. or arch.* [*ad. L. diapasma*, *a. Gr. διάσπασμα*, *f. διασπέν-ειν* to sprinkle over. In *mod. F. diapasma*.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1657 G. STARKE *Helmont's Vind.* 221 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapasma*, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for...

confecting of diapasmes, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

Diapason (dai'æpæ'zən), *sb.* Also 4-5 **dyapason** (dai'æpæ'sən), 6 **dio-**, **dyopason**, 7 **diapazon**. [*a. L. diapāsōn*, *a. Gr. διαπασών*, or *divisim* διὰ πᾶσων (*sc. χορδών*), more fully ἡ διὰ πᾶσων χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, *f. δια-* through + *πᾶσων*, *genit. pl. fem. of πᾶς* all. Cf. ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the interval of a fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε of a fifth, etc. Cf. also *F. diapason* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), whence, in 16-17th c., accented by poets *diapason*, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

† 1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seven Internals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. sense 3.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapante and in Dyapason and in other Consonancis and accordes. 1413 [see DIAPENTE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. ii. The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapente, and eke dyatesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 183 It discovereth the true Co-incidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 376 note, Answering to the unison, the diapason, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in music.

† 2. In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as *diapason-diapente*, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth: so *diapason-diatessaron*, *diapason-ditone*, etc.; cf. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727-51) s.v.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 84 These are the mean Ratios comprehended in the Ratio of 6 to 2, by which *Diapason cum Diapente*, or a twelfth, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *diapason-diapente* is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone. The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a twelfth. [1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diapason cum diapente*, the interval of a 12th. *Diapason cum diatessaron*, the interval of an 11th.]

† 3. A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e. in octaves. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1130 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 DRYE *Kuins Rome* 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. l. The diapason of the Deep. 1844 LONGP. *Arsenal at Springfield* vii. I hear... in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

† 2. *fig.* Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxiii. Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. l. ii. iii. A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes... as between David and Jonathan. 17630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. vi. In her there's 'tun'd a just Diapason. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) I. 343 Contentment... tunes the Diapason of our souls.

3. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: *a.* The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. *b.* A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now *esp.* a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7). *c.* The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xli. Fresche ladyis sang... Concordis sweet, divers entoned reportis... Diapason of many sinderie sortis. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 387 In Musike there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. 1605 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. i. 14 These are composed seven tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musike. 1604 R. CAWDRAY *Table Alph.*, *Diapason*, a Concord in Musike of all parts. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 107 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

b. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 298 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* Poems 92 A full-mouth'd Diapason swallows all. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. i. x. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open... we hear that full and complete harmony... which... is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 66 The organ... swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Into the Silent Land* 139 Tune the lyre To diapasons worthy of the theme. 1800 OUIDA *Noth* II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1687 DAVDEN *St. Cecilia's Day* 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xli. Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? c. 1800 K. WHITE *To my Lyre* iii. No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime. 1806 MOORE *Vin. Philos.* 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

4. *transf. and fig. a.* A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 The Diapason of thy threats. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 By your laue

they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vthers diapason). 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, St. Nicholas, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* viii. (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress. 1893 *Ibid.* 9 June 5/8 Not... above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapason*, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes... There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets... there is another for sackbuts and serpents... The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1828 in WEBSTER.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in *Fr.*

diapason normal. Also *fig.*

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Theory Sound* iv. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the *diapason normal*) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

7. The name of the two principal foundation-stops in an organ, the *Open Diapason*, and the *Closed* or *Stopped Diapason*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. *Violin Diapason*.

1519 *Organ Specif. Barking* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 588/1 *Diapason*, containing length of x foot or more. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, 2 open diapasons of metall CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 HEDDERSON *Salmag.* 12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders the vaulted files around. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Violin Diapason*, a... manual stop, with a crisp, pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 597/1 The second Open Diapason had... stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8. *attrib.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolations. 1613-16 W. BAOWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. And lastly, throws His Period in a Diapason Close. 1851 A. A. WATTS *Evening* II. The echoes of its convent bell... With soft and diapason swell. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes.

† **Diapason**, *v. Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. To resound sonorously. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. i. What diapasons more in Tarquins name Than in 2 subjects? 1611 — *Golden Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Th' amared sounds Of martiall thunder (Diapason'd deep).

2. *intr.* To maintain accord with.

1617 WITHER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

Diaped (dai'æpəd). *Geom.* [as if *ad. Gr. *διδ-πεδον*, *f. διὰ* through + *πένδ-ειν* to leap, throb. In *mod.F.* *diapédese* (Paré 16th c.).] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 68 Such an excretion of blood... is... called *Diapedesis*: that is, as much as a streining through. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. i. (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity... which is generated by sweating out and translocation, [is termed] *Diapedesis*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 589 It is possible... that the mercury gains access to the circulation by a sort of diapedesis.

So **Diapedetic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis. In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Diapente** (dai'æpəntə). *Obs.* [= *OF. diapentē* (Godef.), *a. L. diapente*, *Gr. διὰ πέντε*, in sense 1 short for ἡ διὰ πέντε χορδῶν συμφωνία the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον the medicament composed of five (ingredients): see DIA-2.]

1. In ancient and mediæval Music: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. l. (1559) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* ii. xxvii. 290 a. By what tunes of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth... a deaf man may understand. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 18 *Diapente*, is a Consonance of five Voyces, and 4 Internals... Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fifth, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1787 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69.

2. In old Pharmacy: A medicine composed of five ingredients.

Originally, an electuary formed by adding Ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xxvii. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of five simples. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 7 Give him... 2 spoonfuls of Diapente... which is called Horse-Mitridate. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Diapente*, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries... it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *transf.* A beverage composed of five ingredients; punch.

[1698] FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Diapente*, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1741 LINING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 497 The Punch, or Diapente... is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Rum 3½ Ounces.

Diaper (dai'pær), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *diapre*, *dyapre*, 5 *dyapere*, 6 *dyoper*, *dieper*, *dyeper*, 6-7 *dyaper*, (7 *dipar*, *dibar*), 6- *diaper*. [ME. a. OF. *dyapre*, *diapre*, orig. *diapre* (Godef.), Pr. *diapre*, *diapre*, in med.L. *diaprisus* adj., *diapra*, *diaprum* (c 1023), *sb.* (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr. *diapros* adj., f. *dia-* (DIA-1) + *apros* white.

Early French references mention *diapre* 'que fu fait en Constantinoble' and 'dyapre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the *Roman de la Rose* l. 2193 (Meon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediaeval Greek, c 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Ceremoniis Aulae Byzant.* (Bonn 1829-40, p. 528) where the *diaprov* or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as *diaprov*. On the analogy of *diapros*, *diapros* may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white'. In OF. *diapre* is often described as *blanc*. (The It., Sp., and Pg. *diapre* 'jasper' appears to be unconnected with F. and Prov. *diapre* 'diaper'. Du Cange has mixed up the two. A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from *Vpres* in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)

1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc.

In earlier times, esp. in OF. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, *Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent* (Paris 1852) I. 236-244.

a 1350 *Syr Degarre* 802 In a diapre clothed zhe was. 13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* xlv. 200 Til a Nonnerie bei came; But I knowe not be name: Per was mony a derworpe dame In Dyapre dere. 1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* 364 Paid for xj. Flemyshe stykes of fyne dyapere. xxvii. vj. d. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towel of dyaper. 1513 *Bk. Keryngye in Babes Bk.* 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towel of dyaper. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 50 One vestement of red sylke, one vestement of linnen dyoper. 1591 *SPENSER Muirpoltinos* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boare In diapre, in damaske, or in lyne. 1623 *COCKERAM, Diaper*, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wouen after the common fashion, but in certaine workes. 1624 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table. 1662 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, 12s. 6d. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg., Tackel. Rheims*, A napkin... Of the best white diaper fringed with pink. 1888 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* (ed. 3) 101 [This] makes by far the best bird-eye Diaper.

2. A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shrew* i. 57 Let one attend him vvith a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestrew'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer: the third a Diaper. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 245 Table and bed-linen, diapers, blankets. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (ed. 4) 54.

III. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 188a *Beck Draper's Dict.* 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* i. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls. 1863 *Sia G. G. SCOTT Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 61 The glass... is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

b. *Heraldry.* A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged. See *DIAPRE*.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* iii. 159 Some charge their Scocheons... with diaper as the French. 188a *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* v. 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

c. *fig.* Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 *Maides Metam.* ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred,

III. 5. *attrib.* a. Of or made of diaper (see 1).

(In quot. 1497 perb. for F. *diapré*, *diapré*). 1497 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jnt.* XLIII, ltm a table cloth diapre. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134 A dyaper towel of vij yarpe longe. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 Half a dosen of diaper napkins... one diaper table clothe. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld dipar tablecloth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. 1863 *MISS BRADDON J. Marchmont* I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as *diaper-work*, *-pattern*, *-couching*.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper work ij. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 303 Two moor stones... somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* I. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 *Archæol.* XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1859 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* III. ii. 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern. 1874 *PARKER Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 188a *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

Diaper (dai'pær), *v.* [prob. a. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diaprer*, f. *diapre*, *diapre*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now *spec.* with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 711 And cled hyr wele... In clath, dyopert of gold fyne. c 1386 *CHAUCKER Knt.'s T.* 1300 Couered in clooth of gold dyapered weel. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten, And over-all diapered and writen With ladies and with bachelers. 1c 1475 *Sgr. Iove Degre* 744 With damaske white, and asure blew, Wel dyapered with lyllyes newe. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2. *transf. and fig.* To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier*, Fragrant flowers that diapred this valley. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings... of the celestial bodies diapred in colours. 1613 *W. BOWNE Brit. Past.* i. 1, The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 *Sia T. HERBERT Trav.* (1670) 380 Such flowers as Nature usually diapiers the Earth with. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* I. ix. 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapred the woodland distance. 1865 *CARLVE Freck.* Gl. IX. xx. v. 97 Six coffee-cups, very pretty, well diapred, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

3. *intr.* To do diaper-work; to flourish.

1573 *Art of Limning* 8 How to florish or diaper with a pensell over silver or gould. *Ibid.* (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* i. xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon golds, let your worke be broken.

Diapered (dai'pærd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: = F. *diapré*, OF. *diapré*.]

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duchess dere-worthly dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (1830) xxii. 233 All clothed in clothes dyapered of red sellk all wrought with gold. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Diaperd* or *Diapred*, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 50 The backside of a... sweet Bird Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 *B. TAVLOA Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 *FERGUSON in Tristram Moab* 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lis, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. *Heraldry*: see *DIAPER sb.* 4 b.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* v. 1660 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 The seal of Jasper Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the *Planta Genista*.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 51 And let the ground... Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discoloured mead. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iii. 305, I like this grassie diapered greene earth. 1650 *R. MASON in Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let, to Author, Any vegetable on the diaper'd earth. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

Diapering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 *PEACHAM Art of Drawing* 34 Diapering... is... a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterfeite cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-branch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch you list. 188a *Beck Draper's Dict.* 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 188a *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* 78 Diapering was a device much practised

by the Mediaeval armorists... This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively.

1875 *FORTNUM Majolica viii.* 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers intertwined. 188a *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not... enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† **Diapery, diapry**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *DIAPER*, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *diapré*, *diapré* 'diapered (stuff)'.]

1. = *DIAPER sb.* 1.

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 193 Cover by cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapry.

2. Diaper-work; fig. variegated face (of the earth). 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 119 The little Bee, so soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.

† **Diapery, diapry**, *a. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *DIAPER sb.* + -Y 1: cf. *paperly*, *wintry*.] Of the nature of diaper or diaper-work; chequered with various colouring.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Handicrafts* 654 The diapry mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in six dayes. *Ibid.* ii. ii. *Colonies* 428 They lie neerer the diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.

† **Diaphanal**, *a. and sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. and Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see *DIAPHANE*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = *DIAPHANOUS*.

1607 *B. JONSON Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds* (22 May), Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like... stones of orient and transparent hues. a 1645 *W. BOWNE Love Poems* Wks. (1865) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all Be so wrought diaphanal.

B. *sb.* A diaphanous or transparent body.

1653 *SHIRLEY Court Secret* i. 1. If you find Within that great diaphanal (the Sun!) an atom Look black as guilty.

Diaphane (dai'fæn), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *diaphane* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); cf. Pr. *diafan*, It. Sp. Pg. *diafano*, med. and mod.L. *diaphan-us*; f. Gr. *diaphanēs* transparent, f. *dia-* through + *-phanēs* showing, appearing, from *phaivō* to show, cause to appear.]

† A. *adj.* = *DIAPHANOUS*, transparent. *Obs.*

1561 *EDEN Arte of Navig.* i. l. Diaphane or transparent bodies. 1594 *CAREW Hart's Exan. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Some haue colours, and some are diaphane and transparent. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270^a A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

B. *sb.* 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole *Diaphanum* of the Air and *Ætheris* is in one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this *Expansum*. 1840 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile Poems* (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

2. A silk stuff: see *quot.*

1824 [see A.] 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaphane*, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† **Diaphaned**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [repr. F. *diaphané*, pa. pple. of *diaphaner* to make transparent (Cotgr.).] Made diaphanous; transparent.

1626 *tr. Boccacini* 53 (T.) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

Diaphaneity (dai'fæni'ti), *Also 7 -iety.* [mod. f. Gr. *diaphanēs*, stem *diaphan-*, transparent, or *diaphaneia* transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. **diaphaneitās*. Occurring in F. (*diaphanéité*) in 14th c. (*Hatz.-Darm.*); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym being *DIAPHANITY*. The corresponding form of the adj. is *diaphaneous*.] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air. 1661 in *Examen* vii. (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal. 1662 *MERRITT tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xxxvi, Until the Seagreen lose its transparence and diaphaneity. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye. 1678 *HOARES Decam.* ix. 121 The Causes of Diaphaneity and Refraction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 206 The diaphaneity of the material. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

Diaphaneous, *obs. var.* *DIAPHANOUS*.

† **Diaphanic**, *a. sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. *diaphanēs*, or f. Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see *DIAPHANE*) + -IC.] = *DIAPHANOUS*.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtil, diaphanicke, or transparent body.

|| **Diaphanie** (dai'fanē), [mod. F. *diaphanie*, f. *diaphane*: see *DIAPHANE*.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained glass.

1859 *Ecclesiol.* XX. 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper... intended to be applied to plain glass. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 289/1, I have... decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (*title*), Designs for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diaphaninity**, *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *diaphanité* (Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. *diaphanidad*, It. *diaphanità*, f. F. *diaphane*, It. *diafan-o*, med.L. *diaphan-us*: see *DIAPHANE* and -ITY.] = *DIAPHANEITY*.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspicuity, Being of wonderful and excellent Diaphanitie. 1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 9 The

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 1. 55 If it be made hot in a crucible... it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanitie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous... which diaphanitie might perchance hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity.

Diaphanometer. [f. Gr. *διαφανής* transparent, or rather its med. L. and Romanic adaptation *diaphano-* + *-meter*, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] A measurer of transparency; *spec.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

1789 *Tillich's Philos. Mag.* III. 377 (Article) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer. The diaphanometer is designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency... is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 74. 1857 J. P. NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*

Diaphanous (dai-ə-fā-nəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σκοπ-ος* observing.]

†1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs. *Obs.*

1868 Chambers' *Encycl.* III. 538/1 *Diaphanoscope*, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphanoscopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 *Q. Rev.* July 8. The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphanoscopy*, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube.

Diaphanous (dai-ə-fā-nəs), *a.* Also 7 diaphanous. [f. med. L. *diaphanus* (see DIAPHANE) + *-ous*. The form *diaphanous* more closely represented the Gr.: cf. DIAPHANEITY.] Permitting the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a Diaphanous body. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. & Peter* II. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 10 The diaphanous texture of the particles in the vitrioline solution. 1680 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* v. 326 The one substance is Opacous, and the other somewhat Diaphanous. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 450/a The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* II. 59 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 *The Lady* 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with... white ribbons.

Hence **Diaphanously adv.**, in a diaphanous manner, transparently; **Diaphanousness**, diaphanous quality, transparency.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Portage's Mystic Div.*, Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly... than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystal. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 220 As here order'd 'twill be diaphanously clear. 1787 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Diaphanely*, *Diaphanousness*, the property of a diaphanous body.

Diaphemetric (dai-ə-fim-etrik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δια-* apart (DIA-) + *αφή* touch + *-METRIC*.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts.

Diaphemetric compasses, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the *Æsthesiometer*.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

181... in DUNGLISON.

Diaphonic (dai-ə-fō-nik), *a.* [f. as DIAPHON-Y + *-ic*.] Also **Diaphonical**.

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2. 1828 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 201 To give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle.

2. = DIACUSTIC.

1775 ASH, *Diaphonic*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Diaphonic*, *Diaphonical*.

Diaphonics. ? *Obs.* [f. as pl. of prec.: see *-ics*.] = DIACUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acoustics; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acoustics, Diacoustics, and Catacoustics, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonics, Diaphonics, and Cataphonics. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diacoustics*, or *Diaphonics*, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

† **Diaphonist.** *Obs. rare* -°. [f. next + *-ist*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphonist*, he that makes divers sounds.

Diaphony (dai-ə-fō-ni), *Mus.* [ad. late L. *diaphonia* dissonance, discord, *a.* Gr. *διαφωνία* discord, *f.* *διαφώνος* dissonant, *f.* *δια-* apart + *φώνη* to sound. Cf. F. *diaphonie*, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

†1. In etymol. sense: Discord. *Obs.* -°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphony*, a divers sound, a discord. 2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as ORGANUM.

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung responsively at these intervals.

1834 A. MERRICK *Albrechtsberger's Theoret. Wks.* 154 note. 1871 *Q. Rev.* No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for

the diaphony employed... is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* I. 1 Diaphony... may have meant alternation or response... the parts... were sung in succession and not together.

|| **Diaphoresis** (dai-ə-fō-rē-sis), *Med.* [L. *diaphoresis*, *a.* Gr. *διαφώρησις* a sweat, perspiration, *f.* *διαφώρησις* to carry off, *spec.* to throw off by perspiration, *f.* *δια-* through + *φωρῆναι* to carry.] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diaphoresis*, evaporation, as by sweating. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 93 In the Height of Fevers... it is very effectual... to forward a Diaphoresis. 1876 BASIHOLOU *Mat. Med.* (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets.

Diaphoretic (dai-ə-fō-rē-tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. L. *diaphoreticus*, *a.* Gr. *διαφωρητικός* promoting perspiration, *f.* *διαφώρησις* see prec. So F. *diaphorétique*, in 14th c. *diaphoretique* in Hatz.-Darm.]

A. adj. Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. iv. 3 The simples Diaphoretic are these. 1621 H. SUALEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 210 Diaphoretic Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate. 1680 MORGEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretic. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Antimony*, To prepare Diaphoretic Antimony. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic.

B. sb. A medicinal agent having this property.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick. 1732 ABRAMOTH *Rules of Diet* 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

† **Diaphoretical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = DIAPHORETIC *ADJ.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporate into an unguent with oil of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therewith. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* II. vii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to provoke sweates. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

Diaphoric (dai-ə-fō-rīk), *a.* *Math.* [f. Gr. *διαφωρος* different + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to difference; in *diaphoric function*, a function of the differences of variables.

1883 CAYLEY in *Camb. Phil. Trans.* XIII. 12 The function... is a function of the differences of the variables... Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always curvate. 1893 LLOYD TANNER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXIV. 264.

Diaphorite (dai-ə-fō-rīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *διαφωρος* different, *διαφορά* difference, distinction + *-ITE*.] † *a.* A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. *b.* A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 DANA *Min. Index*, Diaphorite, *v.* Allagite. 1871 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name *diaphorite* to the orthorhombic.

Diaphragm (dai-ə-frām), *sb.* Also 7- *agme*. [ad. L. *diaphragma*, *a.* Gr. *διάφραγμα*, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', *f.* *δια-* through, apart + *φράγμα* fence, *f.* *φράσσειν* to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. *diaphragme*, in 13-14th c. *diaphragme* (Hatz.-Darm.)]

I. 1. *Anal.* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hicough; hence to move the diaphragm, to excite laughter.

1398 *Laetitia Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 269 Diaphragma is a skynne that departhy and is sette betwene the bowels and the spirytual members. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 þis diaphragma departh þe spirytuals from þe guttis. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Grecians, which separateth the instruments of the vital partes, from the nourishing partes. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 607 It is true that they [*Insecta*] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine. 1629 GABLE *Holy Madn.* 293 It still mounes my Diaphragme, what once moud' the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 226 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 369 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* VIII. 203 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 1 Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. *generally.* Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves as a partition.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 192 Certain Diaphragms, consisting of the coats of the bubbles. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 27 That this fiery bottom was only a

roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Diccearch of Messina (390-290 a.c.) introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. *a. Zool.* A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied to the operculum of a gastropod.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragms, were some kind of Nautili. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1858 GRAY *Hist. Boulder* v. 68 The same thin diaphragms... marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 Some... which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus.

b. Bot. A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 115 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The air-passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons... the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsiliaceæ, the leaves of the Isocetes, etc., are partitioned by diaphragms. *Ibid.* 219 The one-layered diaphragms... in the leaf of Pistia.

4. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e.g.

a. A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* Pref., The Ray... passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragm. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 19 A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of paste-board... to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 CHUNA *Locks & Keys* 35 In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1873 HUXLEY *Phys. ix.* 229 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 207 The clouds... had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Promunc.* I. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm.

b. The porous cup of a voltaic cell. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 136 Telling 14. for diaphragm or porous cell. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 234 The hydrogen H_2 does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

c. A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 483 The kayak itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1866 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stretched a diaphragm of Indian rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii. In 1861 Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 155/1 When the sound vibrations impinge upon the mica diaphragm the needle-point will indent the tinfoil.

d. The assemblage of lines of reference in the focus of a telescope, whether ruled upon glass, or formed of spider webs stretched in a frame.

1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 The first reticulated diaphragm that was used in making astronomical observations was by the Parisian astronomer Cassini. 1844 SMYTH *Cycle Celest. Objects* (1860) 215 Reticulated diaphragms... useful in mapping stars, and differentiating them. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 Fine spider lines tightly stretched across a metal plate or diaphragm.

5. *attrib.*, as *diaphragm current*, *eyepiece*, *nerve*, *plate*, etc.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut. 1850 F. A. GRAY *Artill. Man.* (1860) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence || **Diaphragma Igria**, **Diaphragmata Igria** [Gr. *ἄλγος*, -*αλγία* pain], pain in the diaphragm; || **Diaphragmatitis**, -*mi-tis*, inflammation of the diaphragm; **Diaphragmatocoele**, hernia of the diaphragm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 6/2 The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation... termed diaphragmatitis. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Diaphragmatitis, Diaphragmatocoele. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 293 Diaphragmatitis, Diaphragmatitis. *Ibid.*, The essential symptoms of diaphragmatitis.

Diaphragm, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. To diaphragm down, in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture (see prec. sb. 4 a).

1879 H. GAUVA in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XLI. 1 If both [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.

Diaphrag'mal, *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1890 *Darwin's Expt. Emotions* (ed. 2) iii. 85 note, The diaphragmatic respiration.

Diaphragmatic (doi'æfrægmæ'tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *diaphragma*, stem of *diaphragma* DIAPHRAGM: see -IO. Cf. F. *diaphragmatique* (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature of a diaphragm.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Diaphragmatic veins*, the midriff veins. 1755 *Spry in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw. 1878 *Foster Phys.* ii. ii. § 1. 259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic. 1881 *Mivart Cat* 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

Diaphragmatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of the diaphragm.

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not claviculantly.

Diaphragmed, *pph.* *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 114 The pores... were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us... ten times as many little cells.

Diaphysis (doi'æfis'is). [ad. Gr. *diáphysis* a growing through, also a point of separation, f. *diá-* through, apart + *phéiv* to produce, bring forth.]

1. *Anat.* 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted. 1890 W. J. WALSHAM *Surgery* (ed. 3) iii. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

2. *Bot.* 'A preternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hence **Diaphys'ial**, *a.*, of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Diaplasis** (doi'æplás'is). *Surg.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *diáplasis* a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. *diáplassein* to form, mould.] (See quotes.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diaplasis*, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 232 In French surgery... *Diaplasis* and *Anaplasis* mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diaplast'ic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. same etymon as prec.: see PLASTIC.]

1721 BAILEY, *Diaplasticks* (in *Pharmacy*), medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Diapnoe**. *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *diápnōē* in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diapnoe*, a breathing forth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Diaphoresis* or *Diapnoe*.

Hence **Diapno'genous**, **Diapno'ic** *adjs.*, producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, *diapno'genous*.

Diapophysis (doi'æpph'is'is). *Anat. Pl. -physes.* [f. Gr. *diá* through, apart + *phōphus* offshoot, *APHOPHYSIS*.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

In the cervical vertebrae of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebrae by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebrae by short processes of the centrum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 168 The neural arch... also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses'. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of caputular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Diapophys'ial**, *a.*, of or belonging to a diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 206 The bones... manifest more of their diapophys'ial character than their homotypes do in the occipital segment.

|| **Diaporesis** (doi'æpor'is'is). *Rhet.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *diáporēsis* a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc., to adopt.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diaporesis*, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made. [So in later Dicts.] 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 215 *Aporia*, called also *diaporesis*. The Latin term is *addubitatio*.

† **Diaporous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *diá* through + *poros* passing through, f. *pōpos* passage, pore: cf. *eūporos* easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

1682 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Mar. A discourse of... the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass... that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow... other reds and whites not at all beyond the superficies.

Diapositive (doi'æpp'izitiv). *Photogr.* [f. Gr. *diá* through + *POSITIVE*.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern slides.

1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative... is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it.

† **Diapre**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* [f. F. *diapré* diapered.] = DIAPERED *i. b.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engraved Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 1. 190 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaves, or flowers, be aptest to occupy such coats. 1797-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapre* or *Diapered*, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† **Diapriz**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *diaprer* to DIAPER + -IZE.] = DIAPER *v.*

1626 Lisle *Du Barlas*, *Noc* 116 The diapered ridges [marges diaperées] And faire ended banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. DIAPEY *a.*, second quot.]

† **Diapru'ne**. *Obs.* Also **diaprunum**. [ad. med. L. *diaprunum*, f. DIA-² + L. *prūnum* plum. In F. *diaprun* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.) formerly *diaprunum*.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning fevers' (*Physical Dict.* 1657).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. i. 55 They had purged him... with Diaprunum. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic* i. 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprines.

Diapry, *sb.* and *a.*: see DIAPEY.

† **Diapsalm**. *Obs.* In 4 diasalm, 8 diapsalma. [a. L. *diapsalma* (Jerome), a. Gr. *diáψαλμα*, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb. *Selah*.] (See quotes.)

1382 WELLES *Ps. Prol.* iii. The deuyseoun of salms that ben clepid diasalms ben in nombre of seuenti and five. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapsalma*, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. [1877 JENNINGS & LOWE *Ps. Introd.* 28 *Diáψαλμα* then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a forte character.]

|| **Diapys'es**. *Path.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *διapύσις*, f. *diapneiv* to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence **Diapys'etic**, *a.* and *sb.*, **Diapys'etic**, *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapys'etic. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapys'etics*, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diapys'is*.

Diapylon, *obs. form* of DIACHYLON.

Diarch (doi'ærk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *di-* twice + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases... diametrically diarch. *Ibid.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburger's Pract. Bot.* 188 The roots of... ferns are generally diarch.

Diarchy (doi'ærki). [f. Gr. *di-* twice + *ἀρχία* rule: cf. *μόναρχία* rule of one; f. *ἀρχός* chief.] A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. viii. 318 A diarchy, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

Diaria, *obs. form* of DIARRHŒA.

Diarial (doi'ærriäl), *a.* [f. L. *diari-um* DIARY *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W. L. ALEXANDER *Mem. J. Watson* Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. i. 2 The diarial record. 1888 A. G. DRAPER in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts.

Diarian (doi'ærriän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; † journalistic (*obs.*).

1774 (title) *The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register*, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the *Ladies' Diary*, from 1704 to 1760. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper Wks.* 1834 ii. 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Roul. for Oliver Wks.* ii. 392 His strength in fields diarian dares he try?

B. sb. The author or writer of a diary; † a journalist. *rare.*

1800 *Morn. Her. in Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1801) IV. 148 A Diarian [an article is so signed].

Diariness. *nonce-wd.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality characteristic of a diary.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Sept. 164 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that... he should have sought publication.

Diarist (doi'ærist). [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in *Todo*. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Pepys' Mem.* (1849) 107 The characters of the two diarists were essentially different. 1854 LOWELL *Jnrl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 i. 121 The English language... can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys.

1896 *Sat. Rev.* II. 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

Diaristic (doi'æristik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1884 *March. Even. News* 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 626 His letters and diaristic fragments.

Diarize (doi'æriz), *v.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write a record of events in a diary. Hence **Diarizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1827 *MOORE Diary* 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember. 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 295, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowther. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 443 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

Diarrhœa (doi'ær'ä). Also 4-5 diaria, 6-diarrhœa. [a. L. *diarrhœa*, a. Gr. *diárrhœa* a flowing through, diarrhœa, f. *diárrhœiv* to flow through.]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid feces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 17th c. usually with *the*, in 18th with *a*, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R. vii. li.* (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1545) H viij b. The sayde fluxe is named diarrhœa. 1564 *SIR W. CECIL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 291 The Queenes Majesty fell perillously sick on Saturday last, the accident cam to that which they call diarrhœa. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. i. 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissenteria and Diarrhœa. 1598 *SILVSTERUS Du Barlas* ii. i. *Furries*. The diarrhœa and the burning-fever In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhœa's... kill and drive out all Belly-worms. c. 1732 *POPE Let. to Gay* (1735) i. 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhœa. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrhœas. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhœa. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 240 Celebrated in Ireland as a remedy in diarrhœa. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The term diarrhœa is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character.

attrib. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xii. The diarrhœa death-rate... Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhœa mortality.

2. *transf.* An excessive flow (of words, etc.).

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhœa. a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) II. ii. 47 He... was troubled with a diarrhœa of words. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 937 We allude... to the diarrhœa of emendations.

Diarrhœal (doi'ær'äl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhœa.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 248 The diarrhœall porraceous flux. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug. Diarrhœal infection. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* xviii. (ed. 6) 479 Diarrhœal and dysenteric evacuations. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* xii. 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrhœal mortality.

Diarrhœic (doi'ær'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhœa.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhœic complaints that the increase was most marked.

Diarrhœtic, -rhetic (doi'ær'tik, -r'tik), *a.* [f. DIARRHŒA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in -τικός. (The actual verbal adj. from *diárrhœiv* is *diárrhœiv-os*, which would have given *diarrhœitic*.] = DIARRHŒIC.

Also confused with *diuretic*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Diarrhœtick*, that hath a Lask or looseness in the belly without inflammation. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Millet is diarrhœtick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diarrhœtic*, *Diarrhœic*, same as *Diarrhœic*.

Diarthrodial (doi'ær'ðrō'diäl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Di-* pref.³ (Gr. *diá*-) + *ARTHRODIAL*.] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

Diarthrodial cartilages: the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 285 The diarthrodial cartilages... have disappeared. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* i. 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints. 1876 *QUAIN Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) i. 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

Diarthrosis (doi'ær'ðrō'sis). *Anat.* [f. *Di-* pref.³ (Gr. *diá*-) + *ἀρθρωσις* ARTHROSIS, articulation.] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 3 b. Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis, for asmuch as the moyning of these bones is most obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xvi. xxv. (1678) 365 The wrist... consisting of a compoase of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis, or motive Articulation. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 283 The rotatory diarthrosis... is that which allows only motions of rotation. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

Diary (doi'ær'i), *sb.* [ad. L. *diari-um* daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. *diē*-s day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of *diar'ius* adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ARIUM, -ARY ¹ B. 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 Wm. FLERTWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 11. 288 'Thus most humbly I send unto you good Lo. this last weeks Diarye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 11. § 11. 14 It is... an use well received in enterprises memorable... to keepe Diaries of that which passeth continually. 1642 *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 14 A diary... of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1652-62 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 PATER (*title*), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. ii. 213 Goffe kept a journal or diary. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Diarist.* We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* x. 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1839 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals... but inonasteries did. *Mod.* The entries of a private diary. *Attrib.* 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit.

A diary in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1. This is my diary, wherein I note my actions of the day. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 He must always have a Diary about him... to set down what... His Eyes meets with most remarkable. 1664 J. NEWTON (*title*), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1800 W. ROBSON (*title*), The Persian Diary; or, Reflections of the Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvii. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. *Ibid.* xxix. 6 The diary before us... is a stout quarto. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 456 The English Citizen's Diary... showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

3. Short for *diary fever*: see DIARY a. 1. Obs. 1639 HORN & ROA *Gate Lang.* *Unl.* xxiv. § 310 A diary is of one dais continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 155 Hippocrates... thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

Diary (dai'ri), a. [ad. med. L. *diari-us* daily, f. *dies* day: cf. F. *diàire* ('fevre ephemere on dialre')] 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral. 1610 BARROUGH *Neth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendered of an outward Cause. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* 1629 188 Those *diari-epoi*, diaries dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soone as ever the Sunne beholdeth it. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 948 These diaries creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 660 A Diary Period... may be hence expected. 1707 FLORES *Ph. sic. Pulse-Watch* 122 Obstructions produce a diarie Fever if small, but if great a continant Fever. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diarie fever at times. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diary-fever*, a fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera*.

2. Daily. Obs. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* Roxb. 322 I doe kepe a diary memorie of all the places of our marching and incamping. 1603 Sir C. HEVON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie state of the weather. 1633 COCKERAM, *Diary*, daily.

Diaseuast, var. of DIASKEUAST. || **Diaseuast** (doi'äski:zmä). *Mus.* Also in 8 in anglicized form *diasechiam*. [a. Gr. *διασεχισμο*, f. *διασεχί-ειν* to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS. b. In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80:81) and the enharmonic diesis (125:128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The octave contains 61 Diasechisms nearly. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diasechisma* (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma. || **Diaseord**, *Pharm.* Obs. Usually in L. form *diaseordium*. [medical L. *diaseordium* (also mod.F.), for *diaseordion*, from Gr. *δια σκορδιων* (a preparation) of *σκορδιον* scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander *Tenacium Scordium*': see DIA-2.] A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Tenacium Scordium*, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle... diaseordium... and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diaseord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 50 The diaseordium has its share in accomplishing the cure. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi. With their sirups, and their jupals, and diaseordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall-call-uni's powder.

|| **Diaseenna**, *Pharm.* Obs. Also 6-7 diaseene. [medical L., f. DIA-2 + SENNA. Also a. F. *diaseene*, *diaseenne* (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative electuary of

which senna formed the base; the confection of senna.

1564 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the patient be purged with electuary lenitius or diaseene. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. iv. (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diaseene, Hamech, Cassia. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Diaseena*, a purging electuary, good against quartan agues.

Diaseuast (doi'äskl'äst). Also diaseuast, -seuast. [ad. Gr. *διασεουαστής* reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. *διασεουάειν*, f. *διά* through + *σεουάειν* to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1822 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being moulded by future diaseuasts into grand and interesting poems. 1871 tr. *Lang's Comm. Jer.* 244 The oversight of a diaseuast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 162/3 He has taken upon himself... the part of a diaseuast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So || **Diaseuasis** [Gr. *διασεουάσις*], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 EGGEING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahābhārata] is aptly attributed to Vyāsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaseuasis.

|| **Diaseper**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 diaseperie. [ad. med. L. *diaseperum*, It., Sp., Pg. *diaseprojasper*.] = JASPER.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorat.* i. lxxv. 28 The other stone was of Diaseper, but bright and through shining with certain white veins. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b. Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diaseper of the East. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diasepers, Calcedons.

|| **Diasepora** (doi'äspörä). [a. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion, f. *διασπερ-ειν* to disperse, f. *διά* through + *σπερ-ειν* to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence *transf.*: see quotes.

(Originating in Dent. xxviii. 25 (Septuagint), *ἐν διασπορᾷ ἐν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς*, thou shalt be a diasepora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 153 [The Moravian body's] extensive diasepora work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent. 1881 tr. *Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 420/1 s.v. *Israel*, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diasepora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 760 s.v. *Philo*, The development of Judaism in the diasepora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diasepora was being enlarged.

Diasepore (doi'äspörä). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called by Häyly, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 161 The diasepore... is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water. 1873 *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diasepore.

Diaseporometer (doi'äspöröm'itri). [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion (see above) + (-o)METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 282 His [Rochon's] diaseporometer is a compound prism.

Diasepric, var. DIASPER, *Obs.*, jasper.

Diastaltic (doi'ästæ'tlik), a. [f. Gr. *διασταλτικός* serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', f. *διαστέλλειν* to separate, put asunder, f. *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *diastaltique*.]

1. In ancient Greek music: a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind.

1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) i. v. 61 Melopœia was divided into three kinds... the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating.

2. *Phys.* A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Diastaltic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous system.

[*Diastaltic* appears to be here taken as = *transmissive*.]

1822 M. HALL (*title*), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 238 A reduction and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal cord. 1879 *Corrh. Mag.* June 700 Is there anything in your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

Diastase (doi'ästis). *Chem.* [a. mod. F. *diastase*, ad. Gr. *διαστασις* separation: see next.]

1833 PAYEN et PERROZ *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LIII. 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a déterminés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de *diastase* qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (*Watts Dict. Chem.*). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 666 *Diastase*... is a name given by MM. Payen and Perroz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 19 During the germination, some of the elements... in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called... *diastase*, the effect of which is... to turn all the starch... first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1853-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* 11. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Hence **Diastasio**, a. = DIASTATIC.

1886 W. JACO *Chem. Wheat* 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastatic action.

|| **Diastasis** (doi'ästäs'is). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *διαστάσις* separation, f. *διά* apart + *στέσις* placing, setting, f. root *στα-* stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diastatic (doi'ästæt'ik), a. [ad. Gr. *διαστατικός* separative, f. *διά* apart + *στατικός* causing to stand, f. root *στα-* stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains... a peculiar diastatic body containing nitrogen.

Hence **Diastatically** *adv.*, after the manner of diastase.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 291 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

|| **Diastatical**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Characterized by transplantation.

1655 S. BOULTON (*title*), *Medicina Magica*, tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick; or, a Methodical Treatise of Diastatical Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmitates, by way of Transplantation.

Diastatite (doi'ästät'it). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διαστατίτης* divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called [by Breithaupt 1832] as differing in the form of its crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 273.

Diastem (doi'ästēm). [ad. Gr. *διάστημα*: see next. Cf. F. *diastème* (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* vi. 110 *Diastem* signifies an Interval or Space; *System*, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem... The... strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *D. astem*, *Diastema*, in music, a name the ancients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a *system*.

|| **Diastema** (doi'ästē'mä). Pl. *diastemata*. [L. *diastēma*, a. Gr. *διάστημα* space between, interval.]

1. *Mus.* = prec.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxii. (1495) 941 *Dyastema* is countenable space of two voyces out of moo accordyng. 1727 51 [see prec.]

2. *Zool. and Anat.* An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 235 A long diastema is not... peculiar to the horse. *Ibid.* 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World... the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

Diastematic (doi'ästēmæt'ik), a. *rare*. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *διαστηματικός* separated by intervals: see prec. and -ic.] Characterized by intervals.

1798 HORSLEY in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you... 'That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing'.

Diaster (doi'ästēr). *Biol.* Also dy-. [mod. f. Gr. *δι-*, Di-2 twice + *ἀστήρ* star.] The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 43 The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (note. This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, 1880). 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 833 A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence **Diastral** a.

1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres... during the diastal stage of the division they [etc.].

Diastimeter. [irreg. f. Gr. *διαστάσις* interval, distance + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 *Official Catal. Exhib. III.* 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.

[[**Diastole** (daiæ'stolē). [med.L., a. Gr. διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f. διαστῆλαι, f. διά asunder (DIA-1) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F. *diastole* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Phys.* The dilatation or relaxation of the heart or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the *systole* or contraction, the two together constituting the *pulse*. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiveth in of spirit. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Poet. Wks. (1717) 187 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do show your Passions most hysterical. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical. 1711 KEN *Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opening feels; It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 174 Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 298 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry.

2. *Gr. and Lat. Prosody.* The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1580 SPENSER *To Master G. H. Wks.* (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 Heaven being used shorte as one sillable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holds up one legge. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 177. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diastole*.. 'tis also the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish δ, γ, ε, ζ, η, ε, θ, σ, τ, from δ, σ, τ, ε, from δ, τ, ι (that), δ, τ, ε (when).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttman's Grk. Gram.* 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole—which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclitics, in order that they may not be confounded with other similar words.

Diastolic (daiæ'stɒlik), *a. Phys. and Med.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to diastole.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. iv. By its [the heart's] agitation of Diastolic and Systolic motions. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iww. Anim.* ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

Diastral: see DIASTER.

Diastrophism (daiæ'strofizm). *Geol.* [f. Gr. διαστρόφῃ distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f. διαστρέφειν to turn different ways, twist about, f. διά (DIA-1) + στρέφειν to turn: see -ISM, and cf. *catastrophism*.]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence **Diastrophic** (daiæ'strofɪk), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* XXV. 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic. 1890 G. K. GILBERT *Lake Bonneville* i. 3 note (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny . . . and epeirogeny. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes*, in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. 1. 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called diastrophism, and we have diastrophic processes.

Diastyle (daiæ'stil), *a. and sb. Arch.* Also 6-8 in L. and Gr. form diastylos. [mod. ad. L. diastylos, Gr. διάστυλος 'having a space between the columns'; also ad. Gr. διαστύλιον the inter-columnar space; f. διά through + στυλος pillar.]

A. adj. Of a colonnade or building: Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 2½). **B. sb.** Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F. ja, Diastylos, whose . . . distance between the . . . pillars ought to be . . . 3. Diameters or . . . 4. at y^e furdest. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diastyle*, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for intercolumniation. 1725 HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antig. Italy* (ed. 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade . . . is a Diastylos of sixteen fluted Columns. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* 32605 The ancient names . . . of the different intercolumniations . . . are—the pycnostyle, the systyle, the eustyle, the diastyle . . . and the aræostyle. 1856 M. LAFFEREY *Archit. Instructor* 358 A colonnade . . . is designated . . . as . . . pycnostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters . . . diastyle when three.

Diasyrm (daiæ'siŋm). *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized diasyrmus, disparagement, ridicule,

the rhetorical figure expressing this, f. διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag.] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule.

1698 PHILLIPS, *Diasyrmus* (Grk.), a figure in Rhetoric, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision. 1757 W. DODD *Beauties Shaks.* I. 97 (Jod.) We have a beautiful passage in Richard the Third (act I. sc. i) on this topic in that fine diasym he speaks on himself.

Diat(e), obs. form of DIET.

† **Diatæctic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. διατακτικός distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, *spec.* as exercised by the Church; ordaining. Also † **Diatæctical** *a.* in same sense.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 284 The Diatactick power. *Ibid.*, The several branches laid down by Holy and learned men, viz. Dogmatical, Diatactical and Critical. The first hath relation to Doctrine; the second to Order; the third to Censure. 1673 T. FORRESTER in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 11. ix. 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic. 1688 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc.

|| **Diatessaron** (daiæ'tsə'ron). Also 5-6 *dya-*, 5-7 *diatesseron*, 6 *diathessaron*. [a. OF. *diatessaron* (Godfr.), a. L. *diatessaron*, Gr. διὰ τεσσαράων through or composed of four.]

† 1. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth. (Cf. DIAPASON, DIAPENTE.) *Obs.*

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amanges other, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songs. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Myny smal birdis . . . singand . . . in accordis of mesure of diapason prolatiōns, tripla and dyatesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 107 The Concorde in Musick . . . the fourth which they call Diatesseron. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 27. 183 The circle . . . the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

† 2. In old Pharmacy, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot. 1883. *Obs.* [DIA-2.]

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 264 He shal holde in his moub tylicum diatesseron. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 119 a (Stanf.) The triacle Diathessaron. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 157 That enervating Liquor called *Painch* . . . from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*; or from Four things, *Diatesseron*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diatessaron*, old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and myrrh, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic.

3. A harmony of the four Gospels.

From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century *Εὐαγγέλιον διὰ τεσσαράων*, i.e. 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian.

1803 T. THIRLWALL (*title*), *Diatessaron*; or the History of our Lord Jesus. 1805 R. WARNER (*title*), The English Diatessaron; or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess. Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 174/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. s.v. *Tatianus*, Tatian's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East.

Hence † **Diatessarial** *a. Obs.*, belonging to a diatessaron (sense 1).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall.

Diathermacy. [ad. F. *diathermasie* (Melloni, 1841), ad. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been *diathermasy*, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic; = DIATHERMANCY 2.

1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 1. (ed. 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy. 1870 MATT. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place . . . across the flame. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC].

† **Diathermal** (daiæ'thə'mäl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. διά through (DIA-1) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμός warm, θερμ-η, θερμ-όν heat): rendering F. *diathermane*; see next.] = DIATHERMIC, DIATHERMANOUS.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 475 (*title*), On the Immediate transmission of Caloric Rays through Diathermal Bodies.

Diathermancy (daiæ'thə'mänsi). *Physics.* [ad. F. *diathermansie*, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr. διά through + θερμανσις heating, f. θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of *paralysis* for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending simulates the -ncy of transparency, buoyancy.]

Melloni's original term was *diathermanité*, from *diathermane* adj. (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* 1833, LIII. 59, LV. 396, *Phil. Mag.* 1835 VII. 476); the latter was, according to him, 'f. διά + θερμαίνω, in imitation of *diaphane*, f. διά + φαίνω to show.' But the analogy was not exact: *diaphane* is not derived from διά and φαίνω, only from the same root; and in θερμαίνω, -αίνω does not belong to the root, but is a verbal suffix, the stem being θερμ-. *Diathermane* was first rendered in Eng. *diathermal*, but after 1837 generally *diathermanous*. To express the notion of 'coloration ou teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced *diathermansie*, f. Gr. διά + θερμανσις heating (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 377). But the distinction between *diathermanité* and *diathermansie* appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng.

translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, 1837, I. 72, *diathermansie* is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's *diathermanité*. For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (*Comptes Rendus*, 1841, XIII. 815) abandoned his original terms, and gave a new nomenclature: viz. *diathermique* adj., instead of *diathermane*; *diathermasie* (ad. Gr. διαθερμασία) in place of *diathermanité*; and *thermo-chrose* for *diathermansie* 'colouring or tint of heat', with corresponding adj. *thermo-chroïque*. But, though some English writers have thence used *diathermic* and *diathermacy*, most have continued to employ *diathermanous* and *diathermansie*, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's *diathermansie*, but of his *diathermanité* or *diathermasie*.]

† 1. *orig.* The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; THERMOCHROSY; also called *heat-colour*. *Obs.*

1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 377 Les rayons calorifiques . . . possèdent, pour ainsi dire, la diathermansie propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée. (Note) Je prends *diathermansie* comme l'équivalent de *coloration ou teinte calorifique*. 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 61 The caloric rays . . . possess (if we may use the term) the *diathermansie* peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed. (Note) I employ the word *diathermansie* as the equivalent of *caloric coloration* or *caloric tint*. — *Ibid.* 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermansie [*diathermansie*].

2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanous; perviousness to radiant heat; = DIATHERMANEITY.

1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermanité. 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 72 The colours introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermansie in a greater or less degree. 1843 A. SMEE *Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermansie. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) II. 399 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermacy. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 296 Diathermacy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 1 Apr. 684/1 Perhaps the diathermansie is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day . . . and of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermanéity, *rare*. [ad. F. *diathermanéité*, f. *diathermane*, with the ending of *diaphanéité* DIAPHANEITY.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and DIATHERMACY.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 476 According to the diathermanéité [*diathermanité*] of the substance of which the plate consists. 1837 tr. Melloni in Taylor's *Scient. Mem.* 66 Variations produced in the diathermanéité [*diathermanité*] of white glass. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermanéité) of various laminæ. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC].

† **Diathermanism**. *Obs.* [a. F. *diathermanisme* (Larousse), f. *diathermane*.] = DIATHERMANCY.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 372 (*Title of section*).

Diathermanous (daiæ'thə'mānəs), *a.* [f. F. *diathermane* (Melloni 1833) + -OUS. For history of the Fr. word see DIATHERMANCY.]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; pervious to heat-rays; = DIATHERMIC. (Corresp. to transparent or diaphanous in relation to light.)

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 107 Melloni has . . . introduced a distinct name *diathermanous*, to denote free permeability to heat. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 203 We have translucent and non-translucent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Hydros.* etc. 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt. Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them . . . Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry air. 1881 O. J. LODGE in *Nature* XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first.

† **Diathermant**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIATHERMANCY, after transparent, buoyant, etc.] = prec.

1871 J. C. WARD *Nat. Phil.* 179 Rock-salt . . . may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant.

Diathermic (daiæ'thə'mik), *a.* [ad. F. *diathermique* (f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-η, θερμ-όν heat: see -IC), substituted by Melloni for his earlier term *diathermane*: see DIATHERMANCY.] = DIATHERMANOUS.

1840 T. THOMSON *Heat & Electr.* (ed. 2) 132 To bodies which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of diathermic or transcaloric bodies. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1. 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic with a solution of rock salt. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. 1. ii. 37 Bisulphide of carbon . . . of all liquids is the most diathermic. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 Bodies which . . . afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat, are called by Melloni *diathermic*; while those which . . . entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called *adiathermic*; the corresponding properties . . . being called *diathermacy* and *adiathermacy*, sometimes also *diathermanéity* and *adiathermanéity*.

Diathermometer. [f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diathermometer*, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

Diathermous, *a.* [f. Gr. *diá* through + stem of *θερμός* hot + *-ous*.] = DIATHERMIC.

1843 *A. SMEE Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 *McGEE in Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XXIX. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

Diathesic, *a. rare*. [f. DIATHESIS + *-ic*.] = DIATHETIC.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 *L. BRACHET Aix-les-bains* 1. 69 Their retrograde action on diathesic affections.

|| **Diathesis** (daiæ'th'is). Pl. *diatheses* (-iz). [mod. L., a. Gr. *diáthesis* disposition, state, condition, f. *diathénai* to arrange, dispose.]

Med. A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1681 in *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diathesis*, the affection or disposition. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Diathesis*, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1789 *A. CRAWFORD in Med. Commun.* II. 349 The .. barytes is .. calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 *FARRAS St. Paul* I. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 *F. WARNER Phys. Expression* xvii. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

b. fig.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer. 1877 *F. HALL Eng. Adj. in able* 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysical might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence **Diathesisation**, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Diathetic (daiæ'tetik), *a.* [f. DIATHESIS, on Greek analogies: cf. *antithesis*, *antithetic*: see *-THETIC*.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional.

1866 *FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 92 Diseases .. involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 *J. EDMUNDS in Med. Temp. Jnrl.* July 184 Diathetic conditions need .. appropriate medical treatment.

Hence **Diathetically adv.**, in a diathetic manner, constitutionally.

1883 *E. C. MANN Psychol. Med.* 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

Diatom (dai'atəm). [ad. mod. L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr. *diátrōm*-os cut through, cut in half, f. *diátrēv* to cut through.] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or, in a wider sense, of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algae, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus *Diatoma* is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and Coniferae come .. ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 *W. SMITH British Diatomaceæ* 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 *C. P. SMYTH Astron. Exper. Tenerife* 6 The countless millions of diatoms that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1864 *DANA Man. Geol.* § 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 158 The name *Diatoma* .. has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated. 1883 *VINES Sachs's Bot.* 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall .. is found, though to a smaller extent, in *Closterium* and other Desmids.

attrib. 1880 *CARPENTER in 19th Cent.* No. 38, 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferous shells. 1893 *A. H. S. LANDOR Hairy Ainu* 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

Diatomaceous (dai'atəm'æ's), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatomaceæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-ous*: see prec. and *-ACEOUS*.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceæ*, containing the Diatoms and their allies. *b. Geol.* Consisting of or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in *diatomaceous earth*, *deposits*, etc.

1847 *J. D. HOOKER in Brit. Assoc. Rept.* II. 83 (Paper) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous life. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xvii. 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 507/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So **Diatomacean**, a member of the *Diatomaceæ*; = next. In mod. Dicts.

Diatomean. [f. mod. L. *Diatomeæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-AN*.] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom.

1853 *HENFREY Ray Society's Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* 360 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

Diatomic (dai'atmik), *a. Chem.* [f. *DI-* 2 twice + *átom*-os ATOM + *-ic*.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as =divalent.

1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. heading, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. *Ibid.* 417 It .. is monobasic but diatomic. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 1893 Elements .. classified as .. diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 *CLEMENSHAW Wurtz's Atom. Th.* 119 note, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

Diatomiferous, *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatoma* DIATOM + *-FEROUS*.] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod. Dicts.

Diatomin (daiæ'tōmin). [f. as prec. + *-IN*.] The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algae.

1882 *VINES Sachs's Bot.* 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycocanthin.

Diatomist (daiæ'tōmist). [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who studies diatoms.

1881 *Jnrl. Quekett Microsc. Club* No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn .. towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

Diatomite (daiæ'tōmit). [f. as prec. + *-ITE*.] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1874 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/2 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

Diatomous (daiæ'tōmōs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *diátrōm*-os cut through (see DIATOM) + *-ous*.] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

Diatonic (dai'atōnik), *a.* [a. F. *diatonique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *diatonicus*, a. Gr. *diatōnikos*, f. *diátrōnos*, f. *diá* through, at the interval of + *trōnos* tone.]

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Before his time, all Musicke was either Diatonicque or Chromaticque. 1694 *HOLDER Treat. Harm.* (1731) 102 The Diatonic had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntomon. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale .. one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a scale.

[1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. ANNOT.*, *Diatonicum* is that which is now in use.] 1694 *HOLDER Treat. Harm.* (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone .. whose Ratio is 16 to 15. 1726 *SWIFT It cannot rain but it pours*, He sings .. with equal facility in the chromatic, harmonick, and diatonick stile. 1774 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 *RIMAULT First Bk. Piano* 91 *Diatonic*, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1856 *COMSTOCK & HOLBYN Nat. Philos.* (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 *MCCABRE Harmon.* (ed. 2) iii. 39 The word *Diatonic*, rendered through the tones by etymologists .. must have been intended to signify through the uninflected notes. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Eglogist* xxi. (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

b. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets.

1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature.

Hence † **Diatonically** *a. Obs.* = DIATONIC; **Diatonically adv.**, in a diatonic manner.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. ANNOT.*, This division is false in the diatonicall kind of musicke. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Diapente*, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. iv. 57 Taking .. two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

Diatory, obs. form of DIETARY.

Diatribie (dai'atreib), *sb.* Formerly also in L. form *diatriba*. [a. F. *diatribe* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, a school, a Gr. *diatribē* a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. *diatribēv* to rub through or away. The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 246 b, I heare the sounde of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jnrl.* (1841) II. 65 Some parrergetic Diatribes of that matter. 1674 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark i. 15. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatribie,

proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1793 *J. QUICK Dec. Wife's Sister Lett.*, Possibly this poor Diatribie may contribute something thereunto. 1816 *KIRBY & ST. Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insect. 1875 *LOWELL Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry.

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 *SCOTT Let. Ellis* in *Lockhart Life* xiii, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 132 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxviii, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1877 *MORLEY Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the *Latter-Day Pamphlets*.

Hence **Diatribe v. intr.**, to utter a diatribe; to inveigh bitterly.

1893 *National Observer* 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

Diatribist. [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who writes or utters a diatribe; † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* II. iv. 134 (R.) The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. 190 Against a modern Diatribist.

Diatrion: see DIA-2.

|| **Diatypo'sis**, *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *diatypo'sis* vivid description, f. *diatypōv* to form or represent perfectly.] (See quot.)

1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 251 *Diatypo'sis*. A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set .. before our eyes. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey).

Diaulic (dai'ōlik), *a.* [f. Gr. *diáulos* (see next) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 *WHEELWRIGHT Tr. Aristophanes* I. 225 Come they thus arm'd to the diaulic course.

|| **Diaulos** (dai'ōlōs), *Græc. Antiq.* [Gr. *diáulos* double pipe, channel, or course, f. *di-* (DI-2) + *aulōs* pipe.]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Diaulon*, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 165 Eight days for the diaulos of the journey. 1884 *R. C. JEBB in Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 766 (*Olympia*) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

Diaxial, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *di-* (DI-2) twice + *AXIAL*.] Having two (or optic) axes; = **BIAXIAL**. 1843 *J. PEREIRA Lect. Polarized Light* 69 Another kind .. is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica.

|| **Diaxon** (dai'æksōn), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *di-* (DI-2) + *axōn* axis.] Of sponge spicules: Having two axes.

1886 *VON LENDENFELD in Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxon* can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxon*.

Diazeutic (dai'ziū'ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διαζευκτικός* disjunctive, f. *διαζευγνύω* to disjoin, f. *diá* apart + *ζευγνύω* (stem *ζευγ-*) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (= **DISJUNCT**). So || **Diazeuxis** [Gr. *διὰ ζεύξις*], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 *WALLIS in Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 The Difference of which, is *La mi*. Which is, what the Greeks call, the *Diazeutick Tone*; which doth Dis-join two Fourths .. and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth. 1760 *Ibid.* LI. 799 The position of the diazeutic tone. 1874 *CHAPPELL Hist. Music* I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeutic', or Major tone. 1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diazeuxis*.

Diazingiber, -zinziber: see DIA-2.

Diazo- (dai'æzo). *Chem.* [f. *DI-* 2 + *Azo-*.] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C₆H₅), as *diazo-benzene*, *diazo-naphthalene*, *diazo-amido-benzene*, etc. Also used attributively, as in *diazo compounds*, *derivatives*, *reaction*.

1873 *FOUNES Chem.* (ed. 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes. 1878 *Lavo Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid. 1880 *FRISWELL in Soc. Arts Jnrl.* 446 The diazobenzenes formed at once attacks the free aniline salt. 1880 *ATHENÆUM* 13 Nov. 645/2 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid. 1890 *Lancet* 23 Aug. 413/3 The so-called diazo reaction of urine .. A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence **Diazotype**.

1891 *Art Jnrl.* Feb. 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

|| **Diazoma** (dai'æzō'mā). [L. *diazōma* space between the seats in a theatre, a Gr. *διάζωμα* girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. *diá*

through, over + *ῥωμα* that which is girded, f. *ῥωμῖνα* to gird round.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma*, a Girdle or Waste-belt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphitheater. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. xi. 335 (Stanf.) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

† 2. Anat. The diaphragm or midriff. *Ohs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma* . . in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoma*, an old name . . for the diaphragm.

|| **Diazoster.** [a. Gr. *διασώστης* the twelfth vertebra in the back, f. *διά* through, over + *σώστης* vertebra, f. *ῥωμῖνα* to gird.] (See *quots.*)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diazoster*, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoster*, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus).

Diazotize (*daizōtīz*), *v. Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *azote* + *-ize*: cf. *azotize*.] *trans.* To convert into a diazo compound. Hence *Diazotized ppl. a.*

1889 M'GOWAN *tr. Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1892 *Nature* 28 July. The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* i. 247 *Flavophenol* . . prepared by the action of diazotized benidine (one molecule) on two molecules of salicylic acid in alkaline solution.

Dib, sb. dial. [A variant of *DIP sb.*: cf. *DIB v.*] A dip; a small hollow in the ground.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dib*, a valley. *North.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dib*, a dip. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dib*, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

2. **Comb. Diboard**, the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1892.

Dib, sb. 2. Generally in *pl. dibs*. [*Dibs*, found in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of *dibstones*, mentioned by Locke. Prob. a deriv. of *DIB v.*: cf. the names *DABBERS*, and (*dial.*) *dabs*, applied to a similar game, f. *DAB v.*]

1. *pl.* A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used; see *ASTRAGAL*, *CHECKSTONES*, *COCKAL*.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dibs*, a play among children. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* i. 177 This game is called 'Dibs' by the English. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcocke of S. xiii*, His *dibs* and *agate taws*. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called *dibs*. 1890 J. D. ROBERTSON *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, pebbles.

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. *pl.* A slang term for money.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.*, *G. Barnwell*, Make nunky surrender his *dibs*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dibs*, a galley term for ready money. 1868 MISS BRAODON *Run to Earth* 111. ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the *dibs*.' 1883 *BESANT Garden Fair* ii. iii, To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the *dibs* yourself.

4. = *DIBBLE*. (In various Eng. dialects.)

1891 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib*, *Dibber* or *Dibbles*, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

Dib, sb. 3. A local Sc. var. of *DUB*, a puddle.

1821 GALT *Ann. of Parish* 312 (Jam.) The *dibs* were full, the roads foul. 1821 — *Ayrsh. Legatees* 100 (Jam.) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dib*.

Dib, v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [App. an onomatopœic modification of *DIP v.*, expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact. Cf. *DIB sb. 1*] *trans.* = *DIP v.*

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 121 Jesus . . bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle, And ber talle ber best in halle. c. 1570 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 100 *Dib* the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D 653 To *Dibbe* or *dippen*. 1617 MINSHEV *Director*, To *Dibbe*, *v.* to *Dippe*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Dib*, To *dip*.

Dib, v. 2. [A derivative form from *DAB v. 1*, expressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter: cf. the forms *sip*, *snip*, *tip*, and the reduplicating element in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *pit-pat*, *zig-zag*, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical.

Sense 3 is also expressed by *DAP*, another derived form from *dab*, in which the consonant is lightened; also by *Dor*. Here there may also be association with *Dir*.]

1. *trans.* To dab lightly or finely: cf. *DAB v. 1* 2. 1869 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. i. in Bullen O. P. L. IV, Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse. Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.

2. *intr.* To tap or pat lightly: cf. *DAB v. 1* d. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, It is a fine sight to behold . . the way that they *dib* with their bills.

3. *intr.* To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water; = *DAP v. 1*, *DIBBLE v. 2* 2.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and *dib* with it, or *dib* with the Ash-fly. 1827 *Mirror* 11. 118/1 It is customary to *dib* for them, or to use a fly. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 House-crickets are also good, to *dib* with, for chub. 1842 277 The hawthorn-fly . . is used to *dib* in a river for Trout.

4. To *dibble*.

Known in actual use only in mod. dial., but implied in *DIBBER*, *DIBBING-STICK*; see also *DIBBLE*.

1891 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib* and *Dibble* vb., to use a 'dibble'. *Dibble* is the commonest form, both of the *sb.* and *v.*

Hence **Dibbing** *vbl. sb.*; **Dibbing-stick**, a dibble.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 (1689) 174 Angling with a natural Fly (called *dibbing*, *daping* or *dibbling*). *Ibid.* § 2. 174 *Dibbling* is always performed on the very surface . . or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches.

1833 BOWLER *Angling* 27 The natural flies best adapted for *dibbing* or *bobbing* at the bush. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler Nat.* 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grasshopper, used with a short line by *dibbing* over the bushes.

1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dibbin-stick*, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar, *obs. form* of *DIAPER*.

Dibasic (*daibē'sik*), *a. Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *base sb. 1* + *-ic*.] Having two bases, and two atoms of a base. *Dibasic acid*: one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See *HIBASIC*.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 462/2 When an acid admits of the displacement of two atoms of hydrogen, it is termed *dibasic*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 365 The acids . . of the second series are *dibasic*. 1880 CLEMENSIAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character of which was demonstrated by Kekulé.

Hence **Dibasicity**, *dibasic quality*. 1880 CLEMENSIAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 179 The *dibasicity* of tartaric acid.

Dibb, *var.* of *DIB*.

Dibber (*di'bər*). [f. *DIB v. 2* (sense 4) + *-ER* 1.] 1. An instrument for *dibbling*; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms*, *Dibble*, I think they call it *dibber* in Kent. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* i. 112, 1. . . ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with band-dibbers. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 48 A man . . with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. ii. 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick.

2. *Mining*. The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes. *U.S.*

1891 W. MORGANS *Man. Mining Tools* 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

Dibbin, dibben. *Obs. or dial.*

† 1. In the leather trade: Part of a hide; perh. the shank. *Obs.*

1603-4 *Act 1 Gas. I. c. 22* § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Butts of Leather.

2. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibben*, a fillet of veal. *Devon.*

Dibble (*di'b'l*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *debylle*, 6 *dybbil*, 6-7 *dible*, 6- *dibble*. [In form belonging app. to *DIB v. 2* (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in *beelle*, or diminutive: cf. *dibber*, *dibbing-stick* in same sense. *Dibble* is however evidenced much earlier than *DIB v. 2*, which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful.]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (*foot-dibble*), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

c. 1450 *Nominalde* in Wr.-Wülcker 713 *Hoc subterrarium*, a *debylle*. 1483 *Cath. Anc.* 92 A *Debylle*, *pastinacum*, *subterratorium*. 1563 *Hvll Art Garden*, 128 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 124/2 A *dybbil*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 101 Through cunning with *dible*, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leuell, trim garden is made. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 100 Ile not put The *Dible* in earth, to set one slip of them. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 64 A *Dibble*, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like. 1727 *BROADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dibble*, There is a *Dibble* of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 153 In sowing-time ne'er would I *dibble* take, Or drop a seed. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 397 The people use a *msaha* or *dibble*, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 48 To plant them with the trowel or *dibble*.

† b. ? A moustache. *Obs. slang.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your *dibble*, good Lordane.

Dibble (*di'b'l*), *v. 1* [f. *DIBBLE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. To *dibble* in (into): to put in or plant by *dibbling*. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 110 So far is yt cramped with roote deepe *dibled* at helgats. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 47 One farmer near Dunwich . . *dibbled* 258 acres. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 392 A woman employed . . *dibbling* beans. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1859) 145 The clayey soil around

it was *dibbled* thick . . by the tiny hoofs of sheep. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* iii. 312 The soft strewn snow Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The seeds of the *dhurra* are *dibbled* in about three feet apart.

trans. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT in *Knowl.* 31 Aug. 140/2 The printer's passion for *dibbling* is a comma between every two adjectives.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a dibble; to bore holes in the soil.

Mod. He was *dibbling* in his garden.

Hence **Dibbled** *ppl. a.*; **Dibbling** *vbl. sb.*; also in *Comb.*, as *dibbling-machine*.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 3/3 If *Dibbling*, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 38 Depositing the seed in holes . . at regular intervals . . is called *drilling*, or *dibbling*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* 11. 210 It appears . . that *drilling* with the hoe is much preferable to *dibbling*. *Ibid.* There was . . one quarter more of produce from the *drilled* crop than from the *dibbled*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dibbling-machine*, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

Dibble (*di'b'l*), *v. 2* [Perhaps a derived form from *DABBLE* with lighter vowel; but cf. *DIB v. 2* 3.]

1. *intr.* = *DABBLE v. 2*.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. (1748) 366 And near to them you see the lesser *dibbling* teale.

2. = *DIB v. 2* 3, *DAP v. 1*.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 60 *Dibble* lightly on the surface of the water. 1676 COTTON *Angler (T.)*, This stone-fly . . we *dape* or *dible* with, as with the *drake*. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 2 (1688) 75 When you angle at ground in a clear Water, or *dible* with natural Flies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 54 He . . bobs and *dibbles* till he hooks his prey.

Hence **Dibbling** *vbl. sb.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* ii. v. 295 This way of fishing we call *Daping* or *Dabbing*, or *Dibbling* wherein you are always to have your Line flying before you up or down the River as the Wind serves. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/2 *Dibbling* for trout he considers a high achievement.

Dibble-dabble. *collog. or dial.* [Reduplication of *DABBLE*, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *zig-zag*, etc.] *lit.* An irregular course of *dabbling* or *splashing*; *fig.* rubbish; also, uproar with violence.

c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 7 They are but *dyble* dable I marvel ye can abyd such byble baile. 1767 CRESS. COWPER in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. (1862) 1. 99 It turned out such a *dibble-dabble* . . We have had March weather before March came. 1825 JAMESON, *Dibble-dabble*, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibble-dabble*, rubbish. *North.*

Dibbler (*di'b'lər*). [f. *DIBBLE v. 1* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who *dibbles*.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 356 One *dibbler* generally undertakes the business of one gang. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 49 note, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the *dibblers*.

2. An agricultural implement used in *dibbling*; a machine *dibble*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best horse seed-dibbler, £15. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 699/1 *Dibblers* [figured]. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 736/2 *Drills*, seed planters and *dibblers*.

3. A species of opossum: see *quot.*

1850 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Mammalia* 166 The *Antechinus apicalis* of Mr. Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound.

Dibbler, *dial. f. DOUBLER*, large plate.

Dibchick: see *DABCHICK* β.

Dibe-zo-. *Chem.* See *Di-* 2 and *BENZO-*.

Dibe-zoyl. *Chem.* A synonym of *BENZYLE* C₆H₅O₂, as having the formula of two molecules of the radical *BENZOYL*. Also in *Comb.*

Dibenzyl. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *BENZYL*.] An aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colourless prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical *benzyl*. Also in *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *dibenzyl-methane*, *dibenzyl ketone*.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 763.

Dib-hole. *Mining*. [app. *f. dib*, variant of *DUB* + *HOLE*.] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being pumped to the surface; also called *SUMP*.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke . . The cage was precipitated into the *dib-hole* and the scaffolding smashed. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/6 Examining the *dib hole* at the bottom of the pit shaft.

Diblastula (*daiblasti'la*). *Embryol.* [f. *Di-* + *mod.L. blastula* *BLASTULE*.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of cells; = *GASTRULA*.

1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 348 The term 'diblastula' has more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Haeckel.

Dibrach (*daib'ræk*). *rare.* [ad. L. *dibrachys*, ad. Gr. *διδραχμός* of two short syllables, f. *δι-* two + *βραχμός* short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

In *mod. Dicts.*

Dibranch (dōi-bræŋk). *Zool.* [ad. F. *dibranche* (s. f. Gr. δι- (Di-) + βράχια gills of fishes.) A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Zool.* II. (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled). The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

Dibranchiate (dōi-bræŋki-āt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *dibranchiata*, f. as prec.: see -ATE².]

A. adj. Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, an order of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. **B. sb.** A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods. *Ibid.* 528/2 The suckers with which the arms of the Dibranchiæ are provided. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is swimming.

So **Dibranchious a.**, 'having two branchiæ or gills.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dibromide (dōi-brōmīd, -mid). *Chem.* [f. Di- + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as *ethine dibromide* C₂H₂Br₂.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines... obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide. **1873** FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 21) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

Dibromo-, before a vowel **dibrom-**. *Chem.* [f. Di- + BROMO-] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as *dibromaldehyde* CHBr₂·CHO.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 21) 680 Dibromacetic acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromoacetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications. **1880** CLEMENS *How Wuria's Atom. Th.* 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol... which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol.

Dibs (plural): see **DIB sb.²**

Dibstones, *sb. pl.* [See **DIB sb.²**] The names of a children's game: the same as *dibs* or *dab-stones*.

1694 LOCKE *Educ.* § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. **1775** ASH, *Dibstone*, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison*.

Dibutyl, Dibutyro-. *Chem.* See **Di-2** and **BUTYL**.

† **Dicacious**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāct-* talking sharply + -OUS.] Pert of speech, saucy.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicacious*, talkative, pert. Hence † **Dicaciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicaciousness*, talkativeness.

Dicacity (dikā'siti). *Obs. or arch.* [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāct-*em, sarcastic [f. *dic-* stem of *dicere* to say, speak] + -ITY.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. *dicere*: Talkativeness, babbling.)

1594 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedingly given to the humor of dicacity and iesting. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 His quicke dicacitie Would evermore be taunting my voracitie. **1670** HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal. lib. I, had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. **1751** BYRON *Enthusiasm Poems* 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry... for their dicacity. **1840** *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot... there is all the difference in the world.

† **Dicæarch**. *Obs. rare* -o. In 7 dice-. [f. Gr. *dikaos* just + -αρχος ruler.] (See quot.) So also † **Dicæarchy**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicæarchy* (*dicæarchia*), just government. *Dicæarch* (*dicæarchus*), a just Prince. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Dicæarch*.

Dicæology (dōi-si-lōdgi). Also 7 dice-. [ad. L. *dicæologia*, a. Gr. *dikaologia* a plea in defence, f. *dikaos* s. righteous, just + *logia* account, speech.]

† 1. A description or account of jurisdiction. *Obs.* **1664** J. EYTON (title), *The Maritime Dicæologie, or Sea-jurisdiction of England*.

2. *Rhet.* Justification.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* III. xix. (Arb.) 237 *Dichologia*, or the Figure of excuse. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicæology*... justification by, or in talk. **1830** MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicæology*, self-justification.

Dicæge, Dicar-: see **DIKAGE, DICKER**.

Dicalcic (dōi-kē'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. Di-2 + CALCIC.] Containing two equivalents of calcium.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 719 Dicalcic phosphide. **1884** F. J. LLOYD *Syn. Agric.*

Dicarbo-, before a vowel **dicarb-**. *Chem.* [See **Di-2** and **CARBO-**.] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 243 The acid... was probably identical with dicarboxydipic acid.

Dicarbon (dōi-kā-rbōn), *a. Chem.* [Di-2.] Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *dicarbon* series of hydrocarbons.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxx, Dicarbon or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C₂H₅O.

Dicarbonate (dōi-kā-rbōn't). *Chem.* See **Di-2** and **CARBONATE**.

Dicarpellary, *a. Bot.* [f. Di-2 + CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels.

1876 HABLEY *Bot. Med.* 507 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit.

Dicast (dikā'st). *Gr. Antiq.* Also *dika'st*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστής* judge, jurymen, agent-noun f. *δικάζειν* to judge, pass judgement on, f. *δική* right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 46 The Statues of their *Dicastes*. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and jurymen of modern times. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dicasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the *Wasps*. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

Dicastery (dikā'stēri). Also *dikastery*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστήριον* a court of justice.]

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

1566 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion... in Athens... the comitia that commonwealth. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy... was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xii. 1. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. **1866** FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. vi. 99 'The people in the country... were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people... of the town.'

Dicastic (dikā'stik), *a.* Also *dikastic*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστικός* of or for law or trials: see **DICAST**.] Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 484 The archon... retained only the power of... presiding over the dicastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. **1884** Q. Rev. Oct. 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

Dicatalactic (dōi-kātālēktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *δικαταληκτικός* -s: see **Di-2** and **CATALECTIC**.] Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dactylic pentameter. In mod. Dicts.

† **Dication**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *dicatōn-em* formal declaration, n. of action f. *dicāre* to proclaim.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dication*, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicayue, *obs. form of DECEIVE*.

Dice (dōis), *sb.*, plural of **DIE sb.**, q.v.

In reference to gaming, *dice* is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular *die*; it also enters largely into combination: as

Dice-cogging, -*gospeller*, -*maker*; *dice-board*, a board upon which dice are thrown; *dice-coal* (see quot.); *dice-headed a.*, having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); *dice holes* (see quot.); *dice-man*, a sharper who cheats with dice; *dice-shot = die-shot* (see **DIE**); *dice-top*, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also **DICE-BOX**, -**PLAY**, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 453 Mummius... had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made 'dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting. **1844** BRANDE, **Dice-coal*, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, I played a 'dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. **1850** LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford Wks.* I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are 'dice-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. **1497** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 357 V^o 3et nalis *dis hedit to Dunbar. **1593** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 74, 100 diceheaded nails pro ostio. **1884** CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Dice Holes... a stitch... used in Honiton... lace. **1530** PALSGR. 213/4 *Dice maker, *dessier*. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 81 Card and dice-makers... are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. **1871** *Echo* 14 Mar., *Dice-men and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. **1888** LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 57 Chain shot... 'dice shot. **1668** J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. **1894** MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 257 That well-known device, the 'dice-top' or 'teetotum'.

Dice (dōis), *v.* [f. **DIE sb.** pl.]

1. *intr.* To play or gamble with dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, or play wythe dycys, *also*. **1519** *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Latt no manservantes dysse nor carde in ther howsses. **1548** LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 The hauke, the hunt, thei card, thei dycce. **1596** SHAKS. *i Hen. IV.* III. iii. 18, I was... vertuous enough, swore little, dic'd not about seven times a weeke. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Javental* 253 If th'old man dice, th'heire in long coats will doe The like. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

b. trans. To lose or throw away by dicing; to gamble away. *Also fig.*

1549 [see **DICING-HOUSE**] **1618** N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? **1871** TOM TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* II. i, How cheerily a king and kingdom may be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! **1881** BLACKIS *Lay Serm.* i. 79

The conscript boy, torn from his father... to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

c. trans. To bring by dice-play (into, out of, etc.).

1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Addison* (1889) 721 When he diced himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: *esp.* in cookery.

14390 *Forme of Cury in Warner's Culiv. Antiq.* 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clene, and dycce hem. **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, *quadr.* **1760** MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; *spec. a. Needlework*. (See quot. 1808-80.) **b. Bookbinding**. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see **DICED ppl. a. 2**.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles... but they may be known... being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. **1808-80** JAMIESON, *Dice*, 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment... 2. To weave in figures resembling dice.

† 4. To mark with spots or pips, like dice. *Obs.*

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

Dice, *obs. Sc. f.* **DAIS**, pew or seat in a church.

Dice, *adv.* *Naut.*: see **DYCE**.

Dice-box. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

1552 HULOT, *Dice boxe, finum, fritillum*. **1617** MINSHIEU *Ductor*, A Dice box... a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. **1713** ANDERSON *Guardian* No. 120 P. 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box. **1784** COWPER *Task* iv. 221 What was an hourglass once, becomes a dicebox. **1833** H. T. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round.

b. Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming.

1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xi. 179 The only resources left for either are the dice-box and the bottle. **1859** MACAULAY *Life Pitt*, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the dice-box and the turf.

c. attrib. Of the form of a dice-box. *Dice-box insulator*, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 296 A smaller lake... backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. **1895** W. PREECE (*In letter*), The 'dice-box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. P. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

Diced (dōist), *ppl. a.* [f. **DICE v.** + -ED¹.]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see **DICE v. 2**.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Pich.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see **DICE v. 3**.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair... And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. **1880** W. SMITH *Catal.* No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced calf. **1893** W. F. CLAY *Catal.* 16, 4to, diced russa, neatly rebeked.

Dicellate (dōise-lēt), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκηλα*, a two-pronged hoe + -ATE².] Two-pronged: said *spec.* of sponge-spicules.

|| **Dicentra** (dōise-ntrā). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δίκεντρος*, f. δι- two + *κέντρον* sharp point, spur.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceæ*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, esp. *D. spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1883** *Century Mag.* Sept. 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. **1884** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 93/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and lilies-of-the-valley.

Dicephalous (dōise-fālōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκηφαλος* (f. δι-, Di-2 + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS. In mod. F. *dicéphale*.] Having two heads, two-headed.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

Dice-play. [f. **DICE sb. pl.**] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dyce play, *aleutura*. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 84 Dice-play, and such other foliose and pernicious games they know not. **1577** NORTHMOOR *Dicing* Introd. a If a man can dice-play. **1580** LUPTON *Siqilla* 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Dice-play. **1606** HOLLAND *Suton*, 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† **b. fig.** Trickery, deceit, sleight. *Obs.*

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men [cf. *Eph.* iv. 14 ἐν τῇ κρυβίσει τῶν ἀνθρώπων].

So **Dice-playing**. [f. **DICE sb. pl.**] **1490** *Prompt. Parv.* (MS. K.) 120 Diceplaying, *aleutura*. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 The Poete likeneth... the life of man to a diceplaying or a game at the tables. **1606** HOLLAND *Suton*, 70 The rumour that ran of his dice-playing.

Dice-player. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 73 lakke be iogeloure... And danyel be dys-player. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 183 We doe vitally forbid all bishops... to keepe companie

with dice players. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

Dicer (dai'sai). Forms: 5-6 dyser, dysar, 6 dysour, disar, dyce, dicear, desard, 6- dicer. [f. DICE v. (or sh.) + -ER-1. The suffix was sometimes changed to AFR. -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* 11. 62 Rogerus Mokynghon est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospitat] dyssers. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 242 These dyssars and these hullars, These cockers and these bollars. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 71 Ane dyssour said. The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fair syssis thre. 1531 *Elvort Gov.* i. xxvi, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made alliance with dysars. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 45 Such an Act, That. Makes marriage vowes As false as Dicers Oathes. 1654 GATARER *Disc. Apol.* 3 The better Dicer, the worse man. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of the Wks.* 1862 IV. 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix, A deep drinker, and a dicer.

Dicerate (dai'serēt), a. [f. Gr. *dikepas*, *dikepat*-double horn.] 'Having two horns'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dicerous (dai'sēros), a. *Entom. rare.* [irreg. (for *dicerote*) f. Gr. *dikepas* two-horned, f. *di*-two + *kēpas* horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* IV. 316 *Dicerous*, insects that have two antennæ.

Dicese, dicesse, obs. forms of DECEASE.

Dicetyl (dai'sētil). *Chem.* [See DI-2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v. + **Dich.** *Obs.* *rare.* A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense *do it*:

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 87 So much God dich you with your sustentanceless sauce. [Cf. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 112 Bidding much good do it him.]

Dich, obs. form of DITCH.

Dichasial (dai'kē'ziāl), a. *Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

|| **Dichasium** (dai'kē'ziōm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *diχaia* division.] A form of cymose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. *Ibid.* 521 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a symphydial mode of development. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In some members of the tribe *Caryophyllaceæ* the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

|| **Dichastasis** (dai'kē'stāsis). [mod. f. Gr. *diχa* asunder, apart + *stasis* standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a. 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dichastic (dai'kē'stik), a. [mod. f. Gr. **diχa*-στος divided, f. *diχā*-ew to divide; see -IC.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864). a. 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dichastic*, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

Diche (n. obs. forms of DITCH.

Dichlamydeous (dai'klāmi'diōs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *dichlamydeus*, f. Gr. *di*-two + *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύδ*-cloak; see -EUS.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introd.* 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

Dichlor-, dichloro-. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLOR(-).] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as *dichloroacetic acid*, *dichlorhydrin*; see CHLOR- and CHLORO-.

1873 *FOUNES' Chem.* (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 679 Dichloroacetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichlorallylene.

Dichloride (dai'klō'rīd, -rid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride HgCl₂.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see DI-2 a p.

1825 T. THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 75. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orri's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 508 Dichloride of gold remains. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* i. 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 *FOUNES' Chem.* (ed. 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

Dicho-, a. Gr. *diχo-*, combining form of adv. *diχa* in two, asunder, apart, as in *diχotomia* cutting

in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'.

(The *i* is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymological.)

Dichogamic, a. Bot. = DICHOGAMOUS.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichogamous (dai'kō'gāmos), a. *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type **diχoγāmos* (f. *diχo-*, DICHOT-, asunder, separately + *-γāmos* wedded, married, *γāmo*-os wedding) + -OUS.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1850 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the *Algae* named above and some *Muscinæ* are dichogamous is doubtful. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Diccious flowers; with Time in Dichogamous species.

Dichogamy (dai'kō'gāmi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type **diχoγāmia*, n. of state from **diχoγāmos*: see prec. and -Y: in mod. Ger. and F. *dichogamie*.] The condition of being dichogamous, i.e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) 111. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is *Dichogamy*, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when contiguous, are mature at different times.

Dichopterous, a. Entom. [f. DICHOT- + Gr. *πτερόν* wing + -OUS.] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dichord (dai'kōrd). [ad. Gr. *diχorδos* two-stringed, f. *di*-two + *χορδή* string (of a lyre), chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1819 *Pantology*, *Dichord*, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

Dichoree (dai'kōrē). *Pros.* [a. F. *dichoree* (1736 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *dichorē-us*, a. Gr. *diχorēi*-os, f. *di*-, DI-2 + *χορεός*: see CHOREE.] A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D. IRVING *Elem. Composition* x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated. 1885 R. C. JEBB *Edipus Tyrannus* p. lxxxi. When the ionic - u - u - is interchanged with the dichoree - u - u -

Dichostasy (dai'kō'stāsi). *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *diχostasia* a standing apart, dissension, f. *diχo-*, DICHOT- + *στάσι*-os standing.] A standing separate.

c. 1859 BE. SHORT *Sp. in Academy* 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular... and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

Dichotomal, a. [f. as DICHOTOMOUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichotomic (dai'kō'tōmik), a. [mod. f. as DICHOTOMOUS + -IC: in F. *dichotomique*.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic. The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Troussseau & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics* i. 278 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 111. 223 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as 1 Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

Dichotomically, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY2.] = DICHOTOMOUSLY.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split.

Dichotomist (dai'kō'tōmist). [f. DICHOTOMY + -IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

c. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. viii. He that will be a flat dichotomist. Is in your judgment thought a learned man. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.* The booke, although... not such as may in every point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes. c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. i. Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock. 1882 W. OGLE tr. *Aristotle's Parts Anim.* 13 Privative terms... which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence **Dichotomistic a.**, pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 BUCK tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul.

Dichotomization (dai'kō'tōmīzē'shən). [f. DICHOTOMIZE + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot. of the moon (see DICHOTOMIZED 2).

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. v. 68 A discrepancy... between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

Dichotomize (dai'kō'tōmīz), v. [f. Gr. *diχo*-τομ-ος (see DICHOTOMOUS) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into two parts or sections;

esp. in reference to classification: cf. DICHOTOMY 1 a. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* i. v. That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* iv. i. (1647) 166 Not a city of note... which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelphs... and Gibellines. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 139 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again dichotomized... into such as [etc.]. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

† b. *loosely*. To divide (into several parts). *Obs.* (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 56 They againe dichotomize... the influence spirit into the natural, vitall, and animall. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. p. 70 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divide or become divided into two continuously; *spec.* used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see DICHOTOMOUS 2, DICHOTOMY 3.

1835 [see DICHOTOMIZING below]. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Stem dichotomizing and bearing... nearly simple erect branchlets. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* ii. iv. 406 The roots of *Lycopodiaceæ* are... the only ones known to dichotomize. 1884 M. BOOLE in *Fryn. Educ.* i. Sept. 342 Elements which... tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Hence **Dichotomizing vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**; **Dichotomizer**, one who dichotomizes.

1606 BRETTON *Sidney's Ourania*. He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 255 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* 11. xiii. 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1881 G. BUSK in *Fryn. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomising, biserial branches.

Dichotomized, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Stellate hairs... with 3-4 rays once or twice dichotomized. 1892 CLERKE *Stud. Homer* iv. 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. *Astron.* Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Dichotomy*. She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 24/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized. 1866 *Albion Pop. Astron.* v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

Dichotomous (dai'kō'tōmos), a. [f. L. *dichotomos*, -mus, a. Gr. *diχotōmos* cut in half, equally divided: see DICHOT- and -OUS. Cf. F. *dichotome* (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

† 1. *Astron.* = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of a half-moon. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 Mercury... in its greatest digression from the Sun... appears Dichotomous.

2. *Bot.*, etc. Dividing into two equal branches; *esp.* so branched that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus. 1753 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 126 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 226 The Lesser Centaury... is distinguished by its dichotomous stalk. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 185 Common Mistletoe, a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially *Algae* and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. *Logic*, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomous.

1828 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1866) 11. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 *Reader* 3 Sept. 304/2 The unities or molecules... are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

Dichotomously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or pairs: see prec.

1866 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 520 Branches... dichotomously subdivided. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 A. bronchus, after it enters a lobule... divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

Dichotomy (dai'kō'tōmi). [ad. Gr. *diχotomia* a cutting in two, f. *diχotōmo*-os (see DICHOTOMOUS): cf. F. *dichotomie* (1754 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. a. *spec.* in *Logic*, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary classification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 303 This Trichotomy .. doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 8 Some .. have disturbed the Order of Nature .. by an Affection of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c. Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. vi. 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

b. *gen.* Division into two.

1636 FRATLEY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramistical dichotomy being divided into forenoon and afternoon. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vii. § 3, 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easy kind of Division. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2. *Astron.* That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated; the 'half-moon'.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. xv. 81 This Quadrant or Quarter in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 419/1 Aristarchus .. gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 551 *Dichotomy*, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated.

3. *Bot., Zool.*, etc. A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two; repeated bifurcation: see *DICHOTOMOUS* 2.

1707 SLOAN *Jamaica* I. 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks .. always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 13 The last [Encrinurus] seems to differ .. in the dichotomies and length of the arms. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3, 47 note, *Dichotomy* or *forking*, the division of an apex into two. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 169 *Dichotomy* .. never produces structures .. dissimilar to the producing structure; the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoots .. dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the .. narrower sense. *Ibid.* 464.

Dichotriæne (dikōtrai'æn). *Zool.* [f. *DICHO-* + Gr. *traiæna* trident: see *TRIÆNE*.] A dichotomous triæne; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

Dichro- [f. Gr. *diçpo-os*: see next.] In combination = *DICHOIROC*.

1889 I. REMSEN *Inorg. Chem.* 709 Co(NH₃)₅Cl₂ + H₂O which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride.

Dichroic (dikrō'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *diçpoos*, -*ois* two-coloured (f. *di-* + *çpós* colour, complexion) + -*ic*.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions; or to solutions that show essentially different colours in different degrees of concentration.

a 1864 DANA cited in WEBSTER. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 67 This mineral .. being dichroic.

Dichroscope: see *DICROSCOPE*.

Dichroism (dikrō'izm), [mod. f. Gr. *diçpoos*, -*ois* two-coloured (see *DICHOIROC*) + -*ism*. In F. *dichroïsme*.] The quality of being dichroic; *spec.* as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions: see *prec.*

1810 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 17 This dichroism, as it may be called .. so far as I know, has never been observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in ether. 1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 15 Nov. 731/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colours, blue and red.

Hence **Dichroïstle**, *a.* = *DICHOIROITIC*.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichroite (dikrō'it), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *diçpoos* (see *DICHOIROC*) + -*ite*. In F. *dichroïte* (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of *IOLITE*, from its often exhibiting dichroism.

1810 Nicholson's *Jnrl.* XXVII. 231 Description of the Dichroït, a new Species of Mineral. 1831 BAEWSTER *Optics* xxx. § 148, 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called iolite, to which Haiüy gave the name of *dichroïte*. 1881 *Sci. Rev.* 23 Apr. 518/1 The great ball of dichroïte which seems crystal white when looked at from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object.

b. *Comb.*

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 145 The gneiss .. is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and .. known as dichroite-gneiss.

Dichroitic (dikrō'itik), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -*ic*.] Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by dichroism; dichroic.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) I. viii. 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another. 1881 TYNALL *Floating-Matter of Air* 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky.

Dichromate (dikrō'mæt), *Chem.* [f. *DI-* + -*ate*.] A double CHROMATE (q.v.), as *potassium dichromate* K₂ · CrO₄ · CrO₃. (Also *dichromate*.)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 71 Potassic dichromate. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 538/1 [He] recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent.

Hence **Dichromated ppl. a.**, treated with a dichromate.

1890 ADNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 178 The insolubility of dichromated gelatine.

Dichromatic (dikrō'mætik), *a.* [f. Gr. *di-* + *çpomatikos* of or relating to colour, f. *çpōma* colour.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* of animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration.

1847 CRAIG, *Dichromatic*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some cases; i. e. some individuals of the same species normally mottled gray, while others are reddish. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* xi. 340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind the absence of the perception of two complementary hues should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.

So **Dichromatism**, the quality or fact of being dichromatic.

1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

Dichromic (dikrō'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *diçpōm-os* two-coloured (see *DICHOIROC*) + -*ic*.]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 359 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal. The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting.

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; *DICHOIROIC*.

1877 MILLER & McLEOD *Elem. Chem.* i. (ed. 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of a different tint.

Dichronous (dikrō'nōs), *a.* [f. late L. *dichronus*, *a. Gr.* *diçpov-os* of two prosodic quantities, either long or short (f. *di-*, *DI-* + *çpōvos* time) + -*ous*.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Prosody*. Having two times or quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* 'Having two periods of growth in the year'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dichroous (dikrō'ōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *diçpo-os* two-coloured + -*ous*.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Dichroscope (dikrō'skōp), *a.* Also *dichroiscope*, *dichroscope*. [f. Gr. *diçpo-os* two-coloured + -*skop-os* observing.]

(The etymologically regular form is *dichroscope*, but *dichroscope* is more convenient.)

An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichroscopio a.**, of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.* (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kensington* 3469 Dichroscope. 1879 ROOPE *Chromatics* x. 137 A .. piece of apparatus contrived by Dove, for mixing the coloured light furnished by stained glass, and called by him a dichroscope. 1888 *Proc. R. Soc. May* 273 The ruby .. when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints. 1890 M. D. ROTHSCHILD *Handbk. Prec. Stones* 15 When a stone is examined by means of the dichroscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues.

Dichrotal, -*tism*, *error*. ff. *DICROTAL*, -*TISM*.

Dicht, etc., *Sc.* forms of *DIGHT*, etc.

+ **Dicible**, *sb.* *Philos. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *dicibilis* (Du Cange), f. *dicere* to say: see -*BLE*.] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. xviii. 40 *Dicible* is that which consisteth according to rational phantasy. *Ibid.*, *Dicibles* are notions, that is, *νοήματα*, but not merely and simply notions .. being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the soul.

Dicing (dai'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DICE* v. + -*ing* 1.]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling with dice; dice-play.

1456 *How wise man taught Son* 60 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 171 Dysynge 1 the forbode. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Any open .. place for common bowling, dicing, carding, clothe, tenys, or other unlawful games. 1550 CAWLEY *Egip.* 669 Diceyng hath brought many wealthy menne to care. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly condemn, are dicing and carding. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* II. i. These young fellows think old men get estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1869) 147 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

2. *Book-binding*. A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds: see *DICE* v. 3 b.

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edgiog-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *dicing-board*, -*box*, -*chamber*, -*money*, -*table*.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dysynge table. 1586 T. II. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 128 [Thou] dost set down as it were on a dicing board in the hazard of one houre, both thy kingdome and life. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 It was in an inne .. in a dicing Chamber. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Gl.* i. iv, A nigard churl Hoarding up dicing-moneys for his son. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 90 A most dexterous Dicing ffox .. that with a knock .. the four good Dice are fastened, and it loosenseth four false Dice.

Dicing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -*ing* 2.] Playing with dice.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [*Am. Mar.* III. xii.]

+ **Dicing-house**, *Obs.* [f. *DICINO* *vbl. sb.*] A house for dice-play; a gambling-house.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 161 Dysynge howses also .. where yong Gentlemenne dyse away their thirfte. 1555 *Act 2-3 Phil. & M. c.* 9 Every Licence .. for the having .. of any Bowling-Allies, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iii. (1851) 257 The spawn and shiprack of Taverns and Dicing Houses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 470 (L.) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dicion, var. *DITION*, *Obs.*, dominion.

Dick (dik), *sb.* 1 [A playful alteration of *Ric*, contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman *Ricard*, L. *Ricardus* = *Richard*.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name *Richard*. Hence generically (like *Jack*) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as *desperate*, *dainty*, *dapper*, *dirty*. *Tom, Dick, and Harry*: any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 Desperate Dickes borowes now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath. 1581 STUOLEY *Agamemnon* I. Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the forward Knight did arme. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheek in yeares, and knows the trick To make my Lady laugh. 1589 *Marprel. Epit. E.* The desperat Dickes, which you .. affirm to be good bishops. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in velvet and sattin. 1822 GALT *Str. A. Wyllie* II. viii. 75 He's a gone dick, a dead man. 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec. *Review Slang Dict.* (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick', which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

1814 *Watch-house* II. i. It's all over wi' you, madam; ye're a gone dick: ye hear he's confessing.

2. *dial.* or *local.* (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk*. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, *treacle dick*. *Mod.* 'Spotted dick', currant or raisin pudding.

3. *slang*. A riding whip.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dick*, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented. 1891 *FARMER Slang*, *Dick*, 2. (coachman's) a riding whip.

4. *Phr.* and *Comb.* (*dial.* or *local*). *Dick-a-dil-ver*, the periwinkle. *Dick-a-Tuesday*, a will-o'-the-wisp. *Dick-ass*, a jack-ass. *Dick-dunnoch*, a local name of the hedge-sparrow. *Long-tailed Dick*, the long-tailed titmouse.

1636 SAMPTON *Vow Breaker* (N.), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wipe, or Dick-a-Tuesday, a 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dick-a-dil-ver*, the herb periwinkle. It is so called from its rooting (*driving*) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1832 COL. P. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 47 Found in the garden the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick', with 3 eggs. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dichass*, a jack-ass. *North. Ibid.*, *Dick-a-tuesday*, the ignis fatuus.

Dick, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [Perh., like *prec.*, merely an arbitrary application of the proper name *Dick*; but a possible connexion with *Du. dek* 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been suggested. Cf. *DICKY sb.* III.] A leather apron.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a leather apron for children.

Dick, *sb.* 3 *dial.* [Cf. *DIKE* and *DITCH*.] *a. A ditch.* b. The bank of a ditch; a dike.

1736 PEGGE *Kentisms*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk Gloss.*, *Dick*, the mound or bank of a ditch. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 295/1 Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the ground requires them.

Dick, *sb.* 4 *slang*. Abbreviation of *dictionary*; hence, 'Fine language, long words' (*Slang Dict.*).

1860 HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) *Season Ticket* xii. (Farmer), Ah, now you are talking 'dic', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed the dick'.

Dick, *sb.* 5 *slang*. [Short for *declaration*: cf. *DAY* for *affidavit*.] In *phr.* *To take one's dick* = to take one's declaration.

1861 D. COOK *P. Foster's Daw.* xvi. (Farmer), I'd take my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878

YATES *Wrecked in Port I.* I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so!

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase *Up to dick*: as *adj.* up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as *adv.* properly, suitably, fittingly.

(It has however been referred by some to Dick sb.)
1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept. The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Blue Blanket* (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 *Punch* 10 Sept. 111/1.

† **Dicken.** *Obs. or dial.* Some water-bird.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xiv. 26 Snipe, Godwite, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray.

Dickens (di'kənz). *slang or colloq.* Also 7-8 dikkens. 8-9 dikkons, 9 dikkings.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from *devilkin* or *deilkin*, but no evidence of this has been found. *Dickin* or *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Wilkin*, *Watkin*, *Jankin* or *Yenkin*, *Sinkin*) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and *Dickens* as a surname was probably also already in existence.]

The deuce, the devil. **a.** *The dickens!* (formerly also *a dickens!*) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as *what, where, how, why*, etc. (Cf. **DEUCE**, **DEVIL**.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 HEYWOOD *x Edw. IV.* iii. Wks. 1874 I, 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* ii. i. Ob have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* ii. i. What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 VANBR. & CIA. *Pron. Husb.* iv. i. 72 The dickens I has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 308 Then what a dickens can I do or say? 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 402 Why the dickens don't you let us serve them all out at once?

b. in imprecations, as *the dickens take you!*; also in phr. to *go to the dickens*, to go to ruin or perdition; to *play the dickens*, to cause mischief or havoc.

1603 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* i. Prol., Harken joltheades.. or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dickins*, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the Dickens take you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 June ¶ 4 He [the lion] would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1862 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xiii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

c. as a strong negative (= **DEVIL** 21).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiii. The dickings a mind he minded the market. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 19/3 The dickens you are', thought Fred.

Dickensian (di'kənzian), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. So **Dickensesque** (**Dickensque**), **Dickensish**, **Dickensy** (**Dickeny**), *adjs.* (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 196/1 A Dickensian description of an execution. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickensian portion... is poor beside its prototype. 1881 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 390/3 He [Bret Harte] has a touch of Dickens in his style... he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 503 His is a Dickensian manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 My ideas of London were... preeminently Dickensian. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 281 Disraeli never descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 93 2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D. WIGGINS in *Atlantic Monthly* May 616 It would be so delightful and Dickensy to talk... with a licensed victualler by the name of Martha Huggins.

dicker (di'kər), *sb.* **Forms:** *a.* 4-5 dyker, 5-6 dyker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, dickar, dikkar, 7 dicar, 6-dicker. **β.** 6-dacere, daker, (6 daiker, dakir, 8 dakter). [The form *dicker*, ME. *dyker*, etc., with the latinized forms *dicora*, *dikera*, *dicra*, point to an OE. **dīcor*, corresponding to MLG. *dēker*, MHG. *decher*, *techer*, mod.G. *decher*, LG. *dicker* (Westphal.), *dēker* (Pomerania), Icel. *dēkr*, Da. *deger*, Sw. *däcker*; all evidently from a WGer. **decura*, **decora*, ad. L. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. *scior* for L. *securis*. This WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. *decora*, *decara*, *dicara*, *dacora* (Dn Cange), and of the OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, and corresp. med.L. *dacra*, *dacrum*, whence the Sc. and northern forms in **β**.]

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D. 253-260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zosimian, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellum tentorium decurias triginta', i. e. 30 dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus *Ann.* iv. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see **DICKER** v.).

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

esp. hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (*dicra* or *dacra*) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

a. [1086 *Domesday* I. 16, 162a, T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Gloucestre... xxxvij d. iercas ferri. 1275 *Placita in Curia Magna. Anglie*, Ferri ij dicker de cornu bovinis.] 1266-1307 *Assisa de Pond. et Mensur.* (Stat. Realm I. 205, 1 Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x correis. Item Dacre Ciroreorum ex x paribus. ¶ Dacre vero ferorum equorum [viginti] ferris. *Transl. ex Lib. Haru.* Lond. 16, 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten v. r. twenty] Shoes. 1428 *Will of Tanner* (Somerset Ho.) j dyker de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of every dyker j d. 1526 *Tolls in Dillon Calais & Fole* (1892) 81 A dyker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 Two persons... nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1553-54 *Trinity Coll. Acc'ts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111, 610 It to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1579 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1886) 227 Fowler dicker of Rawe leather. 1679 BLOUNT *Ant. Tenures* 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barrs. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 3d. per dicker. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 Necklaces. 1835 P. KELLY *Universal Cambist* II. Index, Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; 1 of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

β. [1286 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 458/3 (Iron & Steel). c. 1300 *Plata* II. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item lastum coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, et quodlibet dactum ex decim coriis... Dactum vero ferorum equorum ex viginti ferris.] 1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* xiii. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1548 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 130, ij daker off lether off daker wayre iijl. vi. vijl. 1588 *Will of Williston* (Somerset Ho.), Dacre of leather. 1609 SKRNE *Reg. Maj. Stat.* of Gild 147 In halfe an daker of hydes. 1732 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) 1. 206 For each daker of leather freemen shall pay 3s. 4d. 1835 (See **a.**) Dacre.

b. *transf.* A considerable number; a 'lot', a 'heap'. **Obs.**

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 393 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 2 Such a huge dicker of Dickes in a heape altogether. 1602 NARCISsus (1893) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker. 1643 BRATHWAITE *Engl. Intelligencer* i. Newes, Althea, Mr. Smitke 33 But if the Dean foresee that 'tis a veritable Book, he... sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to vendile.

Dicker (di'kər), *sb.* **U.S.** [f. **DICKER** v.] The action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiv. (1869) 61/4 You have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 *N. Y. Weekly Times* 28 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*) Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

Dicker, *v.* **U.S.** [f. **DICKER** sb.]

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has hence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see **DICKER** sb.), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use.]

intr. To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. **b.** *trans.* To barter, exchange. Hence **Dickering** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dickerer**, one who dickers.

1845 J. T. HEADLEY *Lett. fr. Italy* xx. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Oak Openings* (Bartlett) The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lxiii. 457 By a process of dickering (i. e. bargaining by way of barter)... a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 GLOW. SMITH *Canadian Question*, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 1891 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickers.

Dickinsonite (di'kɪnsənəɪt), *min.* [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see **ITE**.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour. 1878 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III.* XVI. 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found.

Dicky, **dickie** (di'ki), *sb. colloq., slang, and dial.* Also **dickie**. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. Tommy, Willy, Bobby, etc.); another group is probably closely related to **DICK** sb.; of others the relationship is obscure.

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries.]

I. As applied to persons.

1. Naut. (See **quot.**)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dickey*, an officer acting in commission.

II. As a name applied to animals.

2. A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky. An ass. Essex and Suffolk. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris II. 25 When gravely sitting Upon my dickey. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dicky-ass*, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky.

attrib. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.*, *Richard & Kate* (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for laughter than for speed. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 602 Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me.

3. A small bird (also DICKY-BIRD). **a.** A tame (caged) bird. **b.** *dial.* The hedge-sparrow.

1851 *Florist Nov.*, There was... dicky's cage on its old nail. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture. Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas... and crunch the dickey to splinters. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Dickey*, the hedge-sparrow. *Accentor modularis*. 1881 *Black Beautiful Wretch* xviii. (Farmer), The dicky-laggers are after them too. 'The what?' The bird-catchers, Miss. 1885 SWANSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow. Dickey (Lancashire). Blue dicke (Renfrew). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dicky-hedge-poker*, a hedge-sparrow. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dicky-dunnoch*, the hedge-sparrow.

III. As a name of articles of clothing: cf.

DICK sb.

† **4. An under petticoat.** *Obs.*

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod (cabob). On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la daube. 1787 *Minor* I. 99 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained, save her flannel dickey. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Tri.* Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dicky*, a woman's under-petticoat.

† **5. A worn-out shirt.** (*Obs. slang.*)

1781 G. PARKER *View of Society* I. 82 note (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Dickey*, a sham shirt. 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 29 If not a shirt-collar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Wretched Beaux... who sport a lace dickey. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. vi. 87 Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii, 'Come aye doon... and put on a clean dickey.'

7. A shirt collar. (*New England.*)

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 36 A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dickey. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vi. (1894) 130 Cockles... looking... like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to: **a.** A leather apron or pinafore. **b.** A child's bib. **c.** A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. **d.** An oil-skin suit. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dicky*, a common leather apron. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Dicky*, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 MAS C. GARNETT in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2 To the office... we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also **dicky-box**.) **b.** A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* IV. 260 The farmer... came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse. 1803 *Times* 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dicky-box is following their example. 1803 *Lit. J. Fr.* in *Spirit Publ. J. Fr.* (1804) VII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 *Serra Wint. in Lond.* ed. 3) II. 20 She... ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 131 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dicky he discovered the robbery. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlvii, The valet mounts the dicky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvii, A hackney cabriolet... three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat... in his own particular little dickey at the side. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 72 He had seen him... in the dickey of a phaeton. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

10. Comb. **dicky-box** (see **9**); **dicky-daisy** (*local*), a nursery name for the common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), also applied to other wild flowers; **dicky dilver**, a local name of the periwinkle (*Britlen & Holl.*) = *dick-a-dilver* (**DICK** sb.); **Dicky Sam** [understood to be a corruption of *Dick o' Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. — 1884 *Book Lore* Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

Dicky, dickey, *a. slang or colloq.* [Etymol. not ascertained.] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dicky*, very bad or paltry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern. a 1845 HOOD *Conveyancing* iv, At last to find Your

dinner is all dicky. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very 'dicky' on his pins. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger, Catspaw* 24. The very honestest tradesman... must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then. 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* I. 312 Poor 'Curly' was uncommon dicky for several days from concussion of the brain.

b. *All dicky with*: 'all up' or 'all over' with. 1810 *Morning Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Jynls.* (1811) XIV. 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis. a 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xl, 'Tis all dicky with poor Father Dick—he's no more! 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxvi. 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee! .. 'tis all dicky with he'.

c. *Comb.*, as *dicky-legged*. 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

Dicky-bird, dicky-bird. *colloq.* [DICKY 3.] In nursery and familiar speech: A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

a 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Knight & Lady*, On tree-top and spray The dear little dicky-birds carol away. 1852 R. S. SOUTER *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxx, Others take guns and pop at all the little dicky-birds that come in their way. a 1865 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1870) II. 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 121 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house.

b. *Applied dial.* to particular birds: see *quots.*, and cf. *Dicky sb.* 3.

1879 *Cumblt. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Dicky-bird*, a general name for a canary. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Oyster Catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*). Dicky Bird (Norfolk).

|| **Diclesium** (dōiklī'zīm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δῖ- (twice) + κλῆσις a shutting up, closing.] A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* I. ii. 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utricleus in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (*Mirabilis, Salicaria*).

Diclinic (dōiklī'nīk), *a. Cryst.* [f. Gr. δῖ- two + κλῖν-εἰν to incline + -ic.] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals. Also **Diclinite** *a.*

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Diclinism (dōi'kliniz'm). *Bot.* [mod. f. as next + -ISM: in *f. diclinisme*.] The condition of being DICLINOUS.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 920 The arrangements... manifested in polygamy, diclinism, dichogamy, dimorphism... are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species.

Diclinous (dōi'klinās), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *dicline* (1793 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or *Bot.L. Diclines* pl. (Jussieu 1779), f. Gr. δῖ- twice, double (Dī-2) + κλῖν bed, couch: see -OUS.

(A. L. de Jussieu gave the name *Diclines irregulares* to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders.)

Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (*monœcious*), or on separate plants (*diœcious*). Also said of the flowers (= unisexual).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 27 Even Ranunculaceæ contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 409 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous. 1880 GRAY *Strut.* Bot. vi. § 7. 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either diœcious or monœcious.

Dicoccos (dōikō'kōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Dī-2 + Gr. κόκκος grain + -OUS.] 'Splitting into two cocci' (*Treas. Bot.*): see COCCUS 2.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. Dicoccos, or two-grained capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 208 The fruit is described as dicoccos. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 266 Brunelliaceæ differ in their dicoccos fruit.

Dicœlous (dōis'elās), *a. [f. Dī-2 + Gr. κοιλία a hollow + -OUS.]* Having two cavities.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/2 The dicœlous heart of Hunter... exists at a very early period of the development of the Mammiferous embryo.

Dicœlous (dōis'elās), *a. [f. Dī-2 + Gr. κοιλία a hollow, κοιλῆ a hollow + -OUS.]* = prec.; *spec.* Of a vertebra: Cupped or hollowed at each end.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN.

Dicolic (dōikō'lik), *a. Gr. Rhel. and Pros.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κολῶν limb, clause] + -ic.] Consisting of two cola: see COLON 2 I.

1855 F. D. GOODALL in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.* XVI. 85 The first two lines... resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line.

Dicondylarian (dōikōndī'liān), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κωνδύλιος double-knuckled (cf. CONDYLE) + -IAN.] Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles.

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 370/2 The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a dicondylarian skull.

Dicotyledon (dōikōtīl'edon), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *Bot.L. dicotyledones* (plural), f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κωλύδων cup-shaped hollow or cavity: see COTYLEDON.

(The term *Dicotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.)

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seedlobes: the *Dicotyledones* (in *Bot.Lat. Dicotyledones*) constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called *EXOGENS*), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulate.

[1703 RAY *Methodus Plant.* (ed. 2) 1 Floriferæ dividemus in *Dicotyledones*, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalis, *Seminalibus* dictis, quæ *Cotyledonum* usum præstant, è terra exeunt.] 1777 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicotyledon* (with Botanists). 2 Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 15 Two great divisions... *Monocotyledons* and *Dicotyledons*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera... hence his classes *Acotyledons*, *Monocotyledons*, and *Dicotyledons*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 564 In the great majority of *Dicotyledons* the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls... the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous.

Dicotyledonary (dōikōtīl'edonārī), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY 2.] = next.

1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 620/2 The seeds have... four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary structure.

Dicotyledonous (dōikōtīl'edonōs), *a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.]* Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of *Dicotyledons*.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire. Such plants are called *monocotyledonous*, the others *dicotyledonous*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) i. 19 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called *dicotyledonous*, as in the Bean. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 13 *Dicotyledonous* plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 87 Its dicotyledonous seed expands in germinating into two lobes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 46 The Buttercup is dicotyledonous... the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite).

b. Of or belonging to a dicotyledonous plant.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 In the inner bark or liber of *Dicotyledonous* stems. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 185 The reticulated venation of a dicotyledonous leaf.

Dicroes, obs. Sc. form of DECREASE.

Dicrotal (dōikrō'tāl), *a. [f. as next + -AL.]* = next.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dicrotism* or the *dicrotal* pulse.

Dicrotic (dōikrō'tik), *a. Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κρότος rattling noise, heat] + -ic: in mod. F. *dicrote*, med. or mod. L. *dicrotus*.]

Of the pulse (or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied *esp.* to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual.

(Etymologically 'dicrotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called *ANACROTIC*.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dicrotus*, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in BAILEY; in ASH *Dicrotus*). 1741 JAS. NIELL *Crises of the Pulse* 1 The *Pulsus Dicrotus* of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse.] 1811 HOOVER *Med. Diet.*, *Dicrotic*, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. 1822 GOODE *Stud. Med.* II. 26 When... we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse... the quick and the frequent... the dicrotic, cotising, and incidious... proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 772 *Pulse, dicrotic*... that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 11 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force... makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a *dicrotic notch*, or *wave*.

1869 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med.* 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. § 3. 137 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dicrotic wave*, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

Dicrotism (dōi'krōtiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 121 Ducheck... contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dicrotism*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis... produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse.

Dicrotous (dōi'krōtōs), *a. [f. F. dicrote, Gr. δῖ- twice + κρότος (see Dicrotic) + -OUS.]* = Dicrotic.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med.* 165 At the oœ extreme... lies the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous.

Dict (dikt), *sb. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *dictum*, a saying, a word, f. *dicere* to say: cf. also OF. *dict*,

var. spelling of *dit*. (OE. had *dih* from same source.)] A saying or maxim.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* x. 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dicte. 1460 CAGEVALE *Chron.* 153 Robert Grostede... mad eke a noble booke thei clepe his Dictes. 1477 MAIT. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictia of the philosophers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/1 He had in his dictes grete obscure and profoundes. a 1536 CALISTO & MCL. in *Hall. Dodsley* I. 53 According to their dictis rehearsed. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvi. The old dict was true after all.

Dict, *v. Obs. or arch.* [f. L. *diclare* to DICTATE.] *trans.* To put into words; to dictate.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim. 1642 R. HALLIF. *Lett.* 796, I have dicted already my primel lesson... I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxii. Dict to me just what you would say to him.

Dicta, pl. of DICTUM.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

Dictamen. ? *Obs.* [a. late and med. L. *dictāmen*, pl. *dictāmina*, saying, precept, decree, f. *diclare* to prescribe, dictate.] Dictate, pronouncement.

1626 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1823) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Answ. Pref. § 27 All Protestants according to the *Dictamen* of their Religion should doe so. 1652 UGUAHART *Travel Wks.* (1834) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the... true dictamen of reason. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 223 The business of the echo... to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† **Dictament**. *Obs.* [ad. assumed L. **dictāmentum*, f. *diclare* to pronounce, DICTATE: see prec. and -MENT.] a. Diction. b. A dictate.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 8 We translat according to the barbarousnes of their Latine and dictament. 1644 DIGAY *Nat. Bodies* I. xviii. 1645 198 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysical contemplations, that seem to repugne against her dictaments. 1652 tr. *Cassandra* II. 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerful.

Dictate (diktāt), *sb.* [ad. L. *dictātum* 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pp. of *diclare* to dictate (see next); in Lat. usually in pl. *dictāta* things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]

† 1. That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor in Ling.*, Dictates or lessons which the master enditeth for his scholars to write. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictates. 1691 tr. *Emilia* n. *Obs. Journ.* Naples 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to take Dictates. 1807 CARABE *Library* 74 Skill and power in send, The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend. 1826 (title), Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† b. The action of dictating; DICTATION. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epiſcopacie* xxiii. 132 Many were actually there long after S. Pauls dictate of the Epistle. 1678 *Lively Orac.* II. § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as Mark did from Saint Peter.

† 2. An authoritative utterance or pronouncement; a DICTUM. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 164 According to the late Roman dictates. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 19 This gives a beginning to Oracles in Greece: and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

† b. A saying commonly received; a current saying, a maxim. *Obs.*

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 11 If, according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.].

3. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacific.* 3 By Gods immediate dictates, I indite. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 42 Themselves give us but their Magisterial Dictates. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 79, I could not receive such dictates without horror. 1796 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law.

b. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating principles.

1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* I. vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 137 He ought have followed the dictate of his owne Genius. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* I. 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* Serm. ix. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature. 1781 GIABON *Ded. & F.* II. xiv. 659 Every man will obey the dictates of his interest. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings.

Dictate (diktāt, diktēt), *v.* [f. L. *dictāt*- ppl. stem of *diclare* to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq. of *dicere* to say, tell.

The pronunciation *dictāte* is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of

Cassell's *Encyclopædic*, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only *dictate*.

1. trans. To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud to a person (something which he is to write).

1612 BRINSLEV *Lud. Lit.* 151 You are to dictate, or deliver unto them word by word, the English of the sentence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 130 A book . . . not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intrigues of the Conclave. a 1783 MRS. WILLIAMS in *Boswell's Johnson* (1837) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. v. 262 He (Cicero) used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 126 During his last illness . . . he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

b. absol. (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation.

1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Poet.* ii. Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 23 My Celestial Patroness who . . . dictates to me slumbering. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 91 My custom is . . . to dictate to a pretence, who can write in a feigned hand. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee.

2. trans. To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or command in express terms: **a.** of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gameret* III. i. You learned physician dictates ambergrease. 1690 C. HOPKINS *Crit. Pros.* i. 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 6 He will . . . dictate axioms to posterity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlv. 355 Thus both were decreed . . . on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be.

b. of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. ii. (1676) 394/1 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men . . . what they ought to do. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 513 Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words by Mrs. Siddons* 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr. Pref.*, It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

3. intr. To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

1651 HOBBS *Gout. & Soc.* vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves. . . to obey the Supreme Power. 1738 POPE *Dunci.* II. 377 To civil, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807 R. W. JARVIS *Salmag.* (1824) 55 H. is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ix. A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

4. trans. To express, indicate. *Obs. rare.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 95 A letter . . . dictating nothing save hypocrisy and submission. *Ibid.* 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

Hence *Dictated ppl. a.*, *Dictating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 CORGER, *Dict.*, dictated, indicted. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 5 St Arthurs denied the dictating of the letter. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxix, He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 WESTM. *Rev.* XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 TAYNTHAM *Sketching Club* 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method.

Dictation (dikt'ē-jən). [*ad. late L. dictationem*, n. of action from *dictāre* to DICTATE.] The action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dictation*, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another Man to be written by him. 1784 JOHNSON *Dec.* in *Boswell*, Dictation . . . would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 272 Some evident slip of dictation or copying. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

attrib. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobly's pupils. 1894 WESTM. *Gaz.* 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

2. Authoritative utterance or prescription. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* 148 (T.) Heresies . . . maintained to the death under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! a 1805 PALEY (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The terms were at his own dictation.

b. Arbitrary command: the exercise of dictatorship.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 *Ibid.* III. xiii. 88 The proud English nobles had now for

the first time to . . . submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal . . . become too pronounced, than [etc.].

3. Something dictated. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

Dictatorial, a. rare. [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 409 The popular mind . . . has retreated from its uncomfortable dictatorial attitude.

Dictative (dikt'ativ, dikt'ativ), *a.* [*f. DICTATE v. + -IVE.*] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii, Such other dictative mandates as were necessary.

Dictator (dikt'at'or). [*a. L. dictātor*, agent-n. from *dictāre* to DICTATE. Cf. *F. dictateur.*]

1. A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state. **a. orig.** The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states.

1387 TRAVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictators rule the comounte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. i, The Emperor Lucius which was called at that tyme Dictator or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1593 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 93 Our then Dictator . . . saw him fight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv, As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferior magistracies ceased. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 111 Our people . . . have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Cæsar by the manly arts of self-government.

b. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; *esp.* one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also *transf.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Guise, wear our crown. . . And, as dictator, make or war or peace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 113 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thriv'd. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay]. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France . . . would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to be done.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple* of N. III. ii, Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 He . . . was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 893 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called *Assessors*, sometimes *Dictators of Amends*. 1720 SWIFT *Mot. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 525 The mediæval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator [Henry VIII]. 1892 F. LAWLEY *Pref. to Racing Life* Ld. G. C. Bentinck 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

1617 MINSHED, *Director in Ling.*, A Dictator, or inditer. 1721 BAILEY, *Dictator*, he that tells another what to write. 1873 J. RAINE *Lett. fr. N. Registers* Pref. 28 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences . . . dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

4. attrib. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 22 Certainly these are not dictator times.

Dictatorate. [*f. DICTATOR + -ATE*.] The office of a dictator.

1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 179 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so. 1868 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531/1 Cicero accepted and . . . served under the dictatorship of Cæsar.

Dictatorial (dikt'at'orial), *a.* [*f. L. dictātorius* of or belonging to a dictator + *-AL.* So *mod. F. dictatorial* (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 119 He [Cæsar] was created Dictator . . . and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul. 1795 ANN. *Reg. Pref.*, The late metamorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxiv, Thou didst lay down With an atoning smile . . . The dictatorial wreath. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in tone.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 36 He is . . . very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

Dictatorialism. [*f. prec. + -ISM.*] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

Dictatorially, adv. [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 *Examiner* 538/1 Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy. & V.* I. 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

Dictatorialness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] Dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 29 Oct. in *Cross Life* III. 294 A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable. 1880 MRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH *A. Dering* I. i. 18 'You never spoke to any one else!' . . . adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 *Times* 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

+ Dictatorian, a. Obs. [*f. L. dictātorius* of or belonging to a dictator + *-AN.*] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 19 A kind of a dictatorial power is to be allowed to her. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* II. iii. (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorial and Royal Power. 1709 L. MILBOURNE *Melius Inq.* 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorial way. 1711 DENNIS *Reflect. on 'Ess. Criticism'* 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorial Air.

Dictatorily (dikt'at'oriali), *adv.* [*f. DICTATORY a. + -LY*.] = DICTATORIALLY.

1788 BURNS *Let. to Clarinda* Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 383 They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 *Harle's Guesses* 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily. 1890 J. C. JEFFERY *J. Vraill* II. viii. 203 Ordering his 'daddie' about so dictatorily.

+ Dictatoring, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [*f. DICTATOR + -ING*.] *cf. tailoring, soldiering.* Acting as dictator.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 48 Diametrically bent against all dictating, and law-giving by men.

Dictator-like, a. and adv.

A. adj. Like or befitting a dictator.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 34 If they only took a Dictatorial power. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 47 Any ambitious or Dictator-like designe. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 261 A Style and Language more Magisterial, Dictator-like.

B. adv. Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. 1 (1887) 293, I do not herein take upon me dictatorial to pronounce peremptorily. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Avja, Nor have wee Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions.

Dictatorship (dikt'at'ship). [*See -SHIP.*]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 176 Because he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship. 1636 E. DACHES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Livy I. 129 If any one were made Dictator, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatorship soonest. 1665 MANLEY *Crotius' Lou C. Warren* 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty . . . hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurançe. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 331 Attilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xv. § 59. 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it.

2. Absolute authority in any sphere.

16.. DAYDEN (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 9 Where an author . . . assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1865 *Daily News* 22 Dec. The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1892 LUDENBOURG *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship . . . remained unshaken.

attrib. 1839 *Times* 4 July, The House . . . rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

+ Dictatory, sb. Obs. rare. In 6 -oury. [*a. OF. dictatorie, -urie* (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), *f. L. dictātor.*] Dictatorship.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 151 The Faderis . . . thoct expedient to gif the empire and dictatory to a man of maiir soft ingne.

Dictatory (dikt'at'ori), *a.* [*ad. L. dictātorius*, *f. dictātor-em* DICTATOR. Cf. *OF. dictatoire*, *Sp. dictatorio*.] = DICTATORIAL.

1644 MILTON *Aerop.* (Arb.) 40 Our English . . . will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1863 M. LEMON *Wait for End* xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter. 1872 DE MORGAN *Bagd of Paradoxes* 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

Dictatress (dikt'at'rēs). [*f. DICTATOR + -ESS.* Cf. next.] A female dictator. *lit. and fig.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. i. Vanity was the universal dictatress. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* II, Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxvi, Paris . . . the dictatress, of taste . . . to Europe. 1874 HELPS *Ivan De Biron* v. vi. 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

Dictatrix (dik'trī'ktriks'). [a. L. *dictatrix*, fem. of *dictator*: see -TRIX. In F. *dictatrice*.] A female dictator: = **PROCC**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dictatrix*, a woman commanding things to be done. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix of dogmatical resolutions. 1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 206 A Dictatrix on the seas. 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* i. ix. Mrs. Primmins... housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

Dictature (dik'trī'tiū). [ad. L. *dictātūra* the office of a Dictator: see -URE. Cf. F. *dictature* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*.)]

1. = Dictatorship.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretary. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 29. 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 10 Authors, who have usurpt a kind of Dictature in Sciences. c1810 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* ii. 159, I can't see... why love should avail dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* vi. 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former... combination of the spiritual and temporal powers. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, Rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.

1759 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 203/a An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

† **Dictery**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *dictērium* a witty saying, bon-mot, in sense associated with L. *dictum*, but in form like Gr. *δευκτηριον* a place for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

1634 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. v. v. 589 In a publick auditory... I did hear up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant.

Dictical, var. form of **DEICTICAL**, *Obs.*

Diction (dik'sjon). [a. F. *diction* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dictiōn-em* saying, diction, mode of expression; in late L., a word; n. of action from *dicere* to say.

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

† 1. A word. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* i. (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called *Synalephe*, it seemeth in manner no more but one diction. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 17 The quibkils noch nicht be translatit in oure Scottis langage, as... pretours, tribuns, and mony vthir romage dictions. 1654 GAULE *Magistrum. Liva*, Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xiv. 99 In Dictions are first to be consider'd their Etymology and Conjugation, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words.

† 2. A phrase, locution, mode of speech. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the diction of the New Testament... to be tried by Attical heathen Greek writers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 7 An easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

† 3. Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal description. *Obs.*

(In Shakspeare in an intentionally Euphuistic passage.)

1581 SIONERY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Now, for the out-side of it... which is words, or... Diction. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror.

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording; verbal style: a. of writings.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) i. 201 Sir Thomas Brown... was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. 1827-48 HAZZ *Gleaners* Ser. ii. (1873) 368 Almost all fancy the diction makes the poet. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 195 A grace and accuracy of diction worthy of the scholarship for which the exiled chief, was renowned. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 69 It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 5 Elocution: By which they always meant, what we call, Diction; which consists in suiting our Words to our Ideas, and the Style to the Subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 ¶ 8 The celebrated orator renowned equally for the elegance of his diction, and the acuteness of his wit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 134 Tyrconnel... with his usual energy of diction, invoked on himself all the vengeance of heaven if the report was not a cursed, a blasted, a confounded lie. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. vii. 208 My mother... resolved that I should learn absolute accuracy of diction and precision of accent in prose.

Dictionaryal, *a. rare*. [f. med. L. *dictiōnari-um* DICTIONARY + AL I. 3.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dictionary; lexicographical.

1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) p. viii. As every subject is placed by itself the chain of reading is not broke through, as it is in the dictionaryal and some other methods.

† **Dictionaryan**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + AN.] The maker of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

1846 WORCESTER cites DR. DAWSON.

† **Dictionaryist**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -IST.] The maker of a dictionary.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. vi. 238 One of the Dictionarists aforementioned [viz. Budaus, Crispinus] quotes the place.

Dictionary (dik'sjonāri). [ad. med. L. *dictiōnarium* or *dictiōnārius* (sc. *liber*) lit. 'a repository of dictiōnēs, phrases or words' (see **DICTION**) in F. *dictionnaire* (R. Estienne 1539), It. *diccionario*, Sp. *diccionario*.]

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for convenience of reference, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature, a word-book, vocabulary, or lexicon.

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds: those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polyglot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier.

Dictionaryus was used c 1225 by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, as the title of a collection of Latin vocabularies, arranged according to their subjects, in sentences, for the use of learners; e.g.

'In horto magistri Johannis sunt herbe scilicet iste: salvia, petroselinum, dictamnus, ysoopus, celandina, feniculus, piri(f)um, columbina, rosa, lilium, et viola; et a latere crescit urtica, carduus, et saluicula.'

In the following century Peter Berchiorius (died Paris, 1362) wrote a *Dictiōnarium morale utriusque Testamenti*, consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate for the use of students in theology. In 1538 Sir Thomas Eliot published his Latin-English 'Dictionary'; and in 1556 J. Withals published 'A shorte dictionary for yonge beginners' in English and Latin, in which the words were arranged not alphabetically, but under subject-headings, e.g. 'the names of Byrdes, Byrdes of the Water, Byrdes about the house, as cockes, hennes, etc., of Bees, Flies, and others,' etc. In 1559 R. Estienne published his *Dictiōnaire Francois-Latin*. Dictionaries (so entitled) of English and various modern languages appeared in England from 1547 onward; in the 17th c. the name was gradually extended to works explaining English words, only 'hard words' being admitted into the earliest English Dictionaries.

Vocabulary is now generally limited to a smaller and less comprehensive collection of words, or to a word-book of technical, or specific terms. *Lexicon* is the name usually given to dictionaries of Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and some other literary languages.

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 And so Peter Berchiorius in his dictionary describeth it. 1538 (title), The Dictionary of syr Thomas Eliot knyght. — *Preface* A ij bk. About a yere passed I beganne a Dictiōnaire, declaring latine by englishe. 1547 SALESBURY (title), A Dictiōnaire in Englyshe and Welshe, moche necessary to all such Welshe men as will speedily lerne the Englyshe tongue. 1556 WITHALS *Shorte Dictiōnaire* (1568) *Colophon*: ¶ Thushendeth this Dictiōnaire, very necessary for children: compiled by J. Withals. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 27 As the Grammer booke be euer in the Scholers hand, and also used of him, as a Dictiōnaire, for euerie present vse. 1580 J. BARET (title), An Alvearie or Quadriplice Dictiōnaire, containing foure sondrie tongues: namelie English, Latine, Greeke, and French. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 42 His Lordship of Winchester is a great Clarke, for he hath translated his Dictiōnaire, called *Cofolpers Dictiōnaire* verbatim out of Robert Stephanus his Thesaurus, and isfaured to, they say. 1598 FLORIO (title), A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious, and exact Dictiōnaire in Italian and English, collected by Iohn Florio. c 1616 WEAVER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii. A. disease... they call lycanthropia. *Fes.* What's that? I need a dictionary to't. 1623 H. COCKERAM (title), The English Dictiōnaire: or an Interpreter of hard English Words. 1656 T. BLOUNT (title), Glossographia or a Dictiōnaire Interpreting all such Hard Words... as are now used in our refined English Tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* v. vii. (1845) 322 A man must have... learn'd an Hebrew Grammar, and turn'd over Buxtorf's, Schindler's, and other Dictiōnaires. 1721 N. BAILEY (title), An Universal Etymological English Dictiōnaire. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 129 All the major's words are not to be found in a dictionary. 1755 JOHNSON *Dictionary* Preface ¶ 3, I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected. 1849 *Lond. Jnrl.* 12 May 149 Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 1100 years before Christ. 1857 TRENCH *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictiōnaires* 4 A Dictiōnaire, according to that idea of it which seems to be alone capable of being logically maintained, is an inventory of the language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Books Wks. (Bohn) 111, 87 Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read... it is full of suggestion... the raw material of possible poems and histories. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 181 A Dictiōnaire is not merely a home for living words; it is a hospital for the sick; it is a cemetery for the dead.

† **fig.** The vocabulary or whole list of words used or admitted by any one. *Obs.*

1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 If I may vse that terme vnder correction of M. Heskins dictionary. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 41 Not only in the dictionary of man, but the subtiler vocabulary of Satan. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. Wks. 1883 XI. 197, I much enlarged my dictionary; and when I went next to court, was able to understand many things the king spoke.

2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopaedia: as a Dictionary of Architecture, Biography, Geography, of the Bible, of Christian Antiquities, of Dates, etc.

(Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

1631 MASSINGR *Emp. Enst* i. ii, I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 2 The story... which I have since found related in my historical dictionary. 1871 MONTLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 299 Minutiae ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need.

b. *fig.* A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. Pref. 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature. 1837 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 181 Life is our dictionary. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 180 Burnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs. 1893 SKELTON *Trav. S. E. Africa* 359 Mr. Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-maker, -making, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutor, adj.; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a., proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eremena* A iv, I would not... be taken (or rather mistaken) for a Dictionary-tutred Linguist. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ded. A ij, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xii. Wks. 1883 XI. 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost. 1748 ABBUTHNOT & POPE, etc., *Note on Ducuad* iv. 237 The first [Suidas] a dictionary-writer, a collector of impertinent facts and barbarous words. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* ii, Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion. 1806 ORACLE in *Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1807) X. 43 The dictionary-monger in the *Blind Bargain*. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Grose... was even dictionary-proof. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vii. iii. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary phraseology. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv. He... calls many things by their mere dictionary names. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i. 1 His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives. 1880 GRANT *White Evers-Day Eng.* 100 Trying to speak dictionary English. 1885 FREEMAN in *Lough.* Mag. I. 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'neighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'honour'?

Hence **Dictionaryless** a., without a dictionary.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Dictioneer. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DICTION** + -EER; cf. **auctioneer**.] One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (*contemptuous*.)

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 557 Taking a high tone against the decision of the 'dictioneers' generally.

† **Dictitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dictitāre* to say often or emphatically, freq. of *dicere*: see **DICTATE**.] *trans.* To declare.

1613 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Doge* 44 No doubt the old man did dictitate things, the knowledge whereof would have beautified all happy wits.

† **Dictour**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. Anglo-Fr. **dictour* = OF. *dictor*, *dileor*, author, dictator, arbiter: -L. *dictātor-em*: see **DICTATOR**.] (?) A spokesman.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 712 Syr Morrede... Salle be thy dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykes.

|| **Dictum** (dik'tūm). Pl. dicta, dictums. [L. *dictum* thing said, saying, word, f. *dicere*, pa. pple. of *dicere* to say.] A saying or utterance: sometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dictum* (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting sectaries, may be inferred from the following passage. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 947/3 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 452 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 365 We will not take for our guide the dictum of any professor in the art. 1828 COMBE *Const. Man* ii. (1835) 65 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II. 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used. 1874 HELPS *Social Press.* viii. 104, I will... allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In Law, an expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 BURROW *Reports* IV. 2294 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards overturning any old Dictum. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Rosslyn, who, in *Walker v. Darnie* doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives. 1849 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the dicta of the Lords Commissioners. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. lx. 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conflicting. 1892 *Law Jnrl.* Notes of Cases XXVII. 4/2 The

statement in *Maure v. Harrison* that he is so entitled is a *dictum* only, and cannot be supported.

c. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1836 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1852) II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish dicta, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner. 1838 *Mill. Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — *Liberty* ii. 52 The dictum that truth always triumphs. 1871 *Blackie Four Phases* i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men.'

† d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal proposition.

1697 *tr. Burgerdicius his Logick* 1. xxviii. 113 Modal Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate. 'It is necessary that God be good': that is, *Deum esse bonum*; the Dictum is, *that God be good*: the Mode, Necessary.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

Dictum of Kenilworth, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him. *Dictum of Aristotle*, *dictum de omni et de nullo* i. e. 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (*ἀόριστος δὲ τὸ κατὰ παντὸς κατηγορεῖσθαι*... καὶ τὸ κατὰ μηδὲν, *An. Pr. I. 1*); see *quots.* *Obiter dictum*; see *Obiter*.

1670 *Blount Law Dict.* s.v., *Dictum de Kenilworth* was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons... who had been in Arms against him. 1697 *tr. Burgerdicius his Logick* ii. viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1763) I. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenilworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1827 *Whately Logic* 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843 *Mill Logic* l. v. § 3 These views... are the basis of the celebrated dictum de omni et nullo. 1864 *Bowen Logic* vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the *Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i. e. of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class.

Dictyogen (dik'tiō'dzen, dik'tai'ō'dzen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *δίκτυον* net + *-γενος* born, produced: see -GEN¹. Formed to match *Endogen*, *Exogen*, and other terms of the same classification.]

The name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling the Dicotyledons).

1846 *Lindley Veg. Kingdom* 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens. 1855 — in *Circ. Sc.*, *Botany* 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class. 1857 *Berkeley Cryptog. Bot.* § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 *J. Darby Bot. Southern States* 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence **Dictyogenous** *a.*, belonging to this group of plants.

Dicyan-, dicyano-. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *CYAN*]. Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See *CYAN*-2).

Dicyanide (dai'sai'naid). *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *CYANIDE*]. A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* Hg(CN)₂.

1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

Dicyanogen. *Chem.* See *Di-* and *CYANOGEN*. Cyanogen in the free form.

Dicycle (dai'sik'l). [f. *Di-* + Gr. *κύκλος* wheel, *CYCLE*.] (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid *bicycle*.) The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle.

1870 *Belgravia* Feb. 441 Bicycle should be either dicycle... or bicyclo. 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit... a new bicycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto'. 1890 *Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk.* 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

Hence **Dicyclist**, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 *Bicycling News* 11 June 145/2.

Dicynodont (dai'si'nōndnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Palaeont.* [mod. f. Gr. *δύο* two + *κυν-* dog + *δοντι-* tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw.

b. *adj.* Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*. 1854 *Owen in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1855) II. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1875 *Pagge Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi. 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence **Dicynodontian** *a.*

1873 *Huxley Critiques & Addresses* ix. 213 The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 *Blake Zool.* 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

Did, past tense of *Do* *v.*, q. v.

|| **Didache** (didākē). English form of Gr. *διδάχ* teaching, first word of the title *Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων* Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Didachist**, **Didachographer**, the writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

1885 *Schaff in Jnrl. Soc. Bibl. Lit.* June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the *Didache* consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. *Ibid.* 6 The *Didachographer* seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 141 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the *Didache* could have been published. 1891 *F. H. Chase Lord's Prayer in Early Church*, Against this correction either of the text of the *Didache* or of the *Didachist's* report of his original.

Didactic (didā'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδάκτικος* apt at teaching, f. *διδάσκω* to teach. Cf. *F. didactique* (1554 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. adj. Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1658 *R. Franck North. Mem.* (1821) 54 Must I be didactic to initiate this art? 1661 *Worthington To Hartlib* xvi. (1.), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work. 1756 *J. Warton Ess. Pope* (1782) l. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral. 1844 *Dibdin Libr. Comp.* 682 The dullest of all possible didactic, and moral poetry. 1830 *Mackintosh Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 A permanent foundation of his [Hobbes'] fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 130 Polybius... is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 *R. W. Dale Lect. Preach.* viii. (ed. 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic.

absol. 1754 *A. Murphy Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 90 r 6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry]... have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

B. sb. †1. A didactic author or treatise. *Obs.* 1644 *Milton Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics... have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 *Southey Doctor* III. 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. *pl.* **Didactics** [see -ICS]: The science or art of teaching.

1846 *Worcester cites Biblical Repos.* 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* 1. Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said. 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics. 1881 *J. G. Fitch Lect. Teach.* ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

Didactical, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of instructive nature or tendency; = DIDACTIC.

1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.*, *Didactical*, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 *Roberts Clavis Bibl.* 38 Amongst the Didactical or Doctrinall Books. 1711 *J. Greenwood Eng. Gram.* 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence **Didacticality**, didactic quality.

1847 *Carlyle Misc.* (1872) I. 230 For a like reason of didacticality... Wieland could affect me nothing.

Didactically (didā'ktikālī), *adv.* [f. *DIDACTICAL* + -LY².] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

1606 *Bp. Andrews Answ. Cdl. Perron* 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 1828-56 *De Quincey Confess.* (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 *Gladstone Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Didactician (didāktī'ān). [f. *DIDACTIC* + -IAN: cf. *tactician*, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes with the aim of instructing.

1875 *Stedman Victorian Poets* (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be.

Didacticism (didāktisiz'm). [f. *DIDACTIC* + -ISM.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

1841 *Carlyle in Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. a 1849 *Poe Longfellow Wks.* 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 *Spectator* 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth.

Didacticity (didāktisī'ti). *rare* -1. [f. *DIDACTIC* + -ITY.] Didactic quality.

1847-48 *Hare Guesses Ser. II.* (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

Didactive (didāktiv), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *διδάκτω* taught, or that can be taught + *-IVE*: after words from *L.* like *act-ive*.] = DIDACTIC.

1711 *Shaffers Charac.* (1737) I. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 168/2 Either drily didactive... or triflingly volative. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 *Lamb Elia Ser. I. Old & New Schm.* He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

Didactyl-, -yle (dai'dāktīl), *a. Zool.* [f. *Di-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger: cf. Gr. *διδάκτυλος* of two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 *G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend.* 157 Didactyl. claws. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 676 The

generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1852 *Dana Crust.* i. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1854 *Owen in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1855) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1886 *A. Winchell Walks in Geol. Field* 256 The bovine foot... its didactyl structure.

Didactylous (dai'dāktīlōs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 *In Webster.* 1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life* Introd. 51 The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875 *Blake Zool.* 297 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela.

Didal (l), *obs.* ff. *DIDDLE*.

Didapper (dai'dæpər). Forms: 5 dydoppar, 6-7 dydopper, 7 didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of *DIVE-DAPPER*, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = *DABCHICK*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1565-73 *Cooper Thesaurus, Colimbriz*, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.*, *Somorgio*, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* i. v. 775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Di-dapper, the Plover and the Snight. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* l. ii. ii. i. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl... as Ducks... Didappers, Waterhens. 1699 *R. L'Estrange Collog. Erasmi*. (1711) 11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 *Wheelwright tr. Aristophanes* II. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1885 *Swainson Prov. Names Birds* 216 From its diving propensities this bird [little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshire); Dwy duck (Norfolk); Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

2. Applied indifferently to a person.

1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* 3 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els thelle not stick to check the king. 1612 *R. Carpenter Soules Sent.* 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment. 1727 *Pore*, etc. *Art Sinking* 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them. 1851 *Colton Lacon* I. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with... a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

Didascalie (didāskālīk), *a.* [ad. *L. didascalicus*, *a. Gr.* *διδασκαλικός* fit for teaching, instructive, f. *διδάσκω* teacher, f. *διδάσκω* to teach.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didascalies** *sb. pl.* = DIDACTICS.

1600 *R. Barnard Faith's Sheph.* 42 This of some is called the Didascalie or Doctrinall part of a Sermon. 1638 *A. Symson in Spurgeon Treat. Dav. Ps. xxxii.* II. 94 This is a Didascalie Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 *Prior Solomon Pref.* Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalie or heroic, I leave to the judgement of the critics. 1843 *T. Busby (title)*, *Lucretius' Nature of Things*, a Didascalie Poem. 1833 *Lytton England & Eng.* iv. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalie affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* I. 110 The didascalie power of the drama.

So **Didascalar** *a.*, of or pertaining to a teacher, didactic; *notice-wd.*

a 1846 *Worcester cites Bulwer for Didascalar.* a 1873 *Lytton Ken. Chillingly* ic, Give off chaffing... said Bob, lowering the didascalar intonations of his voice.

Didascaly. *Gr. Antiq.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδασκαλία* instruction, teaching; in *pl.* as in *quot.* So mod. *F. didascalie*.] In *pl.* The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others.

1831 *T. L. Peacock Crochet Castle* vi. (1887) 79 Did not they give to melopoeia, choreography, and the sundry forms of didascalies [printed -ics], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 *Grote Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 26 The first, second and third [tetralogies] are specified in the *Didaskalies* or Theatrical Records.

Didder (dida), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 diddir, 5 didir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7- didder. See also *DITHER*. [Found in the 14th c. related to *DADDER* and *DODDER*; the form in all being frequentative as in *titter*, *flutter*, etc.]

It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaut stem *did*, *dad*, *dod* (*dud*), or whether they are entirely onomatopoeic, *didder* e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and *dadder*, *dydder*, *dodder*, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it. *Didder* is chiefly northern; *DITHER*, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the *ther* arising out of *der* as in *father*, *mother*, *hither*, etc.] *intr.* To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 264 *Cald [Frignis]*... pat makis wrechis full chel to diddir. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, Dyntus gerut him to dedur. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My fleshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. c 1550 *Hye Way to Spytill Hous* 118 in *Haal. E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyltes, and luskysch strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staates. a 1693 *Uauahart Rabelais* iii. ix. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 *Ainsworth Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To didder (shiver with cold), *algeo*. 1790 *Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 34, I quite didderd for fear. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Didder*, to shiver, to tremble.

Hence **Diddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydderyng for colde, *frigitus*. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* i. 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth dropt out. 1785 *Hutton Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 347 Her knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Diddering*, girse, quaking grass.

Diddest, rare f. *didst*, 2nd sing. pa. t. of *Do v.*

Diddle (dīd'l), *v.* ¹ *collog.* or *dial.* [app. a parallel form to **DIDDER**, the formative suffixes *-LE* and *-ER* being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutive. Cf. **DADBLE**, **DAIDLE**; there are evident analogies both of form and sense between *diddle*, *dadder*, *diddle*, *daddle*.] + *1. intr.* To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle; = **DADBLE**. *Obs.*

1634 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* 1. iv. (1660) 3 And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room!

2. *intr.* To move from side to side by jerks; to shake, quiver.

1786 *BURNS Ep. to Major Logan* iii. Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle: Lang may your elbow jink and diddle. a 1830 *TANNHILL Poems* (1846) 60 You . . . wi' your clarian, flute, an' fiddle, Will gar their southern heart-strings diddle. 1835 D. WEBSTER in *Harp Refresher*. Ser. II. (1873) 154 Wi' fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar.

3. *trans.* To jerk from side to side.

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 173 A fiddler diddling his elbow at the chimney side.

Diddle, *v.* ² [app. onomatopoeic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally *deedle* and *doodle* are used in a similar sense.] *trans.* To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle.

Diddle (dīd'l), *v.* ³ *collog.* [A recent word, of obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 1 was transferred from **DIDDLE** *v.* ¹, and was the source of the name **DIDDLER**, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word. Sense 3 might however, as far as form and meaning go, be related to **O.E.** *didrian*, *dydrian* to deceive, delude (cf. what is said of the suffixes *-er* and *-le*, under **DIDDLE** *v.* ¹); but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words. It is worthy of note also that *doodle* occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that *doodle* sb. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to c 1600.]

1. 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby a 1825). Hence *To diddle away*: to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner.

1866 *SCOTT Yrnl.* (1890) I. 259 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1889 *Ibid.* 17 Feb. I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. *trans.* a. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 *SUA Winter in Lond.* II. 127 That flashy captain . . . may lay all London under contribution . . . but he can't diddle me. 1809 *European Mag.* LX. 9 We shall soon find ourselves completely diddled and undone. 1820 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite (He dies). 1817 *LADY GRANVILLE Letters* (1894) I. 111 He . . . exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled!' Think of the effect of this slang upon incoercible ears! 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xvii. Poor Tom was . . . Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* xvii. I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men. 1859 *SALA Two round Clock* (1861) 145 The labourer . . . invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimized, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent. 1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

b. To diddle out of: to do out of, swindle out of.

1849 *SCOTT Yrnl.* 27 Mar. I am diddled out of a day all the same. 1833 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! I am pleased now that Hunt diddled me out of the old one. 1886 A. GRIFFITHS *Panper Peer* i. You were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds.

Hence **Diddling** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1849 *POE Diddling Wks.* 1864 IV. 268 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, nonchalance, originality, impertinence and grin. 1864 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public.

Diddle, sb. *slang* and *vulgar.* [Three different words: cf. prec. vbs.]

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1806 J. TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (Jam.). In their ears it is a diddle like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 120 (Farmer) And something whispered me—in dictation chaste—It's all a diddle!

3. A slang name for gin, and in U.S. for liquor generally. Hence **diddle-cove** (*slang*), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Diddle, Geneva. 1725 *New Cant Dict.*, Diddle, the Cant Word for Geneva. 1858 *MAYHEW Paved with Gold* III. i. 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there.

Diddle- in comb. [Connected with **DIDDLE** *v.* ¹, *v.* ³] **Diddle-daddle**, 'stiff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. *tittle-tattle*. **Diddle-dee**, a name for the shrub *Empetrum rubrum in the Falkland Islands. **Diddle-diddle**, used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. **Diddledum** (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously for, or in reference to, something trifling.*

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 741 What blunderer is yonder, that playth diddill diddill He fyndith fals meuris out of his fonde fiddill. 1599 *BRETON Dramme Strange Effects* 17

When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee. c 1670 (*title of song*), 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers.' 1778 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary Sept.*, Mrs. Thrale. Come, let us have done now with all this diddle-diddle. 1797 *CANNING*, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 5. 19 Reason, philosophy, 'diddle-dum diddledum'. 18 . . . *Nursery Rhyme*, Hey! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle. 1847 *Sir J. C. Ross Voy. S. Seas* II. 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle-dee' ready to cook our supper. 1893 *Times* 27 May 14/4 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (*Empetrum rubrum*).

Diddler (dīd-lər). [Of obscure origin.

Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803. The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on **DIDDLE** *v.* ² sense 1, or on the first element of the earlier *diddle-diddle*, *diddle-dum* (see **DIDDLE**); it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (**DIDDLE** *v.* ² sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun.]

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J. KENNEY *Raising Wind* I. i, in *Inchbald's Coll. Farces* (1815) I. 113 Oh, it is Mr. Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the bar. *Ibid.* 114. I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr. Diddler, I know. *Ibid.* 116 (*Diddler loquens*) This it is to carry on trade without a capital. Once I paid my way . . . but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond. a 1849 *POE Diddling Wks.* 1864 IV. 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett. Joneses* iii. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

Dide, obs. f. **DEED**, *died* (see **DIE** *v.*), *did* (see **DO** *v.*).

+ **Di-decahed'ral**, a. *Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didécadère* (Hailly) + *-AL*: see **DI-** *pref.* ² 1.] Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral felspar.

Didelphian (dōidē'liān), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Didelphia* (F. *Didelphis*, Cuvier 1795), f. Gr. *di-*, *DI-* ² twice + *δελφός* womb: see *-AN*.] Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia*, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So **Didelphic**, **Didelphine**, **Didelphous** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Didelph**, **Didelphid**, an animal of the subclass *Didelphia*, or of the family *Didelphidae* (opossums); **Didelphoid** a., double, as the uterus in the *Didelphia*.

1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* ix. 197 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum. 1847 *CRAIG, Didelphoid*. [1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch.] 1871 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 17 Didelphous mammals.

Didimist: see **DIDYMIST**.

Didine (dōidēin), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *didus* the dodo + *-INE*.] Belonging to the family *Dididae* of birds, akin to the dodo.

1895 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 153 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the *Pezophaps solitarius* of Leguat.

Di-diurnal, a. [f. *DI-* ² twice + **DIURNAL**.] Occurring twice a day.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 32 Some water-breathers require only . . . a di-diurnal visit from the tide.

Diddle (dōid'l), sb. *local*. Also 5-8 *didal* (l. 9 *dydle*. [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose. Hence **Diddle-man**, a didler.

1490 *Chamberl. Acc.* in *Kirkpatrick Reliq. Orders Norw.* (1845) 316 Paid to the didalmen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle]. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches. 1710 *HILMAN Tusser Redivivus*, *Didal*, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedge weed. 1787 in *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xx. (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles'. They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

Didle (dōid'l), *v. local*. Also *dydle*. [Cf. prec. A suggestion is that *didle* is worn down from *dike-deeve*.]

a. *trans.* To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. *intr.* To work with a didle or didling scoop. Hence **Diddling** *vbl.* sb., **Didler**.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by . . . that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Didle*, to clean the bottom of a river. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rept.* App. iv. 2465 The Surveyor of Didders [of Norwich] superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river. 1842 *Ann. Reg.* 195 Messrs. Culley and Cossey lately built a didling boat. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Didle* (Norf., Suff.), to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 81, I . . . saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He . . . was the dydler. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'.

.. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network . . . attached. This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the pond. *Ibid.* xvii. 124 The reach had been dydled out.

+ **Dido** ¹. *Obs.* [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story.] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xiii. 179 'It is but a dido', quod his doctour, 'a dysours tale'. [C. has the *v.rr.* a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido.]

Dido ² (dōid'o). *U.S. slang.* [Origin uncertain.] A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy'; esp. in phr. to cut (up) *didoes*.

1843-4 *HALIBURTON Sam Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett), Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber . . . and cuttin' *didoes* at a private concert. 1851 *New York Tribune* 10 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), We should have had just the same *didoes* cut up by the chivalry. 1859 *Mrs. STOWE Oldtown Folks* 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up *didos*. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 271 What a dido he do kick up, to be sure.

+ **Di-do-decahe'dral**, a. *Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didécadère* (Hailly) + *-AL*: see **DI-** *pref.* ² 1.] Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahe'dral asparagus-stone . . . is a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminate on the extremities with six planes.

Didonia (dōidōniā). *Math.* [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] (See quot.) Hence **Didonian** a.

1873 *TAIT Quaternions* (ed. 2) 191 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve . . . which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.].

Didopper, obs. form of **DIDAPPER**, dabchick.

Didrachm (dōid'rākm), Also 6 *didragme*, *didramme*, 6-7 *didrachme*, *didram*. [ad. L. *didrachma* or *didrachmon*, Gr. *δίδραχμον* a double drachma; f. *di-*, *DI-* ² + *δραχμή* DRACHMA. Cf. mod.F. *didrachme*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ: see DRACHMA.

1548 *UDALL*, etc., *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 24 Doth your master (quoth they) pay a Didram for trybute? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvii. 24 Your maister doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 45 A Sicle or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Didram* . . . an ancient coyn . . . of our money, it values 15d. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græcæ* v. xxvi. 559, 2 drachmæ or didrachm = 15 3/4d. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 8 A didrachm of Yelia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag.

Didrachmal (dōid'rākmal), a. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the stater, a gold coin.

1771 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than our guinea.

Didst, 2nd sing. pa. t. of *Do v.*

+ **Diduce**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *diducere* to pull asunder or apart, pull in two, f. *DI-* ¹, *DIS-* + *ducere* to lead, draw. Used in 16-17th c., and sometimes confused in form with **DEDUCE**.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw away or apart.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* l. 26 By this y^e arme is distaint, and deduced from the ribbes. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 118 It is moved and diduced outward and forward. a 1656 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 8 The extrems of any crooked line may . . . be further and further diduced, till the crooked line be stretched to a strait line.

2. To dilate, expand, enlarge.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 11. 124 The exposition is diduced into large commentaries. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum . . . diduces its passages.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff. **DEDUCE**, -MENT.

+ **Diduct**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *diduct-* *ppl.* stem of *diducere*: see prec.] = **DIDUCE** 1.

1676 *GREW Anat. Leaves* I. iv. (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

+ **Diduction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *diduction-em*, n. of action f. *diducere*: see **DIDUCE** and *-TION*.]

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xl. v. By whose diduction or rent a place was opened for this future edifice to be erected in Him. 1649 *BULWER Pathomyl.* II. ii. 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1661 *BOYLE Spring of Air* III. iv. (1682) 70 The strings . . . must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 *JACKSON Creed* VII. xxv. By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous parts.

Diductively, obs. (erron.) f. **DEDUCTIVELY**.

Didymate (dīdīmāt), a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *didym-us*, a. Gr. *δίδυμος* twin + *-ATE*.] Paired, (twinned); = **DIDYMOS**. So **Didymated** a. 1843 *HUMPHREYS Brit. Mollus.* I. 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes 1 inch in length, and the spherical heads 1/2 inch in diameter and didymate.

|| **Didymis**. *Anat. Obs.* Pl. -es. [f. Gr. διδυμοι testicles, orig. 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMIS.

[1400 Lanfranc's *Chirurg.* 169 Porus his dindimis goip arterijs and veynes to be ballokis.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hangyng. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxii. 104 Of this Siphac the two didymes be ingendered the which doth descend to the Stones. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Didymis*, a synonym of *Epididymis*.

† **Didymist**. *Obs.* In 7 *Didimist*. [f. *Didymus*, Gr. διδυμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, + -IST: cf. John xx. 24-27.] A doubter, sceptic. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will beleene nothing except their senses say Amen. 1631 R. H. *Arraigum. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this point, or a disputefull Scepticke. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Scepticks, or Athists.

Didymite¹ (di-di-moît). = prec.

182a *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion... he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

Didymite². *Min.* Also errone. didrimite. [Named 1843 from Gr. διδυμος twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Muscovite.

1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 321 *Didrimite* or *Didymite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 311.

Didymium (di-di-mi-um). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. διδυμος twin, with ending -IUM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with *lanthanum* previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanum. Symbol Di.

1842 *Chemical Gas.* I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanum, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* i. (ed. 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanum and cerium. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

Didymous (di-di-mos), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. mod. L. *didymus*, a. Gr. διδυμος twin + -OUS. In mod. F. *didyme*.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 483 The outer ones [nectaries] being... didymous or twinned. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 171 *Araliaceæ*... anthers didymous.

|| **Didynamia** (di-di-nā-mi-ā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735) f. Gr. δι-, Di-2 twice, two + δύνομος power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders *Labiatae*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and other smaller groups.

Hence **Didynam**, a plant of this class; **Didynamian** *a.*, **Didynamia** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class *Didynamia*; **didynamous**.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Didynamia*... of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 91 The fourteenth class, *didynamia*, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1828 WEBSTER, *Didynam*... *Didynamian*. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Didynamic*.

Didynamous (di-di-nā-mos, did-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnaean class *Didynamia*.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The corolla... personate with four didynamous stamens. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 202 *Globularineæ*, stamens 4... somewhat didynamous. 1857 HENFREY *Bot. 355 Orobanchaceæ*... Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. *Ibid.* 374 A general resemblance exists between the... other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

Didynamy (di-di-nā-mi, did-). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y: cf. *autonomous*, *autonomy*.] *Didynamous* condition or structure.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The didynamy of *Acanthaceæ* is frequently different from that of *Scrophularineæ* in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

Die (dai), *s.* Pl. dice (dais), dies (dai-z). Forms: 4-5 *dee*, 6-8 *dye*, *dy*, 6- *die*. *Plur.* 4 *des*, 4-5 *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, 4-6 *dyse*, *dyce*, 5-6 *dis* (e, *dyss*, 6 *dyss*), 5- *dice*; also 5-6 *dyes*, 5- *dies*. Also *Sing.* 4-5 *dye*, 5-6 *dyce*, 5-7 *dice*; *Plur.* 4-5 *dyces*, 5 *dises*, *dices*, *dycys*. [Early ME. *dē*, *dee*, pl. *dēs*, *dees*, a. OF. *de* (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12-14th c. *des*), mod. F. *dé*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, *date*, Cat. *da*, Sp. *It. dado*; in form: -L. *datum*, subst. use of *datus*, -um 'given', pa. pple. of *dare* to give. It is inferred that in late pop. L., *datum* was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized medieval forms from It. and Fr. were *datus*, *decinus*.

In late OF. the form *dēy* occurs in 14th c.; and *dez* was sometimes used in sing. down to 17th c.: cf. the 14-17th c. Eng. use of *dice* as sing. The remarkable point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of *dē*, *dēs*, to *dye*, *dys* (*dyse*, *dyce*, *dice*), in the ME. period. The oldest Chaucer MSS., Harl., Ellesm., Hengwrt, have *dees*, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but *dye* occurs in the other Chaucer MSS., and in rime in the Bodleian MS. of *Kyng Alisaunders*, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS., attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, *dē*, *dēs* seem to have completely passed from the *ē* into the *i* class, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in *penice*, the plural retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural *truce*, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by -ce: cf. the unmutated plurals *lice*, *nice*, the inflexional forms *hence*, *once*, *twice*, *since*, and the words *ice*, *nice*, *advice*, *device*, *defence*, in all which -ce represents a phonetic and original -s. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (*doiz*) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural *penices*.]

1. With plural *dice*.

A. A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. **b.** *pl.* The game played with these; *esp.* in phr. at (the) *dice*.

a. singular. *dee*, *dye*, *dy*, *dice*.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 209 The chance is cast upon a dee, But yett full oft a man may bee [etc.]. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cv. (1869) 56 Nought so gret as a in a dee. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 96/41 A *dye*, *alea*. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 23 Hee'le coggie the *dice*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* You shall no more deale with the hollow *die*. Or the fraile card. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 COTTON *Gameter* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 336 He puts one dye into the box. 1705 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gameter* i. i. To teach you the management of the *die*. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Butler Wks.* II. 101 To throw a *dye*, or play at cards. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a *die*, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a *die* shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 68 The cast of a *die* is absolutely impossible of prediction.

B. plural. *des*, *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, *dyse*, *dyce*, *dise*, *dice*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyth des and tables. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Pe gemenes des, and of tables. 1313... K. *Alis.* (MS. Laud Misc. 622) 3297 Pe rybaunde pleich at be dys [ed. *Weber*, deys] Swipe selde pe fole is wys. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 5 They daunce and pleyen at dees [so Harl., Heng.; *Camb.* deis, *Petro*, dys, *Corp.* dysen, *Lansd.* dise] bothe day and nyght. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Playenge wyth dees of gold. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 (MS. A 1500) The draghtes, the dysse, and oter dregth gaumes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 127 In his list hand three dysse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 109 His maistre played gladly atte *dise*. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theyn *Dice*. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 327 For a balm of dysse. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 21 Which doo no thyng but playe with dees and cardes. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closche, *Dise*, *Cardes*, *Bowles*. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume at cardes and sume at dysses. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Wyth playe wyth kynge Henry the viiith at dysse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 340 In casting a paire of dysse. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 656 The life of a man is like a game at the *dice*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 57 Playing at *dice* with cokall bones. 1667 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 452 From *Dice* and Wine the Youth retir'd to Rest. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the *dice*. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. They have won with false *dice*. 1871 T. TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* iii. i. Rough soldiers left their oaths, and *dice*, and lewdness.

γ. singular dice, plural dices: cf. obs. F. sing. *des*. 1388 *Act 12 Rich. II.* c. 6 § 1 Les...jeues appeller coytes dyces, gettre de pere. c. 1425 *Poc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 666 *Hic talus*, *dysse*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 *Dycyn*, or playe wythe dyces, *aleo*. c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 228 in *Babees Bk.* 306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 132 He caste three dysse and on echce dysse was a sike. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/1 A *Dice*, *lavillus*, *alea*. 1552 HULOET, *Dice* or *die*, *alea*, *talus*, *thessera*. 1677 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* III. 100 Amongst the Grecians *κρυβεια* signifies a *Dice*... the cast of a *Dice* was most casual and uncertain. 1751 MRS. E. HEYWOOD *Hist. Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 202 Protesting never to touch a card or throw a *dice* again.

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 56b, When kyng Henry perceived that the *dice* ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall under my speare; such is the *dye* of warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iv. 10, I have set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the *Dye*. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* iv. i. The uncertain *Dice* of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* ii. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the *Dice* upon him, I gad. 1742 VOUNG *Nat. Th.* vi. 37 When...th' important *dye* Of life and death spun doubtfull, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. vi. The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain *die*. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with coggied *dice*.

b. Phrases. † (a) *To make dice of* (a person's) bones: see quot. 1646. † (b) *To set (put) the dice upon* (any one): see quot. 1598. (c) *The die is cast:* the decisive step is taken; and the course of

action is irrevocably decided. (d) *Upon a or the die:* depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so *to set upon the die*. (e) *In the dice:* liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. *on the cards*, *CARD* sh. 2 e). (f) In comparisons: *as smooth, true, straight as a die*.

a. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 103 They will make *dice* of their bones, but they will have the extremite of them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* iii. i. iii. (1676) 268/1 We will not relent...till we have confounded him and his, made *dice* of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 22 We say proverbially 'make *dice* of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crowner has viewed his body, the creditor hath *dice* delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Stancheggiare*...to set the *dice* vpon one, to tyrannize over one. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 6. 04 Thou...takest this opportunity to set the *dice* upon him. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Intro.* 2 He will put the *Dice* upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. Aijih*, Is the *die* cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1770 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 287 Caesar...throws himself into the River...saying...It is done: The *Die* is thrown. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xviii. (1889) 262 The *die* is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 230 To recover her young when they are upon a *dye*. *Ibid.* 393 Ah poor soul...It will not now be granted thee, when thou art upon thy *dye*. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 139 But there is more upon the *dye*—a kingdom. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 859 When Kochejaquelein...set life and fortune thus upon the *dye*.

e. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Rom.* Wks. VIII. 317 It is hardly 'in the *dice*' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 PALSGR. 629 Make this borde as smoth as a *dyce*, comme *vey den*. 1606 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) II. 256 Goodly fields...as plaine and smoth as any *dye*. c. 1770 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 151 Y^e tide was out all upon the sands at Least a mile, wch was as smoth as a *Die*. a. 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball.*, *New Song on New Similes*, You'll know me truer than a *die*. 1877 SPAY *Cruise Challenger* xli. (ed. 7) 226 Arums climbing fifty feet up large trees as straight as a *die*.

3. A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down. † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. *die-shot*).

c. 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 Take the noumbles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerpe [?kerne] hem to *dyce*. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 295 For cutting of vijth and ix *dice* of irne to the pellokis. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 *Dyce* of yron, ij^m; shot of stone, vs. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 139 Wounded...with a square *dice* out of a field-piece. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. House-keeper* (1778) 141 Dish them up...with turnips and carrots cut in *dice*. 1889 B. WHITAY *Awakening M.* Fenwick II. 166 She hacked her buttered toast into *dice*.

γ. with *dice* in singular.

14...*Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 466 Take freshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grette *dices*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Square as *dices* hou shalt hit make. 1557 RECORDE *Whelst.* R ij, I have a *dice* of Brasse of .64 vneces of Troye weighte.

† **b. With negative: never a *dye* = not a bit, not in the least. Obs.**

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 808 *pai*...shall...neuer dere hym a *dye*.

II. with plural *dies*.

4. A cubical block; in Arch. a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; spec. the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO i. † b. A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Front's Archit.* 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the *Dye*. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. *Ibid.* 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. a. 1748 WATTS (J.), Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures stand...upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Dead Sea* II. 224 The coping...is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in printing money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc.

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one counter-sunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in M. SMITH *Mem. Secret Service* App. 19 To bring or send to him some Dyes...to coin some Mill'd Money. c. 1724 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coinage* Wks. 1761 III. 164 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr. Wood in stamping his money. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 223 The workman...brought me...the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the *dye*. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 16 Making sail and packing needles...by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The portrait is reduced...to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The *die*...is a block of steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

6. The name of various mechanical appliances:

spec. a. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt. b. The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. c. *Forging*.

A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form. *d.* *Brick-making.* A mouth-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form. *e.* A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore: see quot. 1881. *f.* *Shoe-making.* etc. A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size: cf. *DIE* v.³

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 1. 39 The best outside screws are... cut with what are called stocks or dies. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 11. 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 406 (*Brick-making*) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus. *a* 1875 CHAMBERLAIN in *Ure Dict. Arts* 1. 599 As soon as it has... forced the clay of one box through the die... the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Die*, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 28a By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out. Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out' by hand. Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857.

7. *Sc.* 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson).

(Also in nursery language *die-die*. Identity with this word is doubtful.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Die*, a toy, a gewgaw, *Loth.* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'The bits o' weans wad up... and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies.' 1816 — *Old Mort.* x. 'Ye ha'e seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *die-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *die-block*, *-machine* (see 6 f); *die-bone*, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; *die-shot*, shot of cubical form, *die-shot*; *die-sinker*, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); *so die-sinking*; *die-stake*: see quot. 1874; *die-stock*, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); *die-wise* *a.* and *adv.*, in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of *DICE*.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the 'die-bone'. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* 11. 29 This must... be left to the experience of the 'die-forgers'. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 378/1 A... 'Die-like figure four square every way; a square solid. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* 11. 29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel... acquires fissures under the 'die-press'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 148 A huge 'die-shaped mass of stone. 1581 STWARD *Mart. Discipl.* ii. 143 Such as have 'die shot... contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 Employed by... 'die sinkers and ornamental engravers. 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 2/7 Medallists and die-sinkers have been very busy... in view of the Royal wedding. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 592 s.v. *Coining-press*. The lower die is on what is termed the 'die-stake', and gives the reverse impression. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biogr.* 238 He... seems to have directed his attention to screw-making... and [made] a pair of very satisfactory 'die-stocks'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto* 128 In 'die wise or cubically. 1704 THORNEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 The heads not Die-wise, as the large Nails now are, but perfectly flat.

Die, *sb.* slang. [*f.* *DIE* v.¹] Only in phr. *To make a die (of it)* = to die.

1611 CORGAS, *Four aux lampes*, to turne ye the heeles; goe feed wormes, make a dy. *Ibid.* *Tirer les chaussettes*, to kicke ye the heeles; to make a dye. 1819 *Metropolis* 1. 58 I thought he was going to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it', said the doctor.

Die (*dai*), v.¹ Pa. t. and pple. *died* (*daid*); pr. pple. *dying* (*doiing*). Forms: *a.* 2-4 *de3-en*, *dei-0(n)*, 3 *de3-en*, *deai3-e*, 4 *day-0*, 4-5 *deghe*, 4-6 *dei-0*, *dey-0* (5 *deyn*), 4-6 (*north*). *d*, 4-*dee*. *B.* 4-5 *di3-en*, *dy3-en*, *digh-e*, *dygh-0*, *dy-on*, *di-en*, 4-7 *diy*, (5 *dyl*), 4-8 *dye*, 4-*die*. Pa. t. *a.* 3 *de3ede*, *dæide*, *deade*, 3-5 *deid* (*e*), 4 *daide*, *dayed*, *de3ed*, *deided* (*e*); *north*. *deyt*, *ded*, 4-5 *doyd* (*e*), *doyed*, 5 *deghit*, *-et*, *-t*, 5-*north*. *deed*, *deit*, *deet*. *B.* 4 *dyede*, 4-5 *dyde*, 4-6 *dide*, (5 *dyet*), 4-8 *dyed*, 4-*died*. [Early ME. *dēen*, *dēghen*, corresp. to ON. *deyja* (orig. *dýja*, OSw. and ODa. *dōia*, Da. *dōe*, Sw. *dō*). OFris. *deia*, *deja*, OS. *dōian*, OHG. *touvan*, MHG. *tōuven*; these represent an OTent. strong verb of the 6th ablant class **daw-j-an*, pa. t. *dōu*, pa. pple. *dawan*-, the strong inflexions being retained in ON. (*dō*:-**dōu*, *dōinn*:-**dawans*). In the other langs. and in Eng. a regular weak verb. No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by *steorfan*, *swealtan*, or the periphrastic *wesan deað*, pa. t. *wæs deað*: see *DEAD* 1 d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE. *dēgan*, *dēgan*, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c., even in the s.w. dialects (see Napier in *Hist. Holy Rood*, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME. *dējen*, *dēghen* came regularly down to 1500 as *deye*, which

was retained in the North as *dēy*, *dē*, *dee* (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English *dēghen* was in 14th c. (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE. *eh*, *eah*, *coh*, as in *dye*, *eye*, *fly*, *high*, *lie*, *nigh*, *thigh*, etc.) narrowed to *dige*, *dighe*, whence the later *dye*, *die*.

The oldest text of Cursor M. (Cotton) has only *dēy*; in the later texts this is frequently altered to *dighe*, *dye*, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text. Chaucer used both *dēy* and *dye*, the C. T. (Ellesm. MS.) contains in the rimes 22 examples of *dēy* and 50 of *dye*. Both forms are also used in the Wyclifite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem *dan-* appears also in Gothic in the ppl. *a. dauþs*, OE. *dead* (-*daud-on*) *DEAD*, and the sb. *dauþus*, OE. *deap*; *DEATH*; also in *aþþōjan* (-*aþþōwan*), pa. pple. *aþþōdai* (-*aþþōdai*) vexed, worried. (The relationship of Gothic *diwand*, *undiwanei*, etc. is uncertain.) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives: thus in Gothic *dauþjan* to [die].

I. Of man and sentient beings. *literally.

1. *intr.* To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire.

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as 'to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of justice'.

a. Forms *de3-e(n)*, *dēy-e(n)*, *dei3-e(n)*, *dei-e(n)*, *day*, *de*, *dee*. (After 1500, north. Eng. and Sc.)

c 1135 *Holy Rood* (1894) 14 Forþan ðe ic nu de3en seal. *c* 1205 LAV. 28893 þe auld king de3ede. *Ibid.* 31796 Al folc gon to desen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Me schal er deien. *Ibid.* 110 He þolede sundri pine, & deide. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 6a/31 He deide þane þridde day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24139 (Edin.) Latte vs deien samin (*Coll. del. Fairf.* deye). 13... *Ibid.* 16762 & 119 (Cott.) Him was not geue... plas, War-on he mi3t de3e fayre... but de3e here in þe air. 13... *Ibid.* 11323 (Gott.) þat he dede suld neuer die, Til he suld se crist self wit ei (*Trin. MS.* deye, e3el). 13... *Sir Beues* 3135 þat emperur ne3 daide, His wif confortede him & saide. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* 1. 430 Hys fadyr... deyt tharfor in þe presoun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbe* 5738 Ech man schal ry3en on such aray As he dayeþ ynne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 296 Crist deyeide to destrie þis heresye & alle his martyrs afur deyeiden. 1382 — *Rom. xiv.* 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Priores* T. 82 And e3e hire for to preye To been our help and socour when we deye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 921 All dropt the dule as he degh wold. *Ibid.* 9551 The buerne deghet. *a* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxiii, Thenne some afur the kinge deet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyyn, *moriur*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surrets) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to de. *c* 1470 *Henry Wallace* ii. 127 Than wit he nocht of no help, bot to de. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 142/2 Hys fader and moder deiden. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng full miserably vpon the erthe. *a* 1500 *Nutbrown Maid* xxiv. in *Arnolds Chron.* (1811) 202, I [shall] dye sone after ye be gone. 1552 *LYNDSEAY Monarchie* 6114 Neuer to de agane. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lix. 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, de. *a* 1800 W. DOUGLAS *Song*, For bonnie Annie Lawrie, I'd lay me down and de. 1801 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 11 Yo desaven a comfortable settlement i'th top shop when yo de'en.

B. Forms *di3-e(n)*, *dy-e(n)*, *di-e(n)*, *dye*, *dy*, *die*.

c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1436 He was so wounded, he most dye. 13... *Cursor M.* 7959-60 (Gott.) For þu sal witt þat i sal noght lye þe son of barsabe he sal die (*Coll. del. Fairf.* legh, degh, *Trin.* ly3e, di3e). 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 630 Felice said to Gij, þou dost folie þawout wilt for mi loue dye. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 306 þat fortune dyd yow flesch to dyspe. 13... *Song of Yesterday* 87 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 A non þat nou partep and dis (*Trin. w3s*). 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xiv. 13 Blesid the deede men, that dien in the Lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1260 (Ashm. MS.) To do as dristen wald deme & dyi (MS. D. dye) all to gedire. 1477 *Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 806/111. 207 Yf I dysche ny the Cyte of London. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Die, *mori*. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 485 To dye in prison. 1552 L. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 19b, Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Thys were this kyng Henry the thirde dye. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1666) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while hee lives. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He died. 1651 *Horace's Levath.* ii. xix. 99 Not onely Monarchs, but also the daye Assemblies dy. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. vii. 544 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1793) 28 The Shell-fish... live and dye there. 1711 *Pope Spect.* No. 48 P. 6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* i. xxvii, 50 So groaned and dy'd. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the ten years. 1760 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1847) 221 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 315 At length, thus faintly, faintly died To earth, she was set free, and died. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi Song 4 She must weep or she will die.

b. Const. To die of a malady, hunger, old age, or the like; by violence, the sword, his own hand; from a wound, inattention, etc.; through neglect; on or upon the cross, the scaffold, at the stake, in battle; for a cause, object, reason, or purpose, for the sake of one; formerly also with a disease, the sword, etc.; on his enemies (i.e. falling dead above them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

c 1200 ORMIN 856 Siphenn shule witt annan Off hunnert de3enn bape. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 850 Of his burþe his moder deide. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 887 (B. M. Add. MS.) No woman... dien ne schal of hure child. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6528 All þat met hym... dyet of his dymtes.

1493 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Dv.* V. If they etc of that fruyte they shold deye of it. 1580 BARKY *Adv.* D. 643 To die of the plague. 1590 SHAKS. *Alids.* N. ii. i. 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV* Epil. 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. 1658-9 E. BODVILLE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 17 Like to die of the small pox. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer v.* i. The wound of which he dy'd. 1796 BURNS *Lett. Mr. Cunningham* 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger. 1892 Du MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* v. 12 The thridde part of thee shal die bi pestilence. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 10 We can dye by it, if not live by love. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 315 Disdains to dye By common hand. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26847 (Fairf.) Oft man deys þorou [Cott. of Jan wounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Nam.* xvi. 29 If thury v3id deeth of men thet dien. *Ibid.* xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thury the deeth of r3igtwise men. *Mod.* If the child had died through neglect.

13... *Cursor M.* 27153 (Cott.) I haf... ded on þis rode tre. *Ibid.* 9039 (Gott.) God þat dide apon þe rode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 427 When Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1675 BACONS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 90 He that died on the crosse was loog a-dying. 1820 T. KELLY *Hymn*, We siog the praise... Of him who died upon the cross.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 & 89 (Cott.) When þou deed for drede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin menius soulis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vii. 27 heading, The whiche deyeide for sorowe. 1552 HULOET, Dye for the loue of a womanne, *Perire feminam*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177, I can not chappe these textes in Scripture, if I should die for it. 1580 BARKY *Adv.* D. 643 Willing to die for ones safete. 1581 PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 129, I should die for verie shame. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 1. 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for loue. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. Ded. (1858) 15 My God I thou that didst dye for me. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P. 7 But child... can you see your mother die for hunger. 1831 TENNYSON *May Queen* at They say he's dying all for love. *Mod.* To die for one's opinions.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvi. 4 With dethe of sikynys thei shul die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 711 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8273 Thow dowles shall dye with dynt of my hond. *a* 1612 DONNE *Basilward* (1644) 52 Annibal... dyed with poysoun which he alwaies carryed in a ring. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 His grandmother Penelope... died with grief. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* *Mon.* xvi. To dye with Thirst and Hunger.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 114 He die on him that saies so but your selfe. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die.

c. To die in a state or condition. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25850 (Cott.) Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 Cleopatra was lyke to de in melancolie. 1552 HULOET, Dye in great deathe, *Relinquere debitum*. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Lett. ii. 3 To dye in the Romish Communion. 1784 COWPER *Poet.* 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy. *Mod.* He died in poverty and neglect.

d. To die poor, a beggar, a martyr, a millionaire, etc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo ouh for to deien martir in hire meweise. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 55 Lo, thus she deide in a wofful maide. 1553 [see 18]. 1671 MILTON *P.* iii. 422 Butso dy'd Impenitent. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* 1. 17 They dye (as it were) laughing. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 14 Having lived a trifler, died a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv. 144 Vet we will not die forlorn. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 765/1 Her old friend had died a bankrupt. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* 1. 246 He was every inch a sailor, and died an Admiral.

2. To die a (specified) death: to die by or suffer a particular death.

Death prob. represents the OE. *dēape* instrumental, in *dēape sweltan*, L. *morte mori*: it was in ME. also preceded by various prepositions, *on*, *in*, *a*, *o*, *of*, *by*, *with*; but is now generally treated as a cognate object. In *die a death*, *a* was prob. originally the preposition = *on*, *o* (see quot. *c* 1200, *c* 1386) but came to be treated as the indefinite article.

a. with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition. [*c* 900 *Elfred's Laws* 14. 15 in Thorpe 1. 48 (Bosw.) He sceal deape sweltan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þu scealt deade sweltan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 þu shalt a dede swelte. 13... *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O [*Fairf.* Wit, Gott. Off, Trin. On] duble ded þan sal 3ee ded. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 17 In what euer day sotheli thou etist there of, with deth thou shalt die. 1388 Thow shalt die by deeth [*Vulg. morte morieris*]. — *Judg.* xiii. 22 Bi deeth die we [*Vulg. morte moriemur*], for we han seen the Lord. — *Eccl.* xxviii. 10 In deeth of vncircumcyid men, thou shalt die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* P. 606 Bettre it is to dye of [505 MSS.]; *Harl.* on, *Petr.* a] bitter deeth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 52, I knowe not what deth this folc shall on dye. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spiritual deth. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Gv.* Your sone deyd this nyght of a good dethe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 247 To deye of an enyl deth. 1655-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1041 He died of his natural death.

b. without preposition. 13... *Sir Beues* 341, I ne reche, what deþ he dige, Sibbe he be cold. 13... *Cursor M.* 952 (Gott.) And siþen dabil dede to dei (*Coll.*, *Fairf.* wit, *Trin.* on double ded). *Ibid.* 10917 (Gott.) He þat first na dede miht die (*Coll.* na ded moght dreij). *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surrets) 6 Thow shalle dye a dulfulle dede. *a* 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon Charr.* 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Nam.* xxiii. 10 My soule die y^e death of y^e righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 158 He shall dye a Fleas death. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 212 But twentie two a natural death did

die. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1611 BIBLE *John* xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 *Settle's* *Left*. *Dryden* 85 I'de die a thousand deaths before I'de do so or so. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's* *Dau.* xii. Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

c. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (*Shaks.* (1765) I. 311) says "die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we have sene God [WYCLIF Bi death die wel]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 269 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall die the death for it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* IV. i. i. 65 Either to dye the death, or to abide For ever the society of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 97 Dye the death: When I have slaine thee with my proper hand, I'll follow those that euen now fled hence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxxix. And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 866 [He] had died the death In any knightly fashion for her sake.

3. In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes fig.: cf. 10.)

To die game, to maintain a bold and defiant bearing to the last, i. e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast to die dunge-hill; to die hard, i. e. with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle; to die in one's bed, i. e. of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is to die in one's shoes; to die in harness, i. e. in full work; to die in the last ditch, i. e. in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity; and in other similar phrases.

1523 LO. BERNES *Froiss.* I. lxxv. 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell. *Ibid.* i. cvi. 243 Tyl he had made an ende of his warr, or els to dye in the payne. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ii. ix. (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his honour to die in the burrows. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* Pref. (1692) 3 He had the fortune . . . to dye in his bed. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Die like a Dog, to be hang'd. Die on a Fish-day, or in his shoes, the same. Die like a Rat, to be poisoned. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 341 He dy'd in his Shoes; his Domes-ticks say of an Apoplexie. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 457 There was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was to die in the last ditch. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 370 Declaring, in cant terms, that they would 'die game'. 1811 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 203 Nothing dies so hard . . . as intolerance. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* II. (Houlston *Tracts* I. xxviii. 5), I don't intend to die dungehill. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. xi. (1876) 204 Reform is slow, and abuses die hard. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 951/2 Mr. P. A. Dyke has died in harness at his post as Government agent. 1868 M. PAR-TISON *Academ. Org.* v. 129 Learning in Oxford died hard and yielded up its breath not without many a struggle. 1870 *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* x. 15 Very few great persecutors have ever died in their beds. 1871 FAIRMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 42 Men who . . . had actually died in arms against him. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 544 Like most medieval workers they all died in harness.

b. Never say die: never consent or resign oneself to death; never give in.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. Never say die—down upon your luck. 1880 PAVN *Confid. Agent* III. 161 Never say die while there's a shot in the locker.

4. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to face death.

1382 WYCLIF I *Cor.* xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 3oure glorie, britheren. 1526-34 TINDALE *ibid.*, By oure reioysing which I have in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see 18].

5. Theol. To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. DEATH 5.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8159 Pai salue ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mere payns of ded þus dryghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rack.* xvii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 1552 Bk. *Comm. Prayer* Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 HAREWILL *Apol.* (1630) 512 So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.

6. To die unto: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2. 1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 35 Sanctification . . . whereby we . . . are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolic) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to die for, to desire keenly or excessively.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* i. iv. The lady that he delights in, and does on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33a, He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 69 And in despite of all, dies for him. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 79 And much lesse take What I shall die to want. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to . . . languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 141-8, I die with my delight . . . I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleanore. *Mod. colloq.* I am dying for a drink.

b. To be dying to do (something): to long greatly. 1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point. 1786 *Ibid.* 17 July, Miss P—, who was . . . dying with impatience to know . . . everything about me. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esch* (1850) 83 The secret was dying to escape him. 1893 C. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 20 The pretty American's dying to see you.

c. To die with or of longing: to be exhausted by longing.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with longing. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries . . . giue me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene. 1778 MAD.

D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. An account he gave us . . . would have made you die with laughing. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, qualities, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

1382 WYCLIF I *Cor.* xv. 36 That thing that thou sowest, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 642 Thai wol multiple There as all other treen and herbes dye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpor flour . . . dwynys away, as it doth faid or de. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 85 Good quickset bie, Old gathered will die. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 42 Her Vine . . . Vnpruned, dies. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered . . . must dy. c 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 2 The pale flowers are dying. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* vi. i. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xxv. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 26 June ¶ 18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 290 It might be seen . . . by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. fig. Of substances: To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* iv. i. Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a 1240 *Lofsong in Coll. Hom.* 211 Pine pinen buruwen me . . . from bene dead ðet neuer ne dieð. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 (M24) Dedes pat wolde deie, stoyre keepen hem euermore. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 600 As cornes that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edu.* IV, 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. 1577 B. GOGGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 210 The coles that are made of the Pine tree . . . die not so fast as the other. 1580 BARET *Abv.* D 643 Lone vterly dieth, or decaith. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. i. Heere burnes my Candle out; 1, heere it dies. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. I. 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 PAU-DEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 237 But he dying the same year he published them [Laws], they also dyed with him. 1711 ADDI-SON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* ix. 13 Art, which cannot die. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 189 Speak, and let the topic die. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbotson* 247 It is good that my secret must die with me.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from 1.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xvi. (1611) 50 All these con- troversies might have dyed, the very day they were first brought forth. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said . . . May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. i. 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (esp. out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade away.

1581 PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die between their teeth. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove. 1715-20 — *Iliad* ii. 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii. The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's* D. 74, I watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — *Elaine* 323 The living smile Died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination.

1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontent* 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755 — *Centaur* ii. 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 18 The twilight died into the dark.

b. *Archit.* To merge into, lose itself by passing into; to terminate gradually in or against. Cf. 13 c.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 A Parapet . . . is let into, or made to die against the Columns. 1859 JERFON *Brittany* xviii. 291 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

13. Die away. a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 7 She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — *Cato.* iv. i. I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 403 Oh! had he . . . in his friend's embraces dy'd away! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. 11. 21 Droops dying away On its mate's music-panting bosom. 1853 R. W. BROWNE *Grk. Classical Lit.* (1857) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed. 1706 A. BEGFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 The Voices . . . seem to die away. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1792 S. ROGERS *Plas. Mem.* ii. 91 At his feet the thunder dies away. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iii. vii. The day died away, and still he was wanting. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night. 1860 TYNDALE *Clac.* i. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

c. *Archit.* and *Carpentry.* To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12 b.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 373 The arch must have died away against the towers.

† d. *trans.* To cause to die or come to an end, rare—1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death . . . God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. Die back. Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex back to the woody or perennial part.

Cf. *die down*; herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 BECK'S *Florist* Nov. 265 The shrub . . . will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. Die down. a. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage. 1894 *Antiquary* May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. *Mod.* The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 *Home Garden* 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. *Mod.* This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 202 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprille's Lett.* III. 100 The Russian soldiers . . . sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 649 That generation having died off. *Mod.* If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

b. *transf.* Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off . . . it descended quickly to 30 inches. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 175 So the debate died off.

17. Die out. a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct.

1865 SEELEY *Esce Homo* iv. (1866) 38 His house soon dies out. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 306 So sad that one's family should die out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out. 1887 F. B. ZINCKE *Hist. Wherstead* 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1836) 219 The land-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1872 FAIRMAN *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 2. 232 In England villanage was on the whole dying out. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbotson* 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

† 18. Die up. To die off entirely, to perish. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4703 (Cott.) Pan died be bestes vp hiden, Thoru þe hunger þat was sa kene. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4831 (Trin.) Þe folke deþeþ vp al by dene. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 42 His people died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 76/1 Most part of the husbandmen . . . died up with the famine and pestilence.

Die, v. 2 [f. *Die sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a die; to mould or shape with a die.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank, and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE v. and sb.

Die-away, a. [from the verbal phr. to die away; see DIE v. 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing.

1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss. 1832 *Examiner* 229/2 He sang a die-away love-ditty. 1840-1 S. WARREN 10,000 a Year I. 124 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.

1871 G. MERRITT *H. Richmond* xxv. (1889) 227 The Margrave groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort.
Dieb (dīb). *Zool.* [a. Arab. ذيب *ḏīb*, 'wolf', also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. דָּב *ḏāḇ* wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (*Canis anthus*) found in Northern Africa.

1829 FISCHER *Synopsis Mammal.* 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs.
 1869 GRAY *Cat. Carnivora in Brit. Mus.* 189.

Die-back, *sb.* [from the phrase *to die back*: see *DIE* v. 1.] The fact of dying back; the term for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc., in which the tree dies from the top downward.

1886 in S. FALLOWS *Suppl. Diet.*

Decious, etc., var. **DIECIOUS**, etc.

Diectasis (dōi-ektāsīs). *Pros.* [a. Gr. δῆκτασις *dēktasis*, a stretching: see *DI-3* and *ECTASIS*.] Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 884/1 From the scientific point of view there is not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἡνὶς* and *ἰπασσθε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis'.

Diedapper, obs. f. **DIDAPPER**, dabchick.

Diedral, var. **DIHEDRAL**.

Diegematical, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. διηγηματικός *dīēghēmatikós* descriptive + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a narrative or description; descriptive.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Invocation Saints* 184 That which he (Narcissus) hath is diegematically, not by way of conclusion, or of approbation.

Diegesis (dōi-ēdzīsīs). [a. Gr. διήγησις *dīēghēsis* narration, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the case, f. διηγέσθαι *dīēgēssthai* to describe, narrate.] A narrative statement of the case.

1899 R. TAYLOR (*title*). The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidence, and Early History of Christianity.

Diego (dyē-go). *Obs.* [Sp. *Diego*, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain: see also *Don Diego* s. v. *DON*.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. *DAOO*. (Also attrib.)

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat*, Wks. (1630) 72/1 Next follows one, whose lines aloft doe raise Don Coriat, chiefe Diego of our daies. To praise thy booke, or thee, he knows not whether. It makes him study to praise both, or neither. 1659 DAVENANT *Play-House to Let* 111. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 55 The Diegos well board to rummage their hold. 1667 DAVENANT *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. ii. This hungry Diego rogue. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* (N.). That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 p. 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diego*, a very strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Pears. . Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking), *Diego* [etc.]

Die-hard, *sb.* and *a.* [from the phrase *to die hard*: see *DIE* v. 1.]

A. adj. That dies hard, resisting to the last.

B. sb. One that dies hard; *spec.* an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* x. (1855) 100 The Die-hards (57th regiment). 1856 J. W. COLE *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. v. 200 note. 1871 *Standard* 28 Jan., Ducrot, who is a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1892 W. R. LUKERLIN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 8/1 At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. 'Die hard' 57th, said Inglis, 'die hard'! They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

Dieidism (dōi-ēdiz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. δι- two + *-ēdōs* form + *-ISM*.] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyidism.

Dielectric (dōi-ēlek'trik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *DI-* pref. + Gr. δι-, *dia-* through + *ELECTRIC*.]

A. sb. A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1838) I. 25 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac... as well as in the dielectric used within the apparatus. 1838 — *Exp. Res.* (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric. *Note.* I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec. 1838.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises. 1885 WATSON & BURDAUGH *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has inductive capacity. It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air.

B. adj.

1. Having the property of transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 723 He supposes... that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURDAUGH *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 77 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a *Dielectric* medium, and the action which takes place through it is called *Induction*.

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2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction.

1863 ATKINSON in *Canot's Physics* (1886) 685 The action is... analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron; and Faraday called it *dielectric polarization*. 1881 MACFARLANE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 203/2 [A paper on] 'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

Dielectrically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] In a dielectric manner; by dielectric action.

1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 529/3 On the Internal Forces of Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies.

Diem [L. = day], in *phr. per diem*: see *PER*.

Dienecephalon (dōi-ense-fā-lon). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δι-, *dia-* through (*DI-3*) + *ἐγκεφαλον* *ēkēphalon* brain: see *ENCEPHALON*. Representing Ger. *zweischenhirn*.] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called *mesencephalon* or *Thalamencephalon*. Hence *Dienecephalic a.*, pertaining to the dienecephalon.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dienecephalon*.

Dieng, obs. form of *dying*: see *DIE* v.

Diennial, *a. Obs.* rare = *BIENNIAL*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diennial*, of or pertaining to two years.

Diep (ē, obs. form of *DEEP*.

Dier (dōi-er). *rare.* Also 6 *dyer*. [f. *DIE* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who dyes; one who suffers, or is liable to, death.

1590 *Pithyly Note to Papists* (1862), Many sundry deaths doo bring the dyers endless shame. 1638 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* I. i, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet drinker and dier. 1887 JESSOFF in *19th Cent.* Dec. 839 'I suppose I am a dier', she said. 'I used to think I should never die'.

Dier, obs. form of *DEAR*, *DEER*, *DYER*.

Dieresis, *dieretic*, var. **DIERESIS**, *-ETIC*.

Dies (dōi-iz). The Latin word for 'day'; used in certain phrases.

a. Diea iræ, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (c. 1250).

b. Dies non (short for *dies non juridicus*), in *Law*, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases: see *quot.* 1848.

1607-72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Dies*. A legal day, and that is of two sorts, 1. *Dies juridicus*, and 2. *Dies non juridicus*. *Dies juridici* are all dayes, given in Term to the Parties in Court. *Dies non juridici* are all Sundayes in the year, besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Ministr.* vi. xxx, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—*Dies iræ*, *dies illa*, *Solvat sæculum in favilla*. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 156 A Sunday, is a *dies non*, or no day in law. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dies amoris* (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or *quarto die post*. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer. *Dies datus*, the day of respite given to a defendant. *Dies juridicus*, a court day. *Dies non juridicus*, not a court day. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1863) 196 The idea (*dies iræ*) of discovery must haunt many a man. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 'Dies iræ', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

Dieisis (dōi-ēsīs). Pl. *dieses* (-iz). [a. L. *dieisis*, Gr. *dieis* a quarter-tone, lit. a sending through or apart, f. *diēvai* to send through, f. *diā* through + *lēvai* to send.]

1. *Mus. a.* In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; *esp.* the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243:256). **b. In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called *enharmonic diesis*.**

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1495) 941 Dieisis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Dieisis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 HOLDEN *Harmony* (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Dieisis (128 to 125). 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1867 MACFARLANE *Harmony* I. 87 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in... musical performances.

2. *Printing*. The sign †, usually called 'double dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'The chromatic, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' † is called *diesis*.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diesis*... among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a Double-dagger †. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 701/1 *Diesis* (*Printing*), the double dagger (†), a reference-mark.

Diet (dōi-ēt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-6 *diete*, (5 *diat*, *dyotte*, 5-6 *dyete*, *diette*), 5-8 *dyet*, (6 *diot*, *dyot*, *dyat*, *diat*, *dyet*), 5-*diot*. [a. OF. *diete* (13th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.), = Sp., Pg., and It. *dieta*, ad. L. *dieta* (in med. L. *diēta*), a Gr. *diata* 'mode

of life'. (Supposed to be connected with *daiv* to live: see Meyer *Gr. Gram.* § 261.)]

† 1. Course of life; way of living or thinking.

Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort or kind.

c. 1400 BERYN 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-3ete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 Behold howe a lie can please some folkes diet! 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one... of the same diet. *Ibid.* xiv. vi, Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet. 1618 — *Serm.* v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet. 1656 — *Rem. Whe.* (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet.

2. *esp.* Customary course of living as to food: way of feeding.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 188 He wolde been the moore mesurable Of his diete sityng at his table. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE IV. 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1531 ELVOT *Gow.* I. xiii, He wyll... enquire what skyll he hath in feedyng, called diete, and keepyng of his hauke from all sickenes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xv. 259 Scarcity invites the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. 1774 J. BAYANT *Mythol.* II. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & Is. (1846) II. v. 360 He maintained the same abstemious diet amidst all the luxuries of his table. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trvl.* 23 Dec. (1873) I. vii. 162 A meat diet is far from satisfying.

3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity, *esp.* for medical or penal reasons; regimen. Hence *to put to a diet* (F. *mettre à la diète*), *to keep or take diet* (F. *observer une diète*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 18 No deynete morsel passed thurgh hir throte... Attempte diete was al hir pith. c. 1400 LANFRANC'S *Cirurg.* 72 Pe firste tretis is of gouernance & diete of men pat ben woundid. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 334 (Add. MS.), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 He to be sette... in Stokkis by the space of vj daies with like diete as is before rehersed. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 25 To fast, like one that takes diet. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 116 Past cure of the thing you wot of, vnlesse they kept very good diet. 1655 MOUTER & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 68, I define Diet... to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 166 He... by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk. 1741 JOHNSON L. P., *Morin*, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications.

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Vanderstondeð, hwuc was his diete bet dei, iden ilke blodletunge! So baluful & so bitter! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lv. (1495) 268 In chylidren the vyne is thicke by cause of gleymy diete. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, With alle daynteris on desce, thi dietis are diste. c. 1555 HAFFFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 202 Kept in prison with coarse and thin diet. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 129 That the babe be... not fedde with counteraite dyet. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 17 The Athletick Diet was of Pulse. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Bristol (1887) I. 241 Herbs or roots (without oil) and plain dry bread. That is their lenden diet. 1826 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 144 The dogs were too much distended by their abundant diet to move. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 128 Nay, even a change of diet confronts us... the ox ceases to be used as food.

b. *fig.* 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 Yet are they [plays] not fit for eury mans dyet. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Some Sonnets of Sydney*, A thin diet of dainty words.

† 5. An allowance or provision of food.

1533 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. 11. 30 We... commaunde you to allowe dailly from hensforth unto... the Lady Lucy... the dyat and fare hereafter ensuyng. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* lii. 24 And for his diet, there was a continual diet (Covered, hyungel) given him... every day a portion (Cov. a certayne thinge allowed him). 1663 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug., It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Access.* 370 The young Lords or Nobility had a constant Table or dyet in the Court.

† b. *Board.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* 293 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at dietter with the Kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 84 You owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 99 Young Fortinbras... Hath... Shark'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Foode and Diet. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 11. xv, He shall have... ten pound per annum, and his diet. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 204 Here many of the merchants... have their lodging and diet as in a College. 1799 CHIFMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's... diet and to secure the gaoler's fees. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The king... gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet.

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 24 This must cause her comyn diette to be the more for the high estate of her proper person. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities... for their attendance vpon the said Chancellour. c. 1540 BR. BONNE in *Wyatt's Poems* Pref. (1854) 41 If he were a good husband, the diets of iij marks would find his house... after a far other sort than it is kept. 1551 SIR R. MORAYSON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 30 (Recd. Off.) Is my land so increast sins my cummyng out... that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xlv. 236 Common-

wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1893) III. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. *Comb.*, as *diet-bag*, *-list*, *-money*; also *diet-bread*, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; *diet-kitchen* (see *quot.*); *† diet-pot*, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; *† diet-wood* (see *quot.*). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff **diet-bags* withal. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. ix. 357 To feede them with such diet for **diet-bread*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, **Diet-kitchen*, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1856 KANE *Arch. Exph.* I. i. 19 A very moderate supply of liquors, made up the **diet-list*. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. i. 161 Send me such **dyett-money* as shall best please your Grace. 1551 SIR R. MORYSON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 7, I mervayl my dyett money cummish not. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 23 The **Dyett Pot* is not alone to be used in cases of dyett drink. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 34 Guaiacum. Some call it the **Diet woode* because they that kepe a diet for the French pocke... most commonly drinke the broth of this woode.

Diet (doi'et), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *dieta* in same senses, or a F. *diète* in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. *dieta* 'a parliament or general assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. *dieta* the (Germanic) diet.

Med.L. *dieta* had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. *tag*, and F. *journee* day. *Dieta* has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. *dies* day, distinct from *diata*, Gr. *diata*, Diet *sb.* 1. But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from *dieta* was associated with *dies*, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from *dies*. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from *diata*, *diata*, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of *dieta* for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

†1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey' (Jamieson). *Obs.* chiefly Sc. (So F. *journee*.)

[c. 1290 *Flota* IV. xxviii. § 13 (Du Cange) *Omnis rationabilis diata constat ex 20 miliaribus.*] c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) Also how many daies iourneys. . . This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of this lyfe. c. 1565 LINDESAI (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 212 (Jam.) Sum of the conspirators, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Glilde sail travell with him for twa dyets. a. 1657 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) The king, prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming . . . for this dyet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

†2. A day's work. *Sc. Obs.* (So F. *journee*.)

1494 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vij diet at the wod, vjs.

3. *Sc.* A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. *b. spec.* The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully *Diet of appearance, compareance*. (So OF. *journee*.)

1568 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xvii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip our dyet, Maister David Makgill. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 93 To compare before the said Committee of Estates . . . and that to anie day or diet the said Commissaires or Collectores shall please to charge thame to. 1692 WILL. III. *Instr. to Sir T. Livingston* 16 Jan. (*Highland Pa.*, Maitl. Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefix by our proclamation. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyett, i. e. a set day for his publick trial. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 219) All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 1810 *Act 50 Geo. III.*, c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 SYMONS *Descr. Galloway* 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday. . . this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

†c. Date, day of date. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* § 9 To raise [=erase] the diet off an instrumente.

4. *Sc.* A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1599) § 82 Called. . . before the justice or his deputies at iustice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end . . . a decret was gifne thereupon. 1854 *Phenie Millar* II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day class. . . and sat out the hail diet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* III. (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 25 Who met stately for their diets of worship at Springholm.

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert the diet: see DESERT v. 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/4 The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international business; a conference, congress, convention. (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. *journee*.)

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 280 Thai counsall the Pape to writ in this wyss To the Athile Emprour. . . To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in Rymer *State Papers* 717 It is Appointed . . . that the Twenty fourth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyett, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. *Ibid.* 611 After Easter was a daye of diet holden bytwene Graenynge and Calays, for the matyers touchyng the kyngde and the duke of Burgoyne. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 156 There was demaunded in the first dyet or convention holden at Dardract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxv. 902 The Achæans . . . published a Diet and general Counsell at Sicyone. 1879 FAUBUS *Cesar* xiv. 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Caesar's presidency.

b. *spec.* Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. CONGRESS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former *Reichstag* of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the *Bundestag* of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing *Reichstag* or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the *Landtag* or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Forty. Faith* 140a, They haue had diets and assemblies in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperours. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 632 In Switzerland . . . if any greute matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall counsell, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diet* (dieta) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3371/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania . . . seem very desirous of Dyett on Horseback. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 12 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XL. 102/2 The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year. *Ibid.* 191/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfurt on the Main. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 446 The Diet meets to deliberate . . . in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 261 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament. 1891 *Outl. Mod. Geog.* 68 Frankfurt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday. *Ibid.* 2/4 The Lower House of the Prussian Diet . . . authorized its President to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck. *Ibid.* There is . . . no intention of dissolving the Imperial Diet.

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700-1 *Act 12-13 Will. III.*, c. 4 § 4 It shall . . . be lawfull to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. *Ibid.* § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks. . . And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed. 1775-2 *Act 13 Geo. III.*, c. 52 § 6. 1883 ROBERTS & HILL in *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 491/2 Another operation . . . performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham. 1889 10th *Rep. Deputy-Master of Mint* 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices.

b. *attrib.* as *diet-box*. 1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* i. (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed . . . are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers.

Diet, v. Forms: 4 *diète*, 5 *diète*, *dyatt*, 5-7 *dyet*, 6 *diate*, 7 *dyat*, *diatt*, *diot*, 5- *diat*. [a. OF. *dieter* to feed, order the diet of (Godef.), f. *diète* DIET *sb.* 1; cf. med.L. *diētāre* to live according to a certain plan (a 1087 in Du Cange), f. *dieta*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 255 And jif þou diæte þe þus I dar legge þou þe myn Eres, Pat Fisyk schal his Forred hod, for his foodde sulle. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stippek. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Diet, *dielare*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclesi.* xxxviii. 34 He that dyeteth him selfe temperately prolongeth his life. 1583 STANYHURST *Endis* III. (Arb.) 91 My self I dieted with sloes. 1655 MONTAGU & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii. He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

†b. (predicated of the food). *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Penguins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

c. *fig.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worsed Dieted than with a Diademe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 327 That vast company . . . whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose.

a. *spec.* as a regimen of health.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 213, I dietide him as a man þat hadde a fever agu. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Eftir that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness. 1641 MILTON *Animado*, (1851) 188 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spirituall valour. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power. . . to pill . . . diet . . . and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 31 Goethe . . . having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxxi. (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 44 The Archbishop of York and . . . the Bishopric of Ely (being both of them thought needlessly grass) . . . were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.

b. as a punishment, etc.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 348 After they had dieted and tormented him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 6 The President immediately ordered him to be . . . dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for Conversation. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him up, dieting him [etc.].

†3. *fig.* To order, regulate. *Obs. rare.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory.

4. To provide with daily meals; to board.

1635 J. SADLER in *Verney Papers* (1853) 160 His men maye . . . be taken of his hande and dyated for theyre worke for the first yere. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 362 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 235, I . . . was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 We have 20 men and women . . . lodg'd and dieted here. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Thingdon*, A charity-school for 20 girls, who are clothed, lodged, and dieted.

II. *intr.*

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (on).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Div. Haste thou a frende that dyets harde! 1600 J. FORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 23 Where the Canons live together, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse* T. (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 COWPER *Thid* xxiv. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b. To board (with a person, at, in a house, etc.).

1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 181 There we lay and dieted of free cost. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. III. i. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1703 THORNTON *Diary* I. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1808 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 370/2 A young man . . . who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i. e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers . . . to diet with flesh. 1749 WESLEY *Acct. School* 5 They diet thus: Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, by Turns. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins.

Hence Dieted *pp.* a., subjected to a regimen of diet.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome vse of . . . Phisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie. 1655 MONTAGU & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 75 Idle Heads have made these addle Proverbs; 1. Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Dietal (doi'et-äl), a. [f. med.L. *diēta* DIET *sb.* 2 + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diet.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

Dietarian (dai'et-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*—*o.* [f. as next + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Dietarian*, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.

Dietary (dai'et-āri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *diatorie*. [ad. L. *diētāri-us*, in med. L. *diētāri-us* adj. and *sb.*, also *diētārium* *sb.*, in various applications, f. L. *dieta*, *diēta*: see DIET *sb.* 1 and 2, and -ARY.]

A. sb.
1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

c 1430 *A Dietorie in Babes Bk.* (1868) 54. To be ruled by his dietorie do bi diligence. For it techib good diete & good gouernance. 1541 Boorde (*title*). A Compendious Regiment or a Dietary of Helth. — (1870) 231. Here followeth the dietary or the regyment of helth. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 104/1. A Dietarie, *diētārium*. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 52. Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Figol* iv. (1889) 26. Patience... is composing but a lean Dietary.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 202. It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates... necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3. The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears... to have been eminently successful.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. b. Of or belonging to a dietary.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 19. There are dietary times and hours. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 71. Albeit there lived no dietary Physicians before the Flood. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. iii. Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 208. The ancient fishponds... of vast dietary importance to the family. 1889 J. BARR *in Times* 9 Mar. 16/1. Dietary punishment... inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Diet-book. [f. DIET *sb.* 1 and 2.]

1. A journal or diary. *Obs.*

1624 *Epistle Christian Brother* 25 (Jam.). It is a diet-book, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

2. A book in which a course of diet is laid down. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 139. Lessius... in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

Diet-drink. [f. DIET *sb.* 1 + DRINK.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 76. We gauge the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 317. As for the diet drinke made of cow milke... I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 OLIVER *in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 909. A pleasant... soft Water... which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9. The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are... used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 455. The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 214. Diet Drink, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mercurio. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

Dieter. [f. DIET *v.* + -ER 1.] *now rare.* *a.* One who regulates the diet of himself or others. *† b.* A feeder. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 122. The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. CROSE *Vertue's Commw.* (1878) 147. He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer... then those accidental dieters... that glutte themselves with euerie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 SNAPS *Cymb.* iv. ii. 51. As Iuno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 25. In his days of rest... let him be his own dieter.

Dietetic (dai'et-ik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *dia-*, 7-8 *diē-*. [ad. L. *diētētic-us*, *a.* Gr. *διατητικός* of or for diet, f. *diata* DIET *sb.* 1; in F. *diététique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* l. xxxiii. 64. Tutors ought to haue the knowledge of the Dietetike part of Phisicke. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 562. A dietetick regiment extends to diuers things. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 282. Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 180. The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future. 1874 MCCARTHY *Limley Rockford* ix. (1878) 90. I think... I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

B. sb. [In sense 1, repr. L. *diētēticus*, the adj. used abs.; in 2 repr. Gr. *διατητικός* (sc. *τέχνη*) the dietetic art, in mod. L. *diētētica*, F. *diététique* (Paré 16th c.): see -ICS.]

1. One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGF. *tr. Linnaeus on Travelling Misc. Tracts* (1762) 23. The curious dietetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

2. Dietetics, less usually dietetic: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A j b. The parties of the art of Medecyne (y^e is to w^y dyetetyke, pharmacuteyke, and cyrurgery)... can not be separated one from the other. 1720 POPP *ibid* III. 208. Celsus says expressly that the dietetic was long after invented. 1799 *European Mag.*

247. Dietetics... comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 283. He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 *Med. Temp. Trnl.* XLIX. 23. The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

† Dietetical, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dietetics; = DIETETIC *a.*

1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 295. Divers necessary Dietetical observations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. 1. x. 41. Caracalla... received no other counsell then to refrain cold drinke, which was hut a dietetical caution. 1802 T. BEEDOE *Hygieia* I. 48. Many generally received maxims, medical and dietetical. 1822 LAMA *Elia* Ser. 1. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Palates... not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies.

Dietetically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

a 1846 *N. Amer. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 96. Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

Dietetics, sb. pl.: see DIETETIC *sb.*

Dietetist, rare—*o.* [f. DIETET-IO + -IST.] 'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

a 1846 in DUNGLISON (Worc.).

Diethene- (dai'ē-pīn). *Chem.* [See DI- 2.] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C₂H₄), as *diethene-diamine*. Hence **Diethenic a.**, as in *diethenic alcohol* (C₈H₁₀)₂ H₂O₃.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621. The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol... and water. 1877 WATTS *ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

Diethyl (dai'ē-pīl). *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + ETHYL.] 1. as *sb.* A name for the group C₄H₁₀ (*butyl hydride* or *butane*), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 47. Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2. in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C₂H₅), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* NH(C₂H₅)₂, *diethyl carbinol* COH.H.(C₂H₅)₂.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241. Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 330. A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride. *ibid.* 350. Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 218. Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urea, CH₃(C₂H₅)₂N.O. 1880 *Boston Trnl. Chem.* Dec. 137/2. The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

Dietic (dai'et-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DIET *sb.* 1 + -IC: cf. mod. L. *diēticus* keeping a daily course.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet; = DIETETIC *a.* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Physick* 39. Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. *ibid.* 52. This regular Dietick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1775 SIR E. BARR *Observ. Wines* 356. The best dietick rules for preserving health. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dietic diseases*, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

† B. sb. A dietetic article or application. *Obs.* 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 397. If it be not drawn away by... gentle dieticks or healing applications. — *Slight Healers of Public Hurts* (1660) 28.

Dietical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = DIETETIC, DIETETICAL. *Obs.*

1634 R. H. SALERNUS *Regim. Pref.* 3. Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dietical Observations. 1640 FERRAND *Love Melancholy* 237 (T.). The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgial, and pharmaceutical. 1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., I... oppose your Dietical prescriptions.

2. [after med. L.: see DIETIC.] *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dietical* (*diēticus*), keeping from day to day, regular.

3. [f. DIET *sb.* 2.] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 451. The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical.

Dietie, obs. form of DEITY.

Dietine (dai'ē-tīn). [*a.* F. *diétine* lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, f. *diēte* DIET *sb.* 2; see -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish *sejmik*.

1669 *London Gaz.* No. 412/1. The King has given Power to the Dietine [printed *ive*] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 3/1. The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 245. The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599. This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1889 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 545. All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

Dieting (dai'ēt-īng), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIET *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIET. *a.* Subjection to a diet or regimen. *b.* Taking of daily food, feeding (*rare*). *† c.* *concr.* Food (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61. Norrische hym with dyetyng bat fatythy hym. *ibid.* 72. Of dyetyng of men bat ben wounded. 1599 T. M[OUPET] *Silkwormes* 74. The dieting of these my spinning bands. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. 1. Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. c 1819 SNELLIE *in Dowden Lief* II. 256. How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

Dietist (dai'et-ist). [f. DIET *sb.* 1 + -IST.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opl. Glass* 16. Reasonable appetite, the Cynosura of the wiser dietist. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 227. Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as... foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F. PAGET *Mif. Mahr.* 181. Mr. Clemmalive... an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house.

Dietitian, rare. [prop. *diētician*, f. DIET *sb.* 1, after *physician*, *politician*, etc.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER, *Dietitian*, one skilled in diet; a dietist. *Qu. Rev.*

Dietrichite (dī'trik-ait). *Min.* [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 *DANA Min. App.* iii. 38.

Dietry, obs. form of DEITY.

† Dieugard(e). *Obs.* Also 5 *dugarde*, 5-6 *Se. dewgar* (d, 7 *due gard*. [French (in full *Dieu vous garde*, in OF. *dieu vous garde*), 'God keep (you)!'. The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

c 1380 *Antecrinal* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 149. Ne wip bekus ne wip dugardes as ypocritis usen. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 132. He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn; 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Senhour, and gud morn!' 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 172. In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Prof. to Lyndesay's Warkis* i. ij. b. He cummis to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he makis him as thoct he war [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO *Epist. Ded.*, So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugarde. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 263. The cheiff commanders mak sic dewgard and curtesie. 1605 CNAFMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 168. Their winckes, their beckes, due gard, their treads a' the toe. a 1656 BR. MALL *Wks.* IX. 278 (D.). His master Harding could not produce... any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieugard.

Dieve, obs. (f. dial.) form of DIVE v.

Dieve, erron. form of DEAVE v. to deafen.

Diew, obs. form of DUE.

Die-wise, -work: see DIE *sb.* 1

Dif-, prefix of L. origin, being the assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*, as in *differre*, *dif-fuso*. In Romanic it became *de-*, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to *de-*; this occasionally appears in Eng., as *defer* from L. *differre*, OF. *defferer*, mod. F. *déferer*, *defer* from L. type *diffidare*, It. *diffidare*, *disfidare*, OF. *desf*, *deff*, *defer*, mod. F. *défer*. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.: cf. *differ*, *difficult*, *diffidence*, *diffuse*. For its force, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter, a living suffix.

Difalt, Difame, Difence: see DEF.

Diffame, -famation, etc., etymol. form of DEFAME, -FAMATION, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* iv. 1263. Diffame my own daughter.

Diffarreation (dif-er-i-ā-ti-ōn). *Rom. Antig.* [ad. L. *diffarectiō-em*, f. *DIF-* + *farreum* a spelt-cake: see CONFARRATION.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarration.

1623 CROKERAM, *Diffarreation*, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a divorce. 1727-51 CNABERS *Cycl. s. v.*, Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarration, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

Diffaute, Diffature, Diffence, -ens(e, diffend(e, etc.): see DEF.

Differ (dī'f-ə), *v.* Also 6 *dyffer* (*defer*), 6-7 *differre*. [*a.* F. *differer* (in Froissart 14th c.), ad. L. *differ-re* to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also *intr.* to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress *differ* (cf. *confer*, *refer*, *prefer*), which led at length to the transitive senses being written *defer*: see DEFER *v.* 1; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to *different*, *diffidence*, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (*Offer*, *suffer*, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans., and with *different*, *diffidence*, has gone with these. In this way L. *differre*, F. *differer*, ME. *differre*, has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. *differing* occurs in Chaucer's *Boethius*; but instances of the verb in the form *differ* are rare before 1500.]

1. The earlier form of DEFER *v.* 1 in all senses.]

2. *trans.* To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar,

different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now unusual.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4233 Your manars fra all othre mens so mekill ere deferrid. 1562 *Leigh Armorie* (1597) 32 b, This is not unlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. 1603 *Sir C. Heywood Jud. Astrol.* v. 153 Homo, and Brutum... differ the whole kind. 1633 *Earl Manich. Al Mondo* (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudence in one, and imprudence in the other differs them. 1656 *R. Robinson Christ* all 44 Garments... differ one sex from another. 1713 *J. Petiver in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 213 Its glaucous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. 1867 *Bushnell Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

† b. *Her.* To distinguish by the addition of a Difference. *Obs.*

1886 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 98 Til then it was permissive for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancy.

3. *intr.* To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another.

1374 [see *Differing* *pl.* a. 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4617 Bot we pat... has a fire will differis as in oure franchises fere fra yourre kynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as... the rose differeth from the budde. 1526-34 *Tindale 1 Cor.* xv. 41 One starre differeth from another in glory. a 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 139 These differre one from another. 1570 *Levins Mani.* 77 [20] To Defer, differre, discrepare. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* i. 1. 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. 1689-90 *Temple Misc., Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1720 i. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 324 It [the fox]... differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. 1813 *H. J. Brooks Introd. Crystallogr.* 98 Which individual forms... will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. 1847 *Helps Friends in C.* (1851) i. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. 1859-74 *Tennyson Merlin & Vivien* 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. *intr.* To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. *Const. with*; also *from* (esp. when followed by *in*, as in *quot.* 1843).

1563 *Winget Four Scior Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 135 Sen 3e... differis fra ws... tweching the said day of the month. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in]. 1653 *Waltton Angler* ii. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it. 1716 *Addison Freeholder* (J.), To irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments. 1735-8 *Bolingbroke On Parties* 81 To think they [the Tories]... had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression... in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* iii. v. Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. 1791 *Burke Corr.* (1844) III. 351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. 1809 *W. Gifford in Smiles Mem. John Murray* i. 158, I differ with him totally. 1833 *J. H. Newman Lett.* (1891) i. 466 To unite with those who differ with us. 1843 *Ibid.* II. 430 She may... differ from me in opinion. 1869 *Sir J. T. Coleridge Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 186, I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

† b. To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (*with*). *Obs.*

1625 *Bacon Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 429 A man... shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well... that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. a 1718 *Rowe* (J.), Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit. 1737 *Blacken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

c. *trans.* To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. *Sc.*

1814 *Saxon & Gael* i. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I se ne'er be the man to differ them.

Differ, sb. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *Differ* v.] = *Difference* sb.

1627 *P. Forbes Eubulus* 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. 1639 *Declar. Tumults* Sc. 340 The generall assembly... would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. 1786 *Burns Addr. to Unco Guid* iii, Cast a moment's fair regard, What makes the mighty differ. 1824 *S. Lover Handy Andy* ix, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage. 1873 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) II. 94 So far as I understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 94 Either come to no agreement, or come to a differ.

Differ, obs. form of *Defer* v. 1 and 2.

Difference (di'fərəns), sb. Also 4 difference, 4-6 differences, differencee, 5 difference, 5-6 differencee, -ens, 6 differencee, difference, difference. [a. F. *difference*, OF. also -ance (12th c. in *Hatz.*

Darm.), ad. L. *differentia*, abstr. sb. f. *different-em*: see *DIFFERENT* and -ENCE.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more things, disagreement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zuyche difference is betu[e]ne be rearde of be bene and be deuocioun of be herte. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 7 The changing cours quihik makis gret deference. 1535 *Coverdale 2 Chron.* xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with y^e, to helpe by fewe or by many. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* i. i. 4 You shall see... great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. 1699 *Burnet 39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 56 All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. 1739 *Hume Human Nat.* i. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. 1824 *Macaulay Athenian Orators* Misc. Writ. 1860 i. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. 1844 *Emerson Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* vii. 162 Not like to like, but like in difference. 1851 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

† Various obs. and archaic constructions.

1526 *Tindale Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. 1557 *North Guevara's Diall Pr.* 150 a/2 There is a greete difference to teache the chyl-dren of Prynces, and to teache the chyl-dren of the people. *Ibid.* 210 b/1 There is greete difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. 1671 *H. M. tr. Collog. Erasmus* 354 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws. 1778 *Miss Burney Evelina* iii, Let me observe the difference of his behaviour... to that of Sir Clement Willoughby. 1792 *Elvina* i. 6 The difference with us is most striking. 1820 *Whewell in Life* (1881) 61 Some idea of the difference of French and English manners.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ.

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 20 There is non evience, Wherof to knowe a difference Betwene the drunken and the wode. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 23 (Mätz.) A difference betwix day and night. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 787 There is not betwene a Marchant and his mayde so great a difference as betwene a king and his subject. 1688 *Fox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witicism, a distinction without a difference. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* v. 173 You clash them all in one, That have as many differences as we. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 15 While the differences of social degree were enormous, the differences in habits of life were comparatively slight. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 243 There is a great difference between reasoning and disputation.

2. *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another. b. *spec.* The increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

ASCENSIONAL DESCENSIONAL difference: see these words.

c 1391 *Cnaucer Astrol.* ii. § 43 The difference between 1 and 2... is 1. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. 1593 *Fale Dialling* 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth kept, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. 1774 *M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv.* iii. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. 1807 *J. Brinkley (title)*, An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences. 1821 *J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1827 *Hutton Course Math.* i. 12 note, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 487 s. v. *Difference*, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. *Ibid.* 488 The symbol (Δ^n) is called the *n*th difference of *a*.

c. *spec.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase to *pay* (etc.) the difference.

1717 *Mrs. Centlivre Bold Stroke for Wife* iv. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for t'other day. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* ix Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/2 The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d. *phr.* To split the difference: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 *Pitt Sp.* (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. 1787 *Generous Attachment* i. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 *Whately Rhet. Addit.* (ed. 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/1 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. † *In difference*, in dispute (*obs.*).

1387 *Trevisa Higlen* (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching be cause herof is no differens bytwene us. 1484 *Caxton Asop* ii. xviii, The ape... made they difference to be accorded. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A v, We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iv. i. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? 1606 *G. W[oodcocke]* tr. *Hist. Justine* 40 b, They encountered in battell, in which difference... they were overcome. 1641 *J. Jackson True Evang. T.* i. 41 Who was the chiefe... remains in some difference. 1652 *Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* i In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable... war. 1774 *Goldsm. Grecian Hist.* I. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr. Strahan. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/1 The speedy... settlement of trade differences.

† b. *phr.* To be (etc.) at difference: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1525 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bre-tayne was in gret difference with the realm of France. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. 1641 *J. Saute Sarah & Hager* (1649) 170 We... are at such deadly differences amongst our selves. 1664 *Whitlock Zootomia* 391 He is doubtlesse his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his mis-carriages. 1677 *Varranant Eng. Improv.* 53, I fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at difference. 1737 *Whiston Josephus Hist.* i. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. as in *b* and *c*.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. xiii. 94 Pictagoras... by his grete ententement fende the poyntes and the difference of musyque. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* x. vii. 81 Markyt you swa with sic rude differens, That by his keyll 3e may be knaw fra thens. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. 1631 *Weever Ana. Fun. Mon.* 149 The four Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1842 *Tennyson Two Voices* 47 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b. *Her.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 600 He bure the said Dowglass arms with a differens. 1480 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 275 The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without dyuerse differences. 1564-78 *Bulleyn Diall agst. Pest* (1888) 96 My name is Mendax... a yonger brother linnally descended of an auncient house... We gie three Whetstones in Gules with no difference. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. v. 183 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me... Oh you must were your Rew with a difference. 1610 *Gulim Heraldry* i. vi. (1611) 22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. 1854 *Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 *Cussans Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference... In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbortary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c. *Logic.* A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more fully *specific difference*: = *DIFFERENTIA*.

1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1567) 39 a, When the proprietie or difference is granted, then the kinde straight followeth. 1656 *Hobbes Lib. Necess.* Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. 1697 *J. Sergeant Solid Philos.* 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s. v, The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought. 1857 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc.* i. 208 The Predicables are the five steps which the gradations of generality and particularity introduce;—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. 1860 *Abb. Thomson Laws Th.* § 69. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

† d. *transf.* A division, class, or kind. *Obs.*

c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Paisler* 920 There ben two difference of perspectives. 1541 *R. Copland Galien's Terap.* 2 Aiv, The flowing of humours is dyuied in two differences. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* (1637) 34 (D.) There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge... the second from the Flood to the first Olympias. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each Difference. a 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* (1684) 36 The Sycamore... is properly but one kind or difference of Acer.

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in *phr.* to make a difference: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Esdras* iv. 39 To taken perones and differences is not anent it [truth]. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Between a drunken man and me. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 421/1 He vsysted the seek folke without difference. 1508 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of mens liking. 1611 *Bible Lev.* xi. 47 To make a difference betwene the vncleane and the cleane. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falsehood. 1716 *Addison Freeholder* (J.), Our constitution does not only

make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man. "Twixt good or evil, as regarded me.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as difference-engine, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences; difference-equation, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); difference-tone, see TONE *sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kensington* 33 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

Difference, v. [*f.* DIFFERENCE *sb.*: cf. F. *différencier*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

† 1. *intr.* To be different, to differ. *Obs. rare.*

c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 306 So differences fire weryld fro thirk purgatorie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72 The ryght lawe of nature differenceth ofte tymes fro custom. 1483 *Gold. Leg.* 347 b/a The difference as moche as is bitwene not to synne and to do well.

† 2. *trans.* To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxi. 11 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere. 1574 BOSWELL *Armorie* 8 I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 72 b, God shall reply. . . Thou hast so differenced and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 How far Principles might be . . . differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

b. *Her.* To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. v. (1743) 379 The king at arms. has power to give and difference arms. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 96 Like Mulletts that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1884 CUSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 154 The third son difference his paternal coat with a Mullet. . . The Arms of the sixth son are difference by a Fleur-de-lis. *Ibid.* 153 All the members of the Royal Family . . . the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (*from* something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in *passive*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 The artillery is deuised and differenceed into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxv. 45 This differenceeth a wise man and a fool. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-loches* 17 A desire of singulartie, or differenceing our selues from others. c1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 31 Every individual has something that differencees it from another. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale wth differencees it from Darbyshire. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vi. (1869) 221 Synonyms . . . differenceed not by etymology. . . but only by usage. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* ii. 300 That theologic change which differencees the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinqe Ports* v. 162 The . . . corporation . . . was differenceed off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

4. To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). *Const. from.* (Now *rare*.)

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 One called it Dorobornia, differenceing it from Canterbury (which he termeth Dorobornia). c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 130 From thy knowing mind . . . I have remov'd those erring misse. . . That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience* (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenceed and distinguished. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* viii. He is known and differenceed from never-so-many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenceed from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (*between*). *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 20 Aristotle . . . differenceing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1685 *Case of Doubting Conscience* 65 St. Paul saith, that be that doubteth or differenceeth, is damned or condemned, if he eat.

5. *Math. a.* To take or calculate the difference of. † b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIAL *v.* 4 (*obs.*).

1670 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differenceing their homogenous terms. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differential calculus* . . . is a method of differenceing quantities; that is, of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 HOWARD *Cycl.* I. 424 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence **Differenceed** *ppl. a.*; † **Differenceer**, one who or that which differencees or distinguishes.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* ii. 252 Shall looke at Glorie . . . with a differenceed Light To those, who liveing saw that flame more bright. 1033 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 81 Circumcision . . . to be the Difference of all other Nations from the Jewes.

† **Difference, a. Obs.**, representing L. *deferens*: see DEFERENT *B.* 2.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 The cerle that hyghte Difference is the cerle of a plaote and highte Difference. . . for it beryth the cerle Epicidli.

Differencing (di-'ferensin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* prec. *vb.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. i. (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissensions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differenceings by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 339 Differencing is . . . a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

Differencing, ppl. a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That differencees or makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1652 J. PAWSON *Vind. Free Grace* 24 Differencing grace. 1657 BARTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius . . . in defence of differencing free grace. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonnuch Prof.* 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duty. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 499 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differencing *Pow.* 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The differencing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence **Differencingly** *adv.*

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

† **Differency. Obs.** [*ad.* L. *differentia* DIFFERENCE + *see* -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 11 There is differencey between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Proper Sacrifice* (1644) 21 The differencey of Editions. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 1337/1 All Jealousies and Differenceys being removed. 1811 HENRY CAMP. *agst. Quebec* 3 Many differenceys of style corrected.

Different (di-'ferent), *a. (sb., adv.)* [*a. F. différent* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* L. *different-em* differing, different, *pr. ppl.* of *differ-re* *trans.* to bear or carry asunder, etc., *intr.* to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

A. adj.

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 90 To heele bope be ulcus and be feste wth medycyns different bat longen to hem bope. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* i. Largely and in many different maners. c 1500 *St. Poem Her.* 431 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son differ(en)it, quiche a labeile; a cressent the secound. 1581 PATTIE *Guazoo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 SHAKS. *Leav. iv.* iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions, in different tempers. are different. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 4 Their Manners are very widely different. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. viii. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

b. *Const. from;* also *to, than* († *against*, † *with*).

The usual construction is now with *from*; that with *to* (after *unlike*, *dissimilar* to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with *than* (after *other than*), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall *Mod. English* iii. 82.

1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and valyke to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 If . . . they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs. [*Ibid.* 271, 291.] 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 46 This weeke he hath bene . . . much different from the man he was. 1603 DEKKER, &c. *Grissil* (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this cur'd spirit here! 1624 Heywood *Gumath.* i. 15 Humane wisdom, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner then we did in the beginning. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Passions* (1671) 245 She [hated] hath this of difference with love, that she is much more sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 Tunes . . . different from anything I had ever heard. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. (1882) X. 218 It's quite a different thing within to what it is without. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 105 The consuls . . . had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 COLZAROEKE in *Life* (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered . . . with that of the countries under English rule. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 306 It has possessed me in a different way than ever before. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* ii. ii. (1860) 169 The party of prisoners lived . . . with comforts very different to those which were awarded to the poor wretches there. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 44 Warehouses and wharves no way different from those on either side of them.

2. In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for *other*, as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 128 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. i. 3 Some . . . may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 717 Eadwig King of the Churlis is quite a different person from Eadwig the Atheling. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. *Mod.* I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3. *Comb.*, as *different-minded*, -coloured.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 13 If this . . . will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 455 We may have different heights . . . or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 BRANSTON *Optics* x. 92 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum.

B. sb.

† 1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [*OF. différent*, written by the Academy *différend*.]

1483 CAXTON *Cato Cuij b.* The whych deuyll myght not fynde the manere for to . . . bryngne them to dysencion and differente. 1484 . . . *Fables of Esop* v. vi. When a lygnage or kyndred is in differet or in dyuysyon. *Ibid.* v. x. We praye the that thou vouchsafest to accomde our differet so that pees be made betwene vs. 1666 G. WOODCOCK tr. *Hist. Justine Li* ij. a, Whereupon arose cruell differents betwene the Genoiese and the Venetians.

2. That which is different; a contrary or opposite. *rare.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differences.

C. as *adv.* = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in uneducated use.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* I. 253, I spent my Infancy . . . very different from what most Children do. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Botte* II. 9 They had . . . acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc.]. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in Vendale again . . . how different I would go on!'

Different, obs. form of DEFERENT.

|| **Differentia** (di-'ferens'ia). Pl. -iæ (-i-ā). *Logic.* [*L.* = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 4 c.

1827 WHATLEY *Logic* ii. § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 KINGSLEY *Tennyson Misc.* I. 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature . . . which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. LANG *Introd. Romilly's Verandah N. G.* 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R. L. OTTLEY in *Lux Mundi* (1890) xii. 476 To arrive at the true differentia of Christian morals.

Differentiable (di-'ferens'ia'b'l), *a. rare.* [*f.* med.L. *differentiā-re* differentiate: see -BLE.] Capable of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vii. § 206. 309 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. *Mod. (Math.)* All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

Differential (di-'ferens'ial), *a. and sb.* [*ad.* med. or mod.L. *differentiā-is*, *f.* *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -AL. Cf. mod.F. *différentiel* (Dict. Trev. 1732).] **A. adj.**

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; esp. in *Comm.* used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. II. xii. This be understood Of differential profundity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide . . . the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 JESSOP *Rand. Rom.* ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or *differentia*; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which doe follow naturally the specifick or differential forms). 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Carlyle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts . . . presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. *Differential diagnosis*: the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 19 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Math.* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

Differential calculus: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) *Differential coefficient*: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see COEFFICIENT B. 2 c. *Differential equation*: an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Fluxions*. A different way . . . passes . . . in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences. 1706 H. DITTON *Inst. Fluxions* 17 The Fundamental Principles [of Fluxions] . . . appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Mr. Leibnitz . . . calls it *differential calculus*, as considering the infinitely small quantities . . . as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter *d* prefixed; as the differential of *x* by *dx*. 1763 W. EMERSON *Math. Increments* 75 A differential equation. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1819 G. PEACOCK (*title*), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Macintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. *Physics and Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. *Differential tone* (in *Acoustics*) = *difference-tone*: see TONE sb.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) l. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 1. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. PAVNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* l. 726 Two notes . . . sounded together . . . generate a third . . . tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers . . . These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: c. g.

Differential gear, gearing: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. *Differential pulley*: a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *Differential screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds. *Differential thermometer*: a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs. *Differential winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions.

1804 J. LESLIE *Heat* 9 The instrument most essential in this research . . . was the differential thermometer. 1834 *Mech. Mag.* XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. *Ibid.* 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* l. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 MINCHIN *Statics* (ed. 3) l. 188 A differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the gear used by Fowler for traction engines, re-invented the same differential gear for tricycles.

B. sb.

1. *Math.* a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a MOMENT or FLUXION in Newton's method); either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fluxion*. This Method is much . . . shorter than . . . the French one with the Differential *d* multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730-6 BAILEY (*folio*), *Differential* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1788 HOWARD *Cycl.* l. 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional & Diff. Calc.* 25 The differential is but the measure of the rate of increase. 1880 BUCKINGHAM *Elem. Diff. & Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable.

† b. A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differential*, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, *differential*; which we usually call artificial tangents. 1845 CAYLEY *Wks.* l. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. *Biol.* A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent*. 1883 A. HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXII. 358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are

divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3. *Comm.* A differential charge: see A. 1.

1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards . . . differentials and commissions.

Differentialize, v. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make differential; to differentiate.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 602/1 Words . . . more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning.

Differentially (diferēnsiāli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 2.

1644 J. STICKLAND in Spurgeon *Treas.* Dav. Ps. xlv. 7 God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xxviii. (R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will . . . wish to know . . . what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspeare's or of Schiller's. 1880 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ix. (1886) 210, I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities; in two different directions: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 4.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* x. (L.). Whether . . . everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 275 The magnets . . . being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms* in *Lighting* 7 Jan. (Suppl.). Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets.

Differential (diferēnsiānt). *Math.* Also differentiant. [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. *differēntiā-re* or F. *differēntier*: see next and -ANT 1.] A rational integral function of elements *a*, *b*, *c*, . . . which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting *x + hy* for *x* in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Mag.* March, I propose to give a systematic development of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit.

Differēntiate (diferēnsiālet), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *differēntiare*, f. *differēntia* DIFFERENCE: cf. F. *differēntier*, -encier.]

1. *trans.* To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. l. 199 note, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The use of fire . . . constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) II. ii. 48 His language . . . is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. *Biol.*, etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, esp. for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermarium . . . becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* l. 15 We have heard . . . of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 DARWIN *Desc.* Man II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest . . . is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. BALL in *Ann. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 26 A very long period of . . . isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/2 As being distinctly differentiated from *practitioner*, it [*practitioner*] has . . . unquestionable utility.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become differentiated or specialized.

1874 LEWIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 692 Nebulae which differentiate into a solar system. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. *trans.* To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 915 *Differentiate*, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK *Open Verd.* xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases . . . Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Fm.* Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. *intr.* To recognize the difference.

1891 J. JASTROW in *Educator* Rev. l. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. *Math.* To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 18 The differential coefficient being a new function . . . may itself be differen-

tiated. 1882a MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 230 Differentiate this equation first with respect to *ξ* and then with respect to *η*.

Hence *Differēntiated ppl. a.*, *Differēntiating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Differēntiator*, he who or that which differentiates.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 3 Each of these differentiated divisions . . . begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) l. xx. 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1888 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation . . . but only that of differentiated heredity. *Mod. (Math.)* The result can be obtained by differentiating.

Differentiation (diferēnsiātiʹʃən). [n. of action f. DIFFERENTIATE: so in mod.F.]

1. The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; *spec.* in *Biol.*, etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) l. i. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism . . . the less of differentiation we find, the less of speciality in the assignment of function to organ. 1871 DARWIN *Desc.* Man l. ii. 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, are instances. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliii. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Pappan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction.

a. 1866 WHEWELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 142 Men rush . . . to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. LEWES *Prob. of Life & Mind* Ser. 1. II. vi. iv. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. 1876 BARTHOLO *Mat. Med.* (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. *Math.* The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 123 note, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* l. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get [etc.]

† *Differēntio-differential, a. Math. Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differēntio-differential Calculus* is a method of differencing differential quantities . . . the same, in effect, with the *differential*.

Differēntly (diferēntli), *adv.* [f. DIFFERENT a. + -LY 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but differēntly. c. 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 124 Wounded in þe heed differēntliche. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson differēntly from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. viii. 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down . . . O how differēntly from his Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. a. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Hawkins' Voyages* (1878) 124 Those . . . have recounted this mysterie differēntly to that which is written. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* l. iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differēntly, we can hardly avoyd differēnt naming of them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Surf-footing* 182 Reason acts much differēntly now then formerly. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differēntly from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan. (1889) l. 64 How very differēntly do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C. C. SOUTHEY *Andrew Bell* III. 135 He seems to have spent his time somewhat differēntly than was usual with him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. vi. 45 Two surfaces, differēntly illuminated. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 25 He will think differēntly from you in many respects.

Differēntness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being different; difference.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Differēntness*, difference. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differēntness, contact, separation, remoteness.

Differing, vbl. sb. [f. DIFFER v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DIFFER, q.v.; difference.

1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langreath* l. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. *Her.* = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 b. *Obs.*

1592 WYBLE *Armorie* 7 Another matter . . . to be reformed, is the maner of differings.

† 3. A disagreement; = DIFFERENCE sb. 3.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 [To] decide our differings in Church and State. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo Lat.* 220 Hence grow great differings [*magna discordia*]. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff. agst. Bigotry* 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

Differing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That differs: see the verb.

1. In gen. sense: = DIFFERENT *a.* Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1374 CHADDER *Boeth.* v. Pr. v. 131 Dyuerse and differyng substances. 1598 MARWOOD *Lanes Forest* x. § 7 (1615) 79/1 An especial manner of proceeding... which is differing from the proceeding [etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form. c1645 J. HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii. Which makes me to be of a differing opinion to that Gentleman. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* i. Very differing from that pure whitenesse to be observ'd in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1709 POPE *Sappho* 43 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite. 1719 DR FOR *Cruces* II. xii. (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it. 1763 SIA W. JONES *Caisa Poems* (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours grac'd. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenros* II. 126, I was so changed by dress... as to appear... essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Differing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Having much a-doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W. HURBAD *Narrative* 68 There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1858 MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

3. At variance, disputing, quarrelling. *Obs.*
c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ix. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152 O daughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White.

4. Differingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a differing manner, differently.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 364 More differing and doubtfully than the other sixe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense... may be it self differing affected by external Objects. 1688— *Final Causes Nat.* Things ii. 58 Organs of sight that are very differing framed and placed. a1691— *Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 163 These differing colour'd sorts of Vitriol.

5. Difference. *Obs.* [f. *differ*, *obs.* form of DEFER v¹ + -ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 CROSBACUILL *Lett. Willock* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 198 The hail world may se that it is bot difference that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall.

Difet, *obs. var. Divor*, a sod.

6. Diffibulate, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. diffibulare*, f. *diff*, Dis- + *fibula* clasp, buckle, FIBULA.] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffibulate*, to unbutton, open or unbind.

7. Difficacity. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. med.L. *difficacitas*, f. *difficax* difficult (Catholicon).] Difficulty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Difficacity*, hardness or difficulty.

8. Difficile, -il (difisil, difisil), *a. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) [a. late OF. *difficile* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *difficilis*, f. *diff*, Dis- + *facilis* able to be done, easy. Cf. Pr. *difficil*, Sp. *difficil*, It. *difficile*.] The opposite of *facile*.

9. 1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 a, b (q.v. for constructions). *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in health. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyffycyle to the dysciple. 1500-25 DUNBAR'S *Poems* (1893) 209 Thocht luvre be grene in gud curage, And be difficill til asswage. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 205 The Romanis... finalie wan the difficillist and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 45 b. To adventure anye hard and difficle exploit. 1573 *New Custom* ii. ii. in Hazl. *Dorsetley* III. 30 No matter so difficle for man to find out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. iv. ii. 302 They... make it most dangerous and difficill to be cured. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 53 That Latine was no more difficle Than to a Blackbird to whistle. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 88 Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficle.

2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 c.

c1546 JOVE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) p. xv, Isai prophesied of Christ that... he should not be darke and dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine. 1552 AAR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficil & obscure placis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtfull and difficille.

3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT *a.* 3.

In modern use as noun-wd. from French (*difficil*). 1536 in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* i. App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings highness... wold not shew himself very difficle. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal... fioding the pope difficle in granting thereof. 1633 J. DONA *Hist. Septuagint* 146 Some race of Women are deficle and troublesome. 1855 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 301 The most difficle and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance* 19th Cent. i. 248 No jealousy... made her in tho least cold or difficle.

4. Difficely, -illy, *adv. Obs.* [f. DIFFICIL (E) + -LY².] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 99 Princes difficilly speak of peace while they feele themselves able to make warres.

5. Difficleness (difisilnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 204 A Crones, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficilenes. 1632 LITHI-

gow *Trav.* viii. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficlenesse of the Countrey. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* III. iii. 58 In love... with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune... and last, though not least, her difficilenes.

6. Difficillitate, *v. rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *difficilis* difficult: cf. DIFFICULTATE.] *trans.* To render difficult: the opposite of *facillitate*.

1611 COTGR., *Difficilliter*, to difficutate, or difficillitate; to make difficult. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* i. lxxviii. The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficillitate their design. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUS *Devout Ess.* i. xv. § 4 (R.) The inordinateness of our love difficilliteth this duty.

7. Difficul, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *diffykel*, 6 *difficull*.

[? a. Old Lat. *difficul* (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced from *difficul-ty*, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant *c* as in *difficile*.] = next. Hence 4 Difficoully *adv. Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Olde woundys which bat bep diffykell to be consowdyde. 1554 HULOET, *Difficull* reason, *obscuratio, obscurum argumentum*. Diffuse or difficult, *obscurum*. *Ibid.*, *Difficully, difficle*. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 112 Certain... words... accounted the difficul in all the whole Castilian language.

8. Difficult (difikölti), *a.* Also 5 *difficulte*, 5-6 *difficelte*. Comp. *difficulter*, sup. *difficultest* (now *rare*). [An English formation, of which the ending -*cult* is not etymologically regular: cf. L. *difficilis*, F. *difficile*. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. *difficul-ty*; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of *difficul* (see prec.) and *difficuly*. It appeared earlier than the adoption of *difficile* from French, which it has also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard. *a.* of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise. Often with *inf.* subject.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the difficultest part of them. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 212 (R.) Things difficulte [they] haue made facile. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 149 Necromancers... their arte is exceeding difficul. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 19 b. How difficul a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* i. The greatest and difficuldest Changes. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxv. (1872-5) i. 504 It is much difficulter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 p. 14 Virtue is sufficiently difficul with any circumstances. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 10 [Their] difficul solubility in water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 It is difficul to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficul than generosity to an inferior.

2. b. of the object of an action. Const. *inf.* (now usually *act.*, less freq. *pass.*), or with *of* or *in* before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.)

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 To consowde olde woundes whiche bat ben difficul (MS. B. diffykell) to be consowded. *Ibid.* 105 Pe cheke be constrayned and difficulte of mevyng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. iv. If appaurence Of the cause... be hard and difficulte in the utteraunce. 1651 HOARES *Leviath.* iii. xxxvii. 233 The thing... is strange, and the naturall cause difficul to imagine. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 203 A river very difficul, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vi. The real sentiments of ladies were very difficul to be understood. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, difficul, and usefull. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 492 Knowledge... is difficul to gain. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* i. ii. (1874) 29 This is a difficul question to answer. 1860 TYNGALL *Glac.* v. viii. 58 In some places I found the crevasses difficul. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so difficul of access.

3. c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, obscure.

1556 AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) G vj, If youre difficulte speakinge overcome me. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 46 The difficultest things in their Authors. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1668) 53 Leaving out all such difficulter matters. 1858 BUCKLEY *Civilis.* (1869) II. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficul of our poets. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 3 Great things, and difficul, which thou knowest not.

4. 2. Of persons. *arch.* *a.* Hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitions of honour, icalous and difficul in his worshipps. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficul disposition... and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficul in their eating. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* i. l, III... look out for some less difficul admirer. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* II. 87 My temper is difficul. 1889 LOWELL *Wallon Lit. Ess.* (1891) 81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the difficul Wordsworth could praise.

5. b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

a1502 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 81 That such persones which were difficul [printed difficulte] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed by their wise exortacions. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extra-

ordinaries, wherein I find him something difficul and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1701) 56 In particular I am difficul to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. ii. Lady Bellaston will be as difficul to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. KEITH *The Halletts* I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficul husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way.

6. Difficulit, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.*] Difficulty.

1709 tr. Sir J. Spelman's *Alfred* Gt. 95 What Difficul Alfred had to recover the Land. *Ibid.* 118 bit, 120.

7. Difficulit, *v.* Now *local*. [a. *obs.* F. *difficulter* to make difficult, f. med.L. *difficuläre*, f. *difficuläs* difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICULTI.]

8. 1. *trans.* To render difficult, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of *to facilitate*. *Obs.*

a1608 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1678 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to difficul or delay the Ratification with France. a1698 *Ibid.* II. 484 (L.) Having desisted from their pretensions, which had difficulced the peace. 1818 TODD s.v. *Difficuläre*, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficuläre*; as, he difficulced the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage.

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually *pass.* (Sc. and U.S.)

1686 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1713 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 464, I would be difficulced to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 410 How far the alterations... may straiten and difficul some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. BROWN *Address to Students* (1858) 64 If you be difficulced how to act. 1813 J. BALLANTYNE in Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug Handled* (1839) 29 This business has always been... difficulced by all its capital... being lent the printing-office. 1845 BUSU *Resurrection* 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulced at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1861 W. E. AYTOUN *N. Sinclair* I. 155 The poor lads might be difficulced to find meal for their porridge.

Hence DIFFICULTING *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

a1608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Lest... [this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulcing of the enterprise. 1686 KENWICK *Serm.* xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulcing extremity.

9. Difficulcare, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med.L. *difficuläre* to render difficult, f. *difficuläs* difficulty.] *trans.* To make difficult: = prec. 1.

1611 COTGR., *Difficulcare*, to difficutate or difficulcare. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 161 The circumstances which facilitated or difficulced if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

10. Difficulity (difikölti), *adv.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.* + -LY².] Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. App. iv. 4 Ireland... will be very difficulity stayed in their obedience. 1624 SCOTT *Vox Celti* 6 Our posterity will difficulity beleve it. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm.* Err. 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficulity overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* i. (1655) 1 He... was none of the gracefullist of Orators, for his words came difficulity from him. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles... difficulity acquired and easily lost. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Met.* vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus... said to be much more steep and difficulity accessible than any of the Alps. 1718 PRIEFAUX *Connect. O.* & N. T. ii. iv. 219 Gorgias difficulity escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97 The vapours... are very elastic, and difficulity condensable. a1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii. (1864) 594 Diseases... difficulity distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 RUSKIN *Fora Clavig.* V. 37 No. 50 The difficulity reconcilable merits of old times and new things. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily... anorthite is more difficulity fusible.

2. In a way hard to understand; obscurely.

1581 PETTIE *Gnawo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthe to speake dissolutelie, as to speake difficulitie. 1875 A. J. SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* ix. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficulity in books.

3. c. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of access, passage, etc.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficulity steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

4. d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1886 P. O. HUTCHINSON *Diary T. Hutchinson* II. 430 These unfortunate people were very difficulity placed.

5. 2. Unwillingly, reluctantly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 99, I knowe howe difficulitie and hardelye I myselfe would have beleued. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 2 Hath... either... denied, or promised but difficulity... with strained and reproachful words. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* ii. i. How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficulity he disgorges a grain.

6. Difficulness. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 70 b Such difficulness is necessary. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 170 It toke away the difficulness of the swallowing downe. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) ii. 77 The difficulness of this subject... would not allow us that liberty.

7. Difficulity (difikölti). Also 4-6 *dyff-*, -*te*, 5-6 *-tee*, -*tye*, 6-7 *-tie*. [ad. L. *difficuläs*, -*ität*em (f. *diff*, Dis- + *facultas* FACULTY), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. *difficulit*.]

In OF. the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c.; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr.; but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L., on the type of the many existing words in -*le* corresponding to L. words in -*tas*, e.g. *poverty*, *pureté*.

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being difficult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of *ease* or *facility*.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xx. 19 No difficulte shal be in the prijs. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (1495) 409 Vt . . the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth oute one of her neste for dyfficulte of fedyng. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7969 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He speedily without any difficultie . . brought the matter to a good conclusion. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 449 If aught . . in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me. 1719 *De For Crusee* (1840) I. vii. 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 134 Nor was this reconciliation a matter of difficulty. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. She walked with difficulty. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. x. 283 The difficulty of this directing a chain over crevasses and ridges. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 261 Socrates has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good.

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied): cf. *DIFFICULT* a. 1 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylo.* V. 103 The Length and Difficulty of the Bay. *Mod.* The steepness and difficulty of the direct path. A route of considerable difficulty.

c. The quality of being hard to understand; perplexing character, obscurity.

1520 *MORE Supplic. Sonlys* Wks. 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing they catch sometime some matter of contention. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult, it is not a difficulty above their years. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* i. 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase.

2. with *a* and *pl.* A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome; a hindrance to action.

a 1619 *DANIEL Funeral Poem* (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so . . He bravely came to disappoint his foe. a 1716 *SOUTH* (J.), They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 53, I see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iv. 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant; to grapple with them is the task of the statesman. *Mod.* The children, I admit, are a difficulty.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* Prolog. 8 Ve han her touchid . . In scale matier gret difficulte. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 29 There is no cause for any man by reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true understanding of the Scriptures. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* No. 494 (1708) I. 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing out. 1770 *BEATTIE Ess. Truth* II. i. § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. a 1843 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon, Chr. Myst.* (1868) I. 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.

c. An embarrassment of affairs; a condition in which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble; often *spec.* a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in *pl.*)

1705 *ADDISON Italy* (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. a 1715 *BURNET Own Times* I. 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done. 1831 *Fa. A. KEMBLE Jynl. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 68 Mr Brunton . . is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt). 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation. 1885 *Law Times LXXIX.* 173/2 In Dec. 1867 the company fell into difficulties. 1886 *Tip Cat* xix. 254 Come to me if you . . are in any difficulty or trouble.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see *DIFFICULT* a. 2 b); demur, objection. *Obs.* exc. in *phr.* to make a difficulty or difficulties, now associated with 2 a; formerly † to make difficulty, i.e. to show reluctance.

1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficulty to come to them. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 70 b, To obeye us without opposition, contradiction or difficultie. c 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* 119 Her Majesty . . with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be believed. 1687 *T. SMITH in Magd. Coll. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* 18 Hee making several difficulties. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* II. vi. 95 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 *GOLDSMITH Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 35 Apollonius . . made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* xiii. 239 They . . never made any difficulties or demands.

Diffidation (difidē'fən). *Hist. Instit.* [ad. med.L. *diffidationem* (Du Cange), n. of action from med.L. *diffidare* to distrust, f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + *-*fidare* to trust, keep faith: see *DEFY* v.] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; = *DEFIANCE* 1.

1721 *CHANDLER tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 24 Diffidation declares Hereticks to be enemies of their Country and the Empire . . When any one is declared an Heretick by

the Sentence of the Judge, any Man . . may seize, plunder, and kill him. 1807 *COXE Hist. Ho. Austria* (Bohn) I. xxx. 454 They sent a . . letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 87, The evils attending on the right of diffidation or private warfare (*Föhderrecht*). 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. i. 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible . . but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal . . the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith.

Diffide (difidē), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *diffidere* to distrust, be distrustful, f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + *fidere* to trust. Cf. *DEFY* v. 1 sense 7.] *intr.* To want faith or confidence; to have or feel distrust; to *diffide* in († *of*), to distrust. (The opposite of *confide*.)

1532 *BONNER Let.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 180, I diffided in the justice of the matter. c 1565 *LINDSAY* (Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 55 Never diffiding of good fortune. 1606 *J. HYND Eliosto Libidinoso* 30, I . . wish thee not to diffide. 1624 *FISHER* in *F. White Repl. Fisher* 115 Not to seeme to diffide . . of your Majesties judgement. 1697 *DAVIDEN Aeneid* xi. 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide. a 1806 *C. J. FOX Reign James II.* (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote . . wise men generally diffide in their own judgment. 1829 *J. DONOVAN Catech. Council of Trent* (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge . . in the mercy of God. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* i. 7 We speak not now of certain affirmed calculations. We diffide in them.

† *b.* with *clause*. *Obs.*

1649 *H. MORE Cupid's Conflict* lxxvii, To . . diffide Whether our reasons eye be clear enough. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will us defend?

† *c.* *trans.* To distrust, doubt. *Obs.*

1678 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14, 62 So would I not have any reject or diffide the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 779 Always fluctuating about them [Incorporals] and diffiding them. 1686 *HORNBECK Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 658 How basely hast thou diffided this providence!

Hence *Diffiding* *vbl. sb.*, distrusting.

1659 *G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind.* 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy.

† **Diffidility**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + *FIDELITY*, after *infidelity*.] Disbelief, unbelief.

1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* i. 61 Parcel-Diffidility in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

Diffidence (difidēns). [ad. L. *diffidentia* want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. *diffidē-* *em*, pr. pple. of *diffidēre* to distrust; see *DIFFIDE* and -*ENCE*. Cf. *obs.* *F. diffidence*, -*ance*, 16–17th c. in *Godef.* (The opposite of *CONFIDENCE*.)

1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt. Now rare or *Obs.*

1526 *PIGRI Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffidence or mistrust in God. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 208 b, King Edward beyng . . in diffidence of reysing any army . . departed. 1595 *SHAKS. John* i. l. 65 Thou dost shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 684 Away with these weak diffidences. 1614 *T. JACKSON Comment. Creede* ii. 251 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises. 1641 *J. SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xii. (1851) 436 Hee had brought the Parliament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his disposal. 1712 *POPE Let. to Steele* 15 July, Sickness . . teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) IV. 271 Since that Time, I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. v. 549 A diffidence . . of his judgment or his virtue. 1833 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 65 His former refusal . . proceeded . . from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally. 1838 *EMERSON Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 The diffidence of mankind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. vi. 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves. a 1683 *SIDNEY Disc. Govt.* iii. § 40 (1704) 394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 567 Speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 The diffidence of Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title. 1841 *MACAULAY Ess., W. Hastings* (1854) 646/5 With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* xxxii. (ed. 4) 229 She had aid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind.

† **Diffidency**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -*ENCY*.] = *DIFFIDENCE*; distrust, mistrust.

1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 6 So doth diffidence wait vpon indirect and perfidious designments. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* i. i, He has the courage of men in despair, yet the diffidence and caution of Cowards. 1694 *F. BRADGE Disc. Parables* xiii. 40 He . . prays with great diffidence, and distrust of prevailing. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 All diffidences, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach.

Diffident (difidēt), *a.* [ad. L. *diffidentem*, pr. pple. of *diffidēre* to mistrust; see *DIFFIDE*, and -*ENT*. (The opposite of *CONFIDENT*.)]

1. Wanting confidence or trust (in); distrustful, mistrustful (*of*).

1598 *FLORIO, Diffidente*, mistrustful, diffident. a 1618 *RALEIGH Mahomet* (1697) 207 In the constancy of his people he was somewhat diffident. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* xii. 114 A fainting and a diffident Spirit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.*

viii. 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needest her nigh. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories. 1734 *WATTS Reliq. Jew.* (1780) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenros* III. 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted . . to it. 1873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* v. 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class.

2. Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of oneself; not confident in disposition; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.)

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. i, Let us appear nor rash nor diffident. 1785 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 3 Jan., He [Dr. Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident. 1835 *W. IAVING Newcastle Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident. 1882 *B. M. CROKER Proper Pride* I. ii. 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

Diffidently (difidēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -*LY* 2.] In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust.

(1613 *State Trials, Cress of Essex* (1816) II. 83) He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down. 1730–6 *BAILEY* (folio), Diffidently, distrustfully, suspiciously. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) III. 169, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently; make up your mind.

† **Diffidentness**. *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [f. as prec. + -*NESS*.] = *DIFFIDENCE*.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1775 in *ASH*.

Diffie, *obs.* form of *DEFY*.

† **Diffind**, *v.* *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [ad. L. *diffindere* to cleave asunder, f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + *findere* to cleave.]

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* To Diffind, to cut or cleave asunder. 1775 in *ASH*.

Diffine, -*ition*, etc., *obs.* ff. *DEFINE*, etc.

† **Diffinish**, -*isse*, *v.* *Obs.*: see *DEFINISH*.

† **Diffission**. *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [ad. L. *diffissionem*, n. of action f. *diffidēre* to cleave asunder.]

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* Diffission, a cleaving asunder.

† **Diffixed**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + L. *fixus*, *FIXED*.]

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* Diffixed, loosened, unfastened.

† **Difflare**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *diffilāt*-*pl.* stem of *diffilāre* to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. *diff.*, *Dis-* + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow apart or away.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 311 Thereby . . vaporous and rheumatick superfluities are discussed and diffilated.

† **Diffilation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *diffilāre*, *diffilāt*: see prec. Cf. *obs.* *F. diffilation* Cotgr.] Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing.

1658 *SKRYNE The Pest* (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitit . . be . . fasting, and diffilation. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 76 Convenient refrigeration and diffilation of vapours. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 301 Hindering the diffilation and dissipation of vaporous fumes.

b. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.

1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 247 A substance scarce capable of diffation or blowing away. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) Diffilation . . A Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed. 1763 *W. LEWIS Commenc. Phil. Techn.* 211 Diffilation of the antimonial metal.

Diffloorysh, var. of *DEFOURISH* *v.* *Obs.*

Diffuan (difluēns). Also *diffuan*. *Chem.* [mod.L. *diffuere* to flow away, dissolve + -*AN* I. 2.] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

1847 *TURNER's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 Diffuan, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucocratic acid. 1863–74 *WATTS Diet. Chem.* I. 138 s. v. *Alloxanic Acid*, An aqueous solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which . . diffuan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. *Ibid.* II. 322 Diffuan.

Diffuence (difluēns). [f. *DIFFLUENT*, or its L. source: see -*ENCE*. Cf. mod.F. *diffuence*.]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad; dispersion by flowing. Also *fig.*

1633 *FLETCHER Purple Isl.* viii. xvi, Their violence Fore danger spent with lavish diffuence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Diffuence, a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad. 1816 *G. S. FABER Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 292 Such a confluence and diffuence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstons* x. 128 The loose, lawless diffuence of motion that goes by that name [dancing].

2. Dissolution into a liquid state; deliquescence; *spec.* in *Biol.* the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1847–9 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffuence. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 52 Such ameboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffuence'.

† **Diffuency**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -*ENCY*.] Diffident condition; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquirith no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffuency.

Diffuent (diflu'ent), *a.* [ad. L. *diffluent-em*, pr. pple. of *diffuere* to flow apart or away, *f. dif-*, Dis-1 + *fluere* to flow. Cf. mod.F. *diffluent*.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig.*

1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt therein. 1642 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 TAYLOR *Comm. Luke* xvii. 8 A loose, disinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851-9 OWEN in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 GRAY in *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

† **Diffusous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. L. *diffusus* flowing asunder, overflowing (*f. diffuere*: see DIFFLUENT) + *-ous*.] = DIFFLUENT.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusous*, flowing forth, abroad or several ways.

† **Diffusive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*1.* [f. L. *diffusus* ppl. stem of *diffuere* (see DIFFLUENT) + *-ive*.] That flows in different or all directions.

1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffusive, can do in shaking houses.

† **Diffode**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *diffodere* (Joannes de Janua *Cathol.*) to dig out, *f. L. dif-*, Dis-1 + *fovere* to dig. (Thence OF. *desfourir*, *desfourir* to dig out.)] *trans.* To dig out, excavate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Diffoded*, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

† **Difform** (dif'orm), *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *dyfforme*. [ad. med. or mod.L. *difformis* is dissimilar in form, *f. dif-*, Dis-4) + *forma* shape.]

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 14 b, The dyfforme facyon of the urinal. 1548 — *Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence . . of the Air at several distances from us. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of meshes wou'd this be? 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 929 A difform or Papilionaceous Flower. 1707 S. CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 *Whitehall* iv. 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant.

† **Difform**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *defforme*. [a. OF. *difformer* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *difformare*, *f. med.L. difformis*: see prec.] *trans.* To bring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of CONFORM *v.* 2.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. II. 150 Hereinne shulde ech man see Crist. . . and if he be contrarie herto, he synnep, difformed [i.e. defformyd] fro Cristis will.

Difform(e, -ourme), etc., *obs. ff.* DEFORM, etc. † **Difformed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as DIFFORM *a.* + *-ED*.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

1665 WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 145 Tumuli were . . set about . . with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggis.

† **Difformity** (dif'ormiti), *Obs.* [a. *f. difformis* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *difformitas*, *f. difformis* differing in form: see DIFFORM *a.*]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1530 PALSGR. *Intrad.* 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Absurdit.* difformitie, vilnikenes. c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. v. Wks. III. 273 This difformity was most apparent in their works . . for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Extemp. Prayer* (T.), There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 WEBB *Intellectualism* Locke vii. 126 Locke . . resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortif. Faith* 138 b (T.), In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640 P. DU MOULIN *Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Cowl.* 4 Among all the reformed Churches . . there is neither difformity nor difformity in that point. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 48 They . . doe tacitly desire in them a difformite from the primitive rule. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 45 In their conformity to . . or difformity from . . the perfect measure of morals.

† **Difformness**, *Obs. rare*. [f. DIFFORM *a.* + *-NESS*.] = prec.

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. 70/1 The difformenes [ed. 1651 difforments] and disgreing of the partes it together.

Difforse, *obs. f.* DEFORME *v.* (sense 4).

1375 S. *Leg. Saints, Theodora* 569 Theodoros . . Our child difforsit & it [be barne] gat.

Diffoule, *diffoul*, var. DEFOUL *Obs.*

Diffound, *obs. form* of DIFFUND.

Diffract, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *diffract-us* broken in pieces: see next.] 'Broken into aroelie with distinct interspaces.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

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Diffract (difrak't), *v.* [f. L. *diffract-*, ppl. stem of *diffingere* to break in pieces, shatter, *f. dif-*, Dis-1 + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with DIFFRACTION. Also *fig.*

1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and infected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1858) 7 It is . . for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonder-fullest way.

11. Hence **Diffra'cted**, **Diffra'cting** *ppl. adjs.* 1849 H. ROGERS *Est.* (1866) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

Diffraction (difrak'shon), [ad. mod.L. *diffraction-em* (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from *diffingere*: see prec. So F. *diffraction* 1666 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. *Optics*. The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit.

(These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name INFLEXION; cf. also DEFLXION 5.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3068 Light is propagated . . also by diffraction. . . when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 YOUNG *Ibid.* XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 H. SPENCEA *Princ. Psych.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can . . diffraction be accounted for. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour. 1878 J. D. STEELE *Physics* 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. *Acoustics*. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body, as a house.

2. In etymol. sense: Breaking in pieces, breakage. *nonce-use*.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Rest.* (1848) I. 286 There being . . no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as *diffraction band*, *fringe*, *spectrum*, etc.; *diffraction grating*, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 111. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces . . exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating. 1868 LOCKYER *Gullenmi's Heavens* (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. If . . the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.]. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 91 The street-lamps . . looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

Diffractive (difrak'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *diffract-* ppl. stem (see DIFFRACT *v.*) + *-IVE*. In mod.F. *diffractive*, *-ive*.] Tending to diffract.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc. Vols.* (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine.

Hence **Diffra'ctively** *adv.*, in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 W. B. CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 268/2 s.v. *Microscope*, A marked distinction between . . objectives of low or moderate power . . worked dioptrically, and those of high power . . worked diffractionally.

[**Diffra'chise**, *-ment*, *erron. f.* DISFRANCHISE, *-MENT*. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

Diffrangible (difrandzib'l), *a.* *rare*—*o.* [f. L. *diffringere*, changed to *diffundere* + *-BLE*.] Capable of being diffracted. Hence **Diffra'ngibility**, capacity of being diffracted.

1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

† **Diffude**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *diffundere* (perf. *diffudi*) to pour forth: see DIFFUSE.]

1. *trans.* To pour away.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bh. Physicke* 61/2 Diffude . . that wyne & take other.

2. *trans. and intr.* = DIFFUSE *v.* 1.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The clouds . . sometimes break, and . . diffuse to some purpose. *Ibid.* 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffuses a gentle shower.

3. *trans.* To dissolve, liquefy.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 74 Fatness, marrow . . which with little heat [are] diffused.

Diffugient (difin'dzi'ent), *ppl. a.* *rare*—*1.* [ad. L. *diffugient-em*, pr. pple. of *diffugere* to flee in different directions, disperse, *f. dif-*, Dis-1 + *fuere* to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1861) 102 To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.

† **Diffugous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. L. *diff-*, *dis-* + *fuere* fleeing (in *refugus*, etc.): cf. prec.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffugous*, that fleeth divers ways.

† **Diffund**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *diffound(e)*. [a. OF. *diffond-re*, *-fundre* (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. *diffundere*, *f. dif-*, Dis-1 + *fundere* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out or abroad, to diffuse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys . . That . . it dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inqynacyoun. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lyvy* ii. (1822) 156 It diffounds the blude be quihik we lief . . throw all the vanis. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffounded or sprede by the arteries.

Diffusable: see DIFFUSIBLE.

Diffusate (difin'zēt), *Chem.* [f. DIFFUSE *v.* + *-ATE*.] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixture which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

1850 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 111. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc.]. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Diffuse (difin'z), *a.* Also 5-6 *dyf*, 5-7 *de-*. [ad. L. *diffusus*, pa. pple. of *diffundere*: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. *diffus*, *-use* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source; also lt. *diffuso*.]

I. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

[This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.: thus, lt. *diffuso*, defused, confused, scattered (Florio), Sp. *diffuso*, defused, out of order (Minshew), obs. F. *diffuse*, dyfused, hard to be understande (Palsgr.), *diffusment*, disorderedly (Cotgr.).]

a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I haue nat translated worde for worde . . because of some thynges that were diffused and in some place ouer derk. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 213 When he had longe whyly lyen at the siege of a castel . . and sawe it was defuse to wyne by strength. *Ibid.* vii. ccxviii. 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this matier y^e lyfte y^e stryfe vndermynd. a. 1520 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 806 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. c. 1560 *Dial. Secretary & Jealousy* iii. (Collier), A matier to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 55 The bounde . . hath mind of diffuse and longe waies: so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre place of Lands . . to their masters houses againe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xliii. 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits xi. (1596) 159 Men . . of . . feeble memory . . retain a certaine diffuse notice of things. 1602 — *Cornwall* 74 b, The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed: the reverse of *confined* or *concentrated*.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffused. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* iii. x. § 7 [The water is] cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this. 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 119 Diffuse masses of nebulous light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 121 Floating matter . . invisible in diffuse daylight. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

† b. *fig.* Having a wide range, extensive. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng., Men . . of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.

c. *Bot.* 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Fumaria officinalis . . diffuse.

d. *Path.* Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 57 To some cases . . the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal. 1877 EICHENR. *Surg.* I. 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. *Embryol.* Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered . . or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

3. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of *concise* or *condensed*.

1742 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* 11. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* 1. vii. 100 strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 47 His style is always full, and in many places even diffuse. 1868 Pref. to *Digby's Voy. Medit.* 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffused, dwells upon the wonder.

Diffuse (difū'z), *v.* Also 6-7 defuse. [*f. L. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out or away: see *DIFFUND*. Cf. *F. diffuser* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *+1. trans.* To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Diffundere*, to defuse, to shed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, upon my flowers Diffusest honey drops, refreshing showers. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 400 A place whereon Heaven defuseth all its Graces. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) 1. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations.

2. To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. *a.* (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 4. The .. veneme .. Their blood .. infected hath, Being diffused through the senseless tronck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 312 The vitall vertue in them .. is .. spread and diffused throughout the whole body. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1631) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 95 The Head diffuseth nerves to the several members. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. i. v. 27 The Phenicians .. began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1721 POPE *Temp. Fame* 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. iii. ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 297 Ten thousand spheres diffusing their lustre through its adamantine gates. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. vii. 266 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

b. (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* vi. 279 The true Catholic Church, diffused over the World. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* 11, His fame is diffus'd throughout the town. 1814 D'ISRAËL *Quarrels Auth.* (1807) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* 111. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 MASSON *Ess.* i. (1850) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

c. *fig.* The reverse of *collect* or *concentrate*: to dissipate.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together .. the other diffuses them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 9 Determined to avoid a close union .. and to diffuse himself in a larger circle. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* 11. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

3. To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in *pa. pple.*, Extended or spread out. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1805-7 J. BERESFORD *Miscrises Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xxxiii, After having .. diffused yourself on the sofa. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1653 [see *DIFFUSING* below]. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 51 It (the Chemist's Fire) does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. *a* 1711 KEH *Hymnarium Poet.* Wks. 1721 11. 12 Love .. Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1785 *Eugenius* 11, 192 In several other parts .. the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi, The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. *Physics.* *a. trans.* To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. *b. intr.* Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See *DIFFUSION* 5.

a. 1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* i. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. *Ibid.* 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) 11. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

b. 1821 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) 11. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 *Ibid.* 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

II. *+6. trans.* To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. *Obs.* (Cf. *DIFFUSE* a. 1; and see also *DIFFUSED* 1.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. iv. 2 If but as well [1st Folio will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence *Diffusing* *ppl. a.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* 1. 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1887 POOR *Nellie* (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

Diffused (difū'z, *poet.* -ēd), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 defused. [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + *-ED* 1.]

I. *+1. Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure.* (Cf. *DIFFUSE* a. 1, *DIFFUSE* *v.* 6.)

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be vnderstonde. 1591 GREENE *Parew. Folly* Cij b, I have seene an English gentleman so defused in his sutes, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* 11. ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Attyre, And every thing that seemes vnaturall. 1608 AARIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaos. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 845 There is no diuine word (as Tertullian speaketh ..) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

II. *2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; + covering a wide range of subjects (obs.).*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xvi. ii. (1620) 541 Christ .. in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabit. For Iaphet is diffused. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 11. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) 1. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 MAS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

+3. = DIFFUSE a. 3. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In pleading [there ought to be], a diffucile enteraunce, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

Diffusedly (difū'zēdli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a diffused manner.

I. *+1. Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. Obs.* (See *DIFFUSE* a. 1.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is .. seene .. the verie form of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the .. people, although diffusedly. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* 111. iii, Goe not so diffusedly.

II. *2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Diffusamente*, diffusedly. 1611 COTGR., *Co. & la*, diffusedly, scattering. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnother Poet.* Wks. 1721 111. 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly pass. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iv. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, flies. 1884 PALL Mall G. 13 Sept. 5/1 The heavy metals .. are present, though far more diffusedly.

+b. In the wider or extended sense. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 100 Taking Iudah either restrainedly, for the Tribe .. or diffusedly, for the nation.

+3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) Aiv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusedly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T. WAIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 218 Of this more diffusely in my third booke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 193 Those who have diffusely wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 1054 [They] have also diffusely written on Brasil. 1817 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 38 Many .. will descant most ably, diffusely, and elegantly upon the superstructure.

Diffusedness. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

+1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscuritie, diffusednesse.

2. The quality of being widely dispersed.

a 1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) 1. 378 Willing to reduce the diffusedness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681-2 BOYLE *New Exp. Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilical Matter. 1747 EDWARDS *Canons Crit.* xxii. (1765) 211 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

Diffusely (difū'sli), *adv.* [*f. DIFFUSE* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a diffuse manner.

+1. Confusedly, obscurely. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* 11. (1570) Biv b, Diffusely thou speakest to vnderstande.

2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispersion.

1552 HULOET, *Diffuselye, diffuse*. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* vi. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies. *c* 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) 1. 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below the horizon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 189 Centaurea calcitrapa, diffusely branched. 1874 LOMMEL'S *Light* 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of *concisely*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 391 It sufficeth to Mathew to telle .. begynnyng at Abraham. But Luk .. telleth more diffusely how man stieþ up to God, from Adam to be Trinite. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. 111. § 106 That great branch of ethics .. has been so diffusely handled by the casuists .. that Grotius deserves .. credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

Diffuseness (difū'snēs), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being diffuse; *esp.* in speech or literary style, the opposite of *conciseness*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 46 He .. spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 111. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic. 1892 *Speaker* 22 Oct. 505/2 Notes .. written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

Diffuser (difū'zai), [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* v. 1. 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost .. being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. conc. Truth* 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* 111. 96 Women .. become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 *Arena* (Boston) Nov. 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

2. spec. A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

Diffusibility (difū'zib'li), [*f. DIFFUSIBLE* + *-ITY*.] Capacity of being diffused; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere. 1849 [see *DIFFUSIBLE*]. 1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies .. possess in common. 1883 *Form. Rev.* 1 Oct. 598 Influenza .. is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

Diffusible (difū'zib'l), *a.* Also -able. [*f. L. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out, *DIFFUSE* + *-IBLE*: so in *mod.F.*] Capable of being diffused; *spec.* in *Physics*, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1780 CLARK in *Med. Commun.* 1. 64 note, The infection .. being of an exceedingly diffusible nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1811 PINKETON *Petrals* 11. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The volatile oil of Cajuputi is .. a highly diffusible stimulant. 1849 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* 1. 39 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence *Diffusibleness* = *DIFFUSIBILITY*.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility.

+ Diffusile, a. Obs. rare -*a*. [*ad. L. diffusil-* is diffusive, *f. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to *DIFFUSE*.] = *DIFFUSIBLE*.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11, *Diffusile*, spreading.

Diffusimeter = next.

Diffusometer. [*f. L. diffusio* diffusion + *-METER*.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 399 The diffusometer, consisting of a plain glass tube .. closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 391 The diffusometer which I have constructed.

Diffusion (difū'zən), Also 6 defusion. [*ad. L. diffusio* -em, n. of action from *diffundere* to pour out: see *DIFFUND*. Also in *mod.F.* (1610 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

+1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.*

a 1374 [see 4]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 49 Diffusion of y^e Holy Ghost.

2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull*, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. *Habakkuk* iii. 6.] 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 The bloud gathering up by an unequal diffusion into the upper parts. 1655 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 A Medium .. much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) 1. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 CRAIG *Lett. Drawing* 11. 168 To the painter .. the diffusion of light .. is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* 11. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

c. quasi-*concr.* That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. *rare.*

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 11 The Sea is .. an immense diffusion of waters.

+d. In *diffusion*: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = *DIFFUSIVELY* *b*; cf. *DIFFUSIVE* 3. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (R.). And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

3. fig. Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 2 The writer... receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name. 1758 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people. 1834 J. BOWRING *Minor Morals, Story Perseverance* 145 This diffusion of enjoyment. 1868 SIR B. BROADBENT *Psychol. Inq.* II. 1. 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xlv. 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness; prolixity, copiousness of language.

In quot. 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring' of speech.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 247 (296) Nere it that I wilne as now tabegge Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thes allege. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenide*. The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlv. 244 Attributing to the former [Demosthenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1772 (1816) II. 184, I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and influence of conversation. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration.

5. *Physics*. The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination.

1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 191 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles. 1831 T. GRAHAM *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases.) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases. These replacing volumes of the gases may be named *equivalent volumes of diffusion*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323 *Diffusion*... takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* I. 11 A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion; the starch-grains are the temporarily stationary product.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 5), as *diffusion-apparatus*, *-bulb*, *-cell*, *-circle*, *-coefficient*, *-instrument*, *-phial*, *-tube*, *-volume*.

1831 GRAHAM *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 178 A simple instrument which I shall call a Diffusion-tube... was constructed. *Ibid.* 179 When such a diffusion-tube... was filled with hydrogen over mercury, the diffusion or exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. *Ibid.* 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion volume of hydrogen below the truth. 1849—in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The saline solution in the diffusion cell or phial thus communicated freely with about 5 times its volume of pure water. 1858—*Elem. Chem.* II. 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Diffusion-apparatus*, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 399 If the object be... removed farther away from the lens, the rays... will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a series of circles, the so-called diffusion circles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diffusion apparatus*, a cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm.

Diffusionist. [f. DIFFUSION + -IST.] One who adheres to a theory of diffusion; also *attrib.* 1893 *Athenaeum* 25 Nov. 736/3 The most strenuous advocate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

Diffusive (difū'siv), *a.* Also 7 *defusive*. [f. *L. diffūs*-ppl. stem of *diffundere* to DIFFUSE + -IVE. Cf. *F. diffusif*, -ive, found 15-16th c., but app. unused in 17-18th c. (Hatzl.-Darm.)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (*trans.*); dispensing or shedding widely or bountifully.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxxiii. 2 Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of his Light. 1700 DAYTON *Pables Ded.*, Diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* I. Tim. i. 2 Wks. 1871 IV. 613 The most ardent and diffusive charity. 1721 R. BLAIR *Grave* 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 note, Matters diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; tending to be widely dispersed or distributed; characterized by diffusion. *a. lit.* of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; *spec.* in *Physics* (cf. DIFFUSION 5).

1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 187 Leaven bath... a diffusive faculty. 1683 *Land. Gaa.* No. 1856/5 Cherished... by the diffusive beams of the Sun. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 26 All liquid bodies are diffusive. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 1 Our Sight... may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch. 1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. 1750 SHREVE *Kin'd Abbey* 197 His less'ning flock In snowy groups diffusive send the vale. 1851 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXXI. 483 The diffusive relation of the two bases. 1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

b. fig. of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 HAINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 100 A common courtier... hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 190 Democratic hath a diffusive faculty, as it takes in the concerns and interests of each individual. 1781 GISSON *Decl. & P.* III. 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race. 1832 TENNYSON 'You ask me why' IV. The strength of some diffusive thought Hath and space to work and spread. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* III. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence.

† 3. Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive body' is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective body', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body'. The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly. (Common in 17th c.) *Obs.*

1648 *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body. 1647 JZA. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ix. 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* III. 65 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* I. (1841) 259 The diffusive nature was never more careful in their elections. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxii, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) I. 259 They are not agreed... where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope... or a council... or in the diffusive body of Christians. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* III. x. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE *a.* 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

1609 BURNET 39 *Art. Pref.* (1700) 2 The heaviness... of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xviii. vii. 57 Polybus... generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 257, I have... been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. i. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual.

† 5. *Bot.* = DIFFUSE *a.* 2 *c.* *Obs.*

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers.

† 6. Difficult to understand, obscure: = DIFFUSE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 266 Whereas Turcopolier was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pronouncing.

Diffusively (difū'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffusive manner or condition; see the adj.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 54 It is diffusively good, in as much as it is fit... to bestow good upon others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 198 Whether the primitive... Animals... were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 67 May the Influence of good Examples... be... diffusively prevailing. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm.* St. Mary's Oxford 18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 129 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 543 It branches more diffusively. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* III. (1869) 75 Probably Thracians existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water.

† 7. In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs.*

1644 *Narr. Beginnings & Causes War* 19 The Subjects of the Kingdom of England diffusively considered cannot take up Arms against the King, and how then their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* II. 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 35 (T. I.), *Εκκλησία*... means diffusively the whole community of the Christian name.

Diffusiveness (difū'sivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diffusive.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 726 The extent and Diffusiveness of this Sinne. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* III. (1700) 19 Those... Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1703 ANDERSON *Dial. Medals* III. 154 The first fault, that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness. 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases... corresponding to its individual diffusiveness. 1848 HALLAM *Med. Ages* VIII. note xi, An Essay written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness. 1884 W. H. RIEGEL in *Harper's Mag.* June 68/1 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke.

Diffusivity (difū'siviti), *Physics*. [f. DIFFUSIVE + -ITY. Cf. *activity*, *conductivity*.] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc.); = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xi. 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another. 1881 EVERETT *Dechanel's Nat. Philos.* xxxv. 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is... conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume.

Diffusor, var. of DIFFUSER.

Diffuan; see DIFFLUAN.

Diffoil (dai'foil), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DI-2, after *trefoil*, etc.] (See *quat.*)

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iii. 20 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think... be resolved

into three principal forms: three-leaved... four-leaved... and five-leaved... Or, in well-known terms, *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cingfoil*... The simplest arrangement... in which the buds are nearly opposite in position... cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class... If it did, it might be called *diffoil*.

Dify (e, obs. form of DEFY).

Dig (dig), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *dygge* (n, 4-7 *digge*, (5 *degge*), 6-*dig*. Pa. t. and ppl. *digged* (4-*ide*, 5 *dygged*, 2 *deggyd*, *degghit*); also *dug* (pa. t. 8-, pa. ppl. 6-; in 7 *dugg*). [Found since 14th c.; prob. a. *F. diguer*, according to Darmesteter properly 'cresner la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, *diguer un cheval* to dig the spur into a horse; related to *F. digue*, also to *F. digon*, *digot*, iron prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, *digonner* 'to dig, or prick' (Norm.)' Cotgr. Cf. also *Da. dige* dike, ditch, trench, *vb.* to raise a dike.

Dig cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE. *dle* dike, ditch, and *dlecan* to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant; but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through *F.* to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa. t. and ppl. *digged*, but in 16th c. received a strong pa. ppl. *dug*, analogous to *stuck*, which since 18th c. has also been used as pa. t.]

I. intr.

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf. quots. 1530, 1691; also 1611, 1888 in sense 4.

1330 *Orfeo* 239 in *Ritson Mel. Rom.* II. 258 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his file of rote. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Digge about be vyne rotis. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 159 (Matz.) Pey founde a mannis bede in pat place while pey digged. 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thei schullen dyggen and mynen so strongly. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1211/1 *Dyggen*, supra in delvyn. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* III. 7 (Harl. MS.) He toke a shoville, and dygged in the erthe. 1500 *Ballad on Money* in *Halliwell. Nigae Poet.* 48 The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve In storme, snowe, frost and rayne. 1546 *Pigr. Perf.* (de W. 1531) 120 b, They that dygge for water. 1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygged in the grounde with a mattocke. 1607 DERKER *Wh. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 107 When mines are to be blowne vp men dig low. 1611 *Bible Exe.* VII. 24 The Egyptians digged round about the river. 1691 BROCKESBY in *Ray N.C. Words*, s.v. *Dig*, In Yorkshire, they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a Mattock; to grave, with a Spade. 1755 JOHNSON *Review Blackwell's Mem. Crt. Augustus* Wks. X. 185 Mr. Blackwell has neither digged in the ruins of any demolished city, nor [etc.]. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 168 If labourers are digging in the field hard by. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N.S. Wales* 35 He went so far as to recommend the unemployed miners of Cornwall to come out here and dig for it [gold].

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with snout or claws.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis... and diggide aboute [1382] *dal*, deluded. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, There shall the hedgehogge bysle, digge... and bringe forth his yonge ones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposit their eggs.

c. fig. with allusion to the general sense; also *spec.* to study hard and closely at a subject (U.S.).

1789 *Trifler* No. 43. 549 Vouths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the Rambler. 1801 SOUTHWY *Zhalaba* IV. xv. 'Tis a well of living waters, Whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough. 1827-8 *Harvard Reg.* 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem. 1865 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* II. xii. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year.

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way into or through something by digging; to make an excavation or loosen the soil under anything.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viii. 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall. 1580 BARET *Adv. D.* 697 To digge vnder an hill, *suffodere montem*. 1611 BIALLE *Jab* xxiv. 16 In the darke they digge through houses. 1628 HOBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house. 1705 ADDISON *Trav.* (J.), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. 1822 *Examiner* 799/4 He seemed to dig into his subject. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dig into*, to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy.

II. trans.

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar tool.

1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Trin.) Peof hous hreking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 8 Sone of man, dig the wal; and whanne Y hadde thurgh diggide the wal, o dore aperide. 1608 SHAKS. Per. I. iv. 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. (R.), A rav'nous vulture... still for the growing liver digg'd his breast.

b. Said of an animal penetrating and turning up (the ground) with its snout, etc.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cii. (1495) 847 The melle hath a snowe... and dyggeth therewith the erthe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth. 1697 DAYTON *Virg. Georg.* 44*-2

11. 398 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.

4. *spec.* To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense 1 as to technical use in quot. 1888.)

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 6. 11 [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and beris and thornes schulen growe vp on it. 1552 [see DIGGING *vbl.* sb. 1]. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D. 697 That the ground should be dug three foote deepe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 25 And on all hills that shalbe digged with the mattocke. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Improv.* 114 Suppos'd to have been digg'd four Inches deep. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Dig, v.t., to work ground with a mattock. Ground is never said to be dug with a spade. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground.

† b. To till (a plant) by this operation. *Obs.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We.. sholde not onely dyge our vyne wele by compunccony. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 83 The plants of a yeere.. must be discretely digged and dounded. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 622 The Vines.. are.. so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† c. *With together.* *Obs.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), On his rigge poudre and erbe is gaderid, and so digged to gederes, pat herbes and smale tren and busches growep beron, so pat be gret fische semep a ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out; to excavate.

1387 TREVISA *Higen* (Rolls) I. 159 (Matr.) Some diggeþ caues and denes. 1388 Wyclif *Num.* xxi. 18 The pit which the princes diggiden [1388 deludedn, dolenen]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11363 *Min. Poems* x13 (Matr.) To here his dyrg do, and se his pet deggyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxi. 30, I have dygged this well. 1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lucullus* 569 (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*) So did Xerxes.. cause.. a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 111 Then get thee gone, and digge my grane thy selfe. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament. 1653 HOOKER *Procopius* ii. ix. 49. Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was dig'd through it. 1697 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 In working their Canoes hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin [with stone hatchets]. — *Ibid.* 215 Making a Canoa.. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean. 1853 STA H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 177 Torrents.. dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. iv. (1881) 91 He.. is ever digging mines under our feet.

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). *Const. from, out of.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2243 Pat werken ton to worche ne wonne bidere sone, Stify wi strong tol ston stify to digge. 1387 TREVISA *Higen* (Rolls) I. 271 (Matr.) In Gallia bep many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. 1565-73 COOPER *Theatrum, Argiletum*.. a place where clay is digged. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xvii. (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*) This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 172 I with my long wayles will digge thee pig-nuts. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R.), Metals elsewhere are digged.. out of the bowells of the land. 1663 CERRIER *Counsel D* iv a, Chalk.. is daily digged here at home. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg. 1682 R. BURTON *Curios.* (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 31 We are.. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians.. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. *Mod.* The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes.

b. To dig a badger. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Dig a Badger (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Dig, to start a badger.

† 7. To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf. dig in, 11 b. 1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I wyl dygge this dogge in to the grounde somewhere for feare of stynkyng. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth. 1647 TAFF *Comm. Matt.* v. 15 Such idle servants as.. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 As though a sword were ofte digged and thrust twice or thrise in one place of the bodie. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 258 Delighting, as he went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xl. 77 We.. dug our feet firmly into the snow. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* i. He dug his hands into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= *F. diguer un cheval*]; to thrust, stab, prod; to give (any one) a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygge my horse in the sydes with my spores. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 102 You shoulde haue sene children.. digge and ushe their mothers under the sides. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* ii. iii, Gamble thyself at once out of my sight, Or I will dig thee with my dagger. 1881 Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, To dig a man in the ribs, is to give him a thrust or blow in the side.

III. In comb. with adverbs.

10. Dig down. a. *trans.* To bring down or cause to fall by digging. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 3 Lorde, they haue.. dygged donne [so 1611 and 1881 R.V.] thyn alters. 1580 BARET *Adv.*

D. 688 To digge downe, *defodio*. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens.. doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls.

b. To lower or remove by digging or excavating. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 46 Mount Athos.. was digged downe. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 313 She ordered the precipices to be digged down.

11. Dig in. † a. *trans.* To pierce, stab, penetrate. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.) b. To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. dig into in 7.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstanding his almayne ryvettes. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 402/2 The dung.. may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops.

c. To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply. (Cf. 8.)

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 765/2 [Diamonds].. laughing with glee if he.. rider cursed or dug in the spurs.

12. Dig off. *trans.* To cut off by digging. *rare.* 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

13. Dig out. a. *trans.* To take out, thrust out, extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

1388 Wyclif *Job* iii. 21 As men diggyng.. out [1388 delouende out] tressour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 15 Ye wolde haue digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and haue given them to me. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D. 697 To digge out ones eyes, *elidere altucuculos*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 690 Soon had his.. crew Op'd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 94 The sand having been previously digged out for that purpose. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dig out*, to unearth the badger.

fig. 1864 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xi. 259 It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after Chellis had 'dug out' his.

b. To excavate, to form by excavation. Cf. Dug-out (canoe).

1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* Pref. 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains.

c. *intr.* To depart, elope. (U. S. colloq.).

1884 S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) *Adv. Huckleberry Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place.. as hard as I could go. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 21 July (Farmer *Amer.*), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14. Dig up. a. *trans.* To take or get out of the ground, etc., by digging or excavating; to exhume, disinter, unearth. To dig up the hatchet, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Cf. 6.)

c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) ix. 107 He [John the Baptist] was.. buried at Samarie. And there let Julianns Apostata dyggen him vp. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1126, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote, Of many thyngs hit myght be bote. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 135 Off haue I dig'd vp dead men from their granes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 81 There are dig'd up Trees.. in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this day growing no Trees at all. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii. 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom. 1868 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 267/1 *Jerusalem Artichokes*, Dig them up if it be not done already. 1889 FARMER *Amer.*, To dig up the hatchet, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin.. This [the hatchet] was buried to signify the putting away of strife; and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare. fig. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 27 An vngodly man diggeth vp euill; and in his lips there is a burning fire. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 19 Mar., A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils.

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus.. caused.. xv. myles space of vplandysh grounde.. to be cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute the land. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 27 If I digg'd vp thy forefathers GRAVES, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in Chaynes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 132 The English government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls.

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging; said esp. of a place not previously or recently dug.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 109 Dikerer & delueres digged vp be balkes. a. 1608 TEMPLE (J.), You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perith* 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front.

Hence Digged (digd), Digging *ppl. adjs.*

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 504 Pat was bydyngge deuel pat drechep men ofte. 1552 HULOET, Dygged, *fossitius*. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 302 In well-handled and digd ground. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 170 Souldiers.. lie in digged trenches.

Dig, sb. 1. Also 9 (Sc.) deg. [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand.. just meets the expense of the dig out. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' 30s. is to be paid to the gang. The 'dig' is to be 9 ft. measured from where the crane plumbs in the batchway.

3. A tool for digging; a mattock, pick-axe, etc. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, Dig, a Mattock. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.*, Dig, a mattock; a navy's pick. 1877 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.*, Dig, an instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a stub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4. A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the elbow, fist, or other part of the body.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 51 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame, And divers digs, and many a ponderous fell. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a dig with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* xxxi. (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs. 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day* v, Somebody deal him a dig in the paunch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

b. fig. (Cf. hit sb.)

1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* iii, Thus Tories like to worry the Whigs.. Giving them lashes, thrashes and digs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition.. caring absolutely for nothing except how to get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. GOOMAN *Too Curious* ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

5. A diligent or plodding student. (U. S. Students' slang.)

1849 *Let. to Yng. Man* 14 The treadmill.. might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recreation for digs. 1851 *N. Y. Lit. World* 11 Oct. (Bartlett) There goes the dig.. How like a parson he eyes his book! 1894 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 12 Dec. 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig.

Dig, sb. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* A duck.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Pandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggis. 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 189 Heare are doves, digges, drakes, Redshanks, runninge through the lakes. 1611 COTGR., *Anette*, a Ducke, or Dig. 1616 *Inventory in Earwaker Poultry, &c.*, *Sandback* (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Dig, a duck.

b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck (Halliwell); dig-meat, duckweed (*Chesh. Gloss.*).

Digallic (digæ'lik), a. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + GALLIC.] In *Digallic acid*, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus one equivalent of water.

1877 WATTS *Fumes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin.. occurs in large quantity in nut-galls.. and many other plants.

Digamist (digamist). [f. as DIGAMY + -IST.] A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*, .. one that marries after his first wives death. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 597 (R.) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov., I can say no more of this Ep. than y^t in compliance with y^e Fashion of y^e Age he is a digamist. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 327 'Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

† b. = BIGAMIST. *Obs.* (So *F. digame*, Cotgr.). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*, one that hath had two Wives together.

† Digamite. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives. 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist* or *Digamite*.

Digamma (digæ'mä). [a. L. *digamma*, Gr. *διγαμμα* the digamma, f. δι- twice + γάμμα the letter gamma: so called by the grammarians of the first century, from its shape *f* or *F*, resembling two gammas (*Γ*) set one above the other.]

The sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Semitic *waw* or *vau*, which was afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language.

It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English *w*; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal *v*, to that of *f*, its value in the Roman alphabet: see *F*. It was lost in Ionic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of Æolic, whence the appellation *Æolic digamma* or *letter*. Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as *fēpoy*, work, *Διφ* dative of *Zeus*, etc.

1552 HULOET, F letter among the latines is called *Di-gamma*. 1565-73 COOPER *Theatrum, Digamma*, the letter F. Cicero useth it for his manner of Forum beginning with F.] 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This letter F is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Æolians; among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two Γ's, one over the other. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 218 Tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'erlops them all. 1814 JAMESON *Hermes Scyth.* i. iv. 41 It has been thought that the Æolic digamma approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 94/1 The Æolic digamma is described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his Antiquities. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 17 The use of the digamma.. is continued on Doric vases both of this [the second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age.

Digammate (digæ'mæt'), a. [ad. mod. L. *digammāt-us*, f. *digamma*: see -ATE².] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Digammated (digæ'mætēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³ + -ED.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 315 The conjunction *idē*, and.. is a digammated word. 1805 VALRY *Grk. Gram.* (1818) 151 A

short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammat vowel. 1893 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) iv. 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammatated Iliad. 1882 R. C. JEAN *Life Bentley* 152 The number of digammatated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty.

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammatated cross, a phallic symbol.

† **Digammic**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIGAMMA + -IC.] Of or belonging to a digamma.

1817 G. S. FAAR *Eight Diss.* (1845) I. 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

Digamos (di'gamos), *a.* [f. L. *digam-us*, *a.* Gr. *διγάμος* that has been married twice (f. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 twice + *γάμος* marriage) + -OUS.]

1. Married a second time; that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse; of the nature of digamy.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 302 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth.

2. *Bot.* = ANDROGYNOUS.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digamous*, having both sexes on the same flower-cluster.

Digamy (di'gami). [ad. L. *digamia*, *a.* Gr. *διγάμια* a marrying twice, f. *διγάμ-* *os*: see DIOAMOUS and -Y.]

1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage; re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden then. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr. ut. v.* (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digamy*, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanasius as 'a decent adultery'.

† 2. = BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who... so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married). 1761-66 BAILEY, *Digamy*, a being married to two Wives at the same time.

Digastric (di'gastrik), *a. and sb. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *digastricus*, f. Gr. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γάστρον*, *gastro-* belly: cf. GASTRIC. In F. *digastrique* 'having two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.]

A. adj.

1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; *spec.* applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as that of the lower jaw; see B.

1781 BAILEY, *Digastric*, that has a double belly. 1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2. Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw: see B.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name. 1840 J. ELLIS *Anat.* 82 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura... is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior belly of the digastric. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa.

B. sb. (Also in L. form *digastricus*.) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle.

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Digastric*, a double-bellied Muscle, which... ending in... the Chin, draws it downward. 1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiology* i. 30 It serves... to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 496 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric.

Digenous (di'gēnos), *a.* [f. Gr. *διγενής* of double or doubtful sex (f. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γενός*, *gene-* kind, race, sex) + -OUS.]

1. Of two sexes, bisexual. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Digenæa*, a division of the trematode worms or flukes.

Digenesis (di'gēnesis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γενέσις* generation.] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation; we have called it digenesis. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Digenetic (di'gēnetik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γενετικός*, f. *γενέσις*.] Relating to or characterized by digenesis.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenetic worms*, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 265 Whether the female... belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood. *Ibid.* 266 In *Artemia salina* parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods.

Digenite (di'gēnait). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διγενής* of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE.] A variety of CHALCOITE or copper-glance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 509. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323.

Digenous (di'gēnos), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δι-* two + *γενός* kind, race + -OUS.] Of two sexes, bisexual. 1884 SEDGWICK *Tr. Claus's Zool.* I. 97 The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Hence **Digeny**, digenous reproduction.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diger**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diger-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

trans. = DIGEST *v.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A pyt wherein the nourysshynge blode comyng for the lyner is dygered. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 103 Such things as have the virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect.

† **Digerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.]

trans. To digest. Hence **Digerating** *ppl. a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xviii. xvii. (1678) 426 They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things.

† **Digerent**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *digerent-em*, pres. ppl. of *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

A. adj. Digesting.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aich.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestive [printed -ure] for our intent, is virtually heate of the matter digerent. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digerent*, adj., that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

B. sb. A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or supuration.

1731 BAILEY, *Digerents* (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 215 *Digerents*... medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

Digest (di'digest), *sb.* Also *dy-*, *dis-*. [ad. L. *digesta* 'matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n. pl. of *digest-us*, pa. ppl. of *diger-ere*: see DIGEST *v.* The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development.]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or other written matter.

1555 BRAHAM *Address to Reader in Lydgate's Chron. Troy*, The very thourte thereof is not to be had in their dygestes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1. 38 The Disposition... of that Knowledge... consisteth in a good Digest of Common Places. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 14 This is a very elegant digest of whatever is known of the Greeks. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 2/1 His digest of scriptural texts. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1859) 313 Those popular digests of geological science which are now so common.

2. *Law.* An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged.

a 1626 BACON (title) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to be made of the Laws of England. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 The Digests of the Jewish Law. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 471 Digests, gathered out of the 37 civilians. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 14 A Digest or System of Laws for the Government of the Church. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 66 Out of these three laws... King Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws. 1792 J. WILSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that [etc.]. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 357 The Code of the Twelve Tables... was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law.

b. spec. The body of Roman laws compiled from the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.)

1389 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Justinian... made and restored the laws of digest. 1530 PALSGR. 213 2 Digest, a boke in lawe, digeste. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions of princes... founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1660 BURNEY *Képé. Δάπων* (1661) 115 All they read in the Pandects, Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books. 1845 GRAVES *Roman Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 762/1 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest. 1882 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. (1886) 306 If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages... you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum.

† 3. = DIGESTION. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (MS. Bodl. 3738) Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedeth that it have humour wth good dygest and fatty. So plantes y^e have humour wth [with] good digestion wydre sone in grete colde. 1602 CARRW *Cornwall* 29 b. Some giue meate, but leaue it no digest. Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.

† **Digest**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. de-*. [ad. L. *digest-us*, pa. ppl. of *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

1. as *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Digested.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (1495) 648 Grene frute and rawe and not dygest grene bodies and make them swell. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 105 (Mätz.) When Phebus entrin in the Ariete, Digest humours upward don hem dresse. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Take ye beste horse dounge pat may be had pat is weel digest.

2. *adj.* Composed, settled, grave. *Sc.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 30 Sing In haly kirk, with mynd digest. *Ibid.* xxiv. 3 Quhair no thing ferme is nor digest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. i. 45 Kyng Latyn tho with sad and degest mynd To hym answeris. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 With gracie graue, and gesture maist digest. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. at Sa grave, sa gracios, and digest.

Digest (di'djest, doi-), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 de-gest, *e.* 5-6 de-gest, (6 de-est, dygest, *Sc.* degeist). *B.* 5 de-gest(e), 6-7 (9 dial.) digest, 7 dis-jest. [f. L. *digest-*, ppl. stem of *diger-ere* to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. *di-* = *dis-* (DI- 1) apart, asunder + *ger-ere* to carry. Cf. OF. *digester* (15th c. in Godef.). A parallel form with the prefix as *dis-* was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications *des-*, *de-*, are found.]

† 1. *trans.* To divide and dispose, to distribute.

a. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerves... are digested into the botome of the ventricle. 1610 MARR. *Mag.* 703 (T.), I did digest my bands in battell-rail. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 187 All these digested thus in fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into several streets is most certain. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (Rldg. 1883) 84 They changed their militia into horse, which, being digested into troops [etc.].

B. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 Afore this nauie could be digested into order and point.

† 2. To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.*

a. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1264 Some of his louers... Gaue hym their counseill... unto melody all thoughtes to degest. a 1547 HENRY VIII in *Laneham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thyken then best, All thoughtes & fancies to deiest. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bath*, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

B. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 25 Some meane that may thie greves digest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 160 Musicke... [to] rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently digest melancholy.

2. To dispose methodically or according to a system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify.

a. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digested and wreten. 1562 Act 5 *Ellis* c. 4 § 1 The Substance of... the said Laws... shall be digested and reduced into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738, The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1864 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

B. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 A strange deuise, and sure my Lord will laugh To see it so digested in degrees. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to digest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over.

a. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Crec.* (R.), Than thus proceeded Saturne & the Mone When they the water ripeley did digest. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1430 Wer or pes, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud counsaill digest. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 934 When he had somewhat digested his thoughts, and considered. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. xi. 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

B. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 221 Whanne kynge Henry had well desgested in his mynde the wrongfull trouble that he... hadde put the duke vnto. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 11 Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots digest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system; see DIGESTION 1.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/2 To Digeste, digerere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 102, XII baskettes of breedes that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 LVLV *Euphones* (Arb.) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choakt me. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The skinnie... even of roasted pigge... can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1789 MRS. PROZVI *Journ. France* I. 7 The cattle... cannot digest tobacco. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest.

B. a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 234 (R.) That thy stomacke shall digest the meate that thou puttest into it. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 102, It is... a hard matter to digest salt meates at Sea. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood vi. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 482 To Digest or digest what one eats. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Digest*, to digest. 1892 Northumbd. *Gloss.*, *Digest*.

b. absol.

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldly eate well, for he dygesteth well. c 1532 DUNES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1054 A body... may nat degeste without holding that mete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 412 Every lower facultie... whereby they hear, see, smell... digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOREN *Physic. Pulv.* Watch 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 39 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

c. Applied to the action of insectivorous plants. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 311 Mrs. Treat... informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 The power...

of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment. known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of Droseraceae.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of the food: To undergo digestion.

1574 *HYLL Conject.* Weather iv. Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they . . . smally nourish and hardly digest. 1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl. iv. iv. Fall to, and never may your meat digest. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests . . . without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* i. ix. Prol. iii. The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment . . . will not digest.

e. *trans.* To cause or promote the digestion of (food).

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* ii. iii. It comes like cheese after a great feast, to digest the rest. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that digests. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

f. To digest the stomach: to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. DEFY v. 2 1 b. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 947 Your souerayne after me his stomak to digest yet he wille take a slepe hym self here for to rest. 1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 Drycynge wynes dyvers tymes to digest and comforte my stomacke.

5. *fig. and trans.* (for the digestion of food). 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 He maketh suche to love learning . . . as before coulde by no means digest it. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 305 This Rudeesse is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to digest his words. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) cf. This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. 1835 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 221 The Church . . . had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs . . . have not digested Bosnia completely yet. *intr.* 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

a. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 175 Beeyng greewed with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 289 It can neuer be. They will digest this harsh indignitie. a 1625 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 33 Can you so ill digest to hear your crimes? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. 1798 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* in *Lett.* (1857) i. ix. p. cxi. He . . . could not digest total dependence on a capricious . . . grandmother. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack . . . is too much even for me to digest! [1837] CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. vi. (1848) 119 The forty thousand . . . have to . . . digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood.] b. 1592 WYALE *Armorie* 48 Too great abuse, which he not digested. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 Mahomet could not wel digest the losse he had so lately received. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could digest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of. *arch.*

1576 M. HAMMER in *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1585) 156 Of the physicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull nysonne stinck were slaine. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, vntill they had digested y^e seas, and recovered again their healths. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 377 When bee hath digested so many evils, and come to bee seven yeeres old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet digested his late deposal from the Lieutenantcy of Ireland. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet.* 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

a. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 2nd. Sund. Advent. Read, make, learne, and inwardly digeste them. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 14 This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Fris.* i. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. i. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1879 FAOUDE *Cesar* ix. 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all.

b. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* vi. 33 Mee thinks this is harde, and as for that, I cannot digest it. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Hartlie wishinge married folkes no less to mark and digest, then to reade the words of the Apostle. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 1. 8 By these generalls thoroughly digested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concoct the milke to make it sweet. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Digest and Mature. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 11 An inward beauty . . . which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice. 1665 SIR T. ROE's *Voy. E. Ind.* 360 They [musk-melons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us. 1700 H. WANLEY in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time . . . does digest into a habit. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 52 God . . . having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31 We are . . . not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

† 9. *trans.* To mature (a tumour), to cause to suppurate; also *absol.* to promote healthy suppurative. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne . . . maketh rype or digesteth. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 43 It dooth digeste and mature tumours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clixiii. 498 The garden re digesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 366 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. 1797 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 159 The confused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suppurate. *Obs.*

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* iv. i. (1726) 292, I . . . tied the artery alone . . . and it digested off in a week's time. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* 111. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested.

10. *trans.* To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1616 SUREL & MARKI. *Country Farme* 334 After it hath bene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. 1797 POPE's *Art of Sinking* 80 Th' almighty chemist . . . Digests his lightening, and distills his rain. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. ii. 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. 1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dissolve in gentle heat.

1578 LYTE *Doddens* iii. lvi. 397 Putting the Scammone to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 A. M. T. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physicke* 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse . . . Close the glasse very well, and let it ther digeste, as long as pleaseth you. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal. marie to digest for a fortnight. 1895 *Manchester Weekly Times* 26 April Suppl. 7/4 Put your orange extract . . . in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

Digestant (di-digestánt). [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ANT 1.] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 607 *Digestants*. In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digestants*, such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

† Digestation, rare -o. [*f.* DIGEST v.: see -ATION.] = DIGESTION.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Digestation*, a digesting, ordering or disposing.

† Digestative, a. rare. [*f.* DIGEST: see -IVE.] Having the power to digest; = DIGESTIVE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestive heat.

Digested (didgestéd, doi-), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ED.]

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1598 FLORIO, *Digesto*, digested, digested . . . disposed . . . ordred. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 438 The college has . . . a well digested library. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories . . . which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no valuable suggestion.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IV. 309 Conjurmg me . . . To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. 1672 SIA T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 27 To live at the rate of the old world . . . may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period.

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of DIGESTION. Usually in comb. as *well-digested*, *half-digested*, etc.

1612 COTGR., *Digeré*, digested, concocted, digested. 1878 MCNAUL *Bot. iv.* (1883) 96 The digested matter is . . . absorbed.

4. Matured, ripe.

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Disc. Friendship* (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits. a 1734 WODROW *Analecta* II. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. 1812 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1857) I. 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

† 5. Concocted, condensed. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated

Digestedly (didgestédli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a digested or well-arranged manner.

1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* Ep. Ded., We doe . . . expresse our selves no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 158, I having writ . . . so digestedly and coherently . . . touching this subject.

Digester (didgestér, doi-). Also 7-or. [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ER.] He who or that which digests.

† 1. That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates (humours). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Doddens* I. lxxiii. 109 All the Scabiousses are . . . digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and rednces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a digest.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* i. ii. i. viii. 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities. 1794 MATIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 432, I would recommend to . . . the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met.*

Philos. IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. 1895 G. W. HEMMING in *Laur Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should . . . revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 83 Galingale . . . is a Digester of meats. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Rice is . . . a great restorer of health, and a great digester. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

b. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill); *fig.* one who digests mentally.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 60 ¶ 1 The generality of readers must . . . be allowed to be notable digesters. *Ibid.* No. 142 ¶ 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. c 1732 ARBUTHNOT (J.), People that are bilious and fat, are great eaters and ill digesters.

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, *Papin's Digester*.

1681 D. PAPIN (*title*), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr., I went . . . to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester; in which it is said water may be made red hot.

1885 *Lall Mall G.* 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices . . . was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

b. An apparatus in which the carcasses of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine, earthy phosphates, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcasses should be removed in . . . enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered . . . and the carcasses destroyed in a digester.

c. An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and pressure.

Digestibility (didgestibi-liti). [*f.* DIGESTIBLE + -ITY. Cf. *F. digestibilité.*] The quality of being digestible.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* ii. (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of [the meat] is obstructed. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. (1879) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

Digestible (didgestib'l, doi-). Also 5-9-able. [*a. f. digestible* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. digestibilis*, *f. digest-*, *ppl. stem of digerere* to DIGEST.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 437 His diete . . . was of no superfluitee But of greet norisying and digestible. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* i. Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 30 It is found more . . . digestable. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments, easily digestible and very nourishing.

fig. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 101 The Romans . . . to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.].

† b. Able to be concocted or matured by heat.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE in 2 In joyous Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degestable, engendered throu the heat, Bath erbe and froyte.

† 2. That causes or promotes digestion (of food).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

† 3. To be digested or prepared by the action of heat. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles heate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her working.

Hence **Digestibleness**, quality of being digestible; **Digestiblely** *adv.* in a digestible form.

1662 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire . . . argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

† Digestic, a. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. *f.* DIGEST v. + -IC.] = DIGESTIVE.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* ii. vi. 244 A wise man . . . would exercise his digestic powers. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece of Family Biog.* II. 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'.

Digesting, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIGEST in various senses.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctingye and digistynge of that, which the bodie receiveth. 1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sac.* i. v. § 5 Scaliger . . . hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mtn. Waters* 359, I tried to redissolve this substance . . . by long boiling and digesting. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relation*, After the digesting of this affront.

b. *attrib.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 116 Exercise . . . maketh the natural heat strong against digesting time.

Digesting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That digests.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. vii. 32 The flower of salt . . is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 371 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 198 The process of solution is . . accelerated by a digesting heat.

Hence **Digestingly** adv.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. ii. 48 They rose from table at ten . . digestingly refreshed.

Digestion (didge'styon, doi-). Also a. 4-5 digestioun, 5 degestyon, 5 dy-. β . 6-7 (9 dial.) digestion. [a. f. *digestion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *digestiō-em*, digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. *digerere* (pa. pple. *digest-*) to DIGEST.]

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 339 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe, 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 Pat be mete myste abide in be stomak for to make digestion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 37 Heaviness and care hinder digestion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 31 The Kitchen Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' Achates in seemly wise. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II i. iii. 236 Things sweet to tast, proue in digestion sowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 154 I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1836 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the month, and those of digestion. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 312 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xliii. Who can wonder? In all health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1898 *Masque Poets* 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 85 It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera] . . have the power of digestion. 1898 McNAA *Bot.* iv. (1893) 96 The insects . . are . . covered with a secretion containing an acid, and a substance closely resembling pepsine, and a true process of digestion goes on similar to the digestion in the stomach of an animal.

† c. In old Physiology. *First, second, and third digestion*: see CONCOCTION 1 b. Also fig. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyuer drawyth in to his bowlenes the wone of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 To choose the season for counsell . . and that season is, after the first digestion of sorrow. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error . . of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. fig.

1599 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. (version in Dyce), Hote enough to worke Thy just degestione with extreame shame. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 589 If no other state gave the Romans something to trouble their digestion.

e. *Slow, easy, hard of digestion*: slow, easy, hard to be digested. *So of hard (etc.) digestion*: cf. 4. Also fig.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oyster, somewhat hard of digestion. 1653 HULOEFT *Procopius* II. 64 Their laws hard of digestion, and their commands intolerable. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. 1715 — *Oven Time* (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boild. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 343 Mucus . . is deemed both nutritious and of easy digestion. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2. The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlvii. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. 1430 A *Dietorie in Babes Bk.* (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makip good digestioun. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi. A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1589 NASH *Anat. Absurd.* 34 Our digestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. 1710 SOUTH in *Tatler* No. 205 § 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 41 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. fig. The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* lxxix. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due digestion of verbal precepts. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. ? *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Having received so bold an answer . . found it very rude, and hard of digestion. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* (1784) III. 6 The silent digestion of one wrong provokes a second.

5. *Chem.* † a. The operation of maturing or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and *coner.* the condition resulting from it. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise

towards perfection. 1563 W. FULKE *Melcors* (1640) 67 Brasse, latine, and such like . . differ in digestion: the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. *Ibid.* 68 Iron . . also being of too extreme digestion, passing all other metals in hardness. 1594 PLAT *Jewellho.* i. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ only in digestion from marle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 We conceive . . that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 Digestion, is a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. [I put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1832 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 19 When a solid substance . . is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 ROYLE, etc. *Man. Materia Medica* (ed. 5) 10 Digestion is similar to Maceration, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

† 6. *Surg.* The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* 111, I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body . . would come away. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. iv. 34 Prepare your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Fract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus.

† 7. fig. The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation. *Obs.*

1671 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Constit. of Empire* Wks. 1731 1.86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors.

† 8. The action of methodizing and reducing to order. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 Digestion is an ordely playcing of thynges, partying every matter severally.

† b. The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a DIGEST. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* v. The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world is now returning). 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridg.* 7 Every Student . . may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1754 FARRO (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

Digestive (didge'stiv, doi-), a. and sb. Also 6-7 dis-. [a. f. *digestif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *digestivus*, f. *digest-* ppl. stem of *digerere* to DIGEST: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1053 The sayd vegetable [the soul] hath in her four vertues . . the attractive or appetitive, the retentive, the digestive, and expulsive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. vi. 16 The vertue digestive whereby it concocteth and digesteth. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 253 To . . raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 33 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity . . is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 301 Experiments . . on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed *Digestive glands*.

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible.

1528 PAYNEL *Salterne's Regim.* Qij, Throught the digestive heat of the night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* ci. Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *May blossom*, As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it . . is digestive. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 99 These waters are very light and digestive, and . . good to create an appetite. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 *Digestive salt*, Syn. with Chloride of Potassium. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 28 Wanting its digestive ferment. 1661 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 210 We removed the . . receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace. 1799 DE CRELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 63 Applying only a digestive warmth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 131 To submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4. Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; as *digestive ointment*: see B 2.

† 5. Characterized by bearing without resistance or in silence. *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Jugurth* iii. Adherbal was . . no souldier, of a frolicke disposition, digestive of injuries.

† 6. That tends to methodize and reduce to order.

1662 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 89 To business ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought.

B. sb.

1. A medicine or substance promoting digestion of food.

1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 141 A Day or two ye schul have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 And so I seie of medicyns comforta-

tyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktuyes, and alle ohere. 1612 *Enchyr. Med.* 97 Wee leaue our digestives . . and proceede to other medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lect., Digestives*.

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; digestive ointment (*Unguentum terebinthinæ compositum*).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 In Chirurgie a digestive is taken for that that prepareth the matter to mundification. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xi. 91 You shall dresse it with a digestive untill it be mundified. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 62, I applied this following digestive with soft pleglets upon the incisions. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricy Imbr.* (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive. 1767 GOSCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 136 Linnen cloth, spread with the common Digestive. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Digestives*, in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

† 3. An agent of chemical digestion. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestive [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtul heate of the matter digerent.

Digestively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion; with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 34 Digestively considered . . even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

Digestiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Digestiveness*, digestive Faculty. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 362 May not this superiority . . be due . . to the extreme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

† **Digestly**, adv. *Sc. Obs.* Also de-. [f. DIGEST a. + -LY 2.] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 48 Alethes . . On to thir wordis digestly maid ansuers. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 49 Quhen thir oratoris had sene and degestlye considerit this regioun. 1544 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1824) 449 (Jam.), My . . lordis of parliament suld aive degestlye quhat is to be done herein. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie vtheris sene and profitabill causis digestlye considerit.

† **Digestment**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIGEST v. + -MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

Digestor, var. form of DIGESTER.

† **Digestory**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *digestōri-us*, f. *digest-* ppl. stem of *digerere* to DIGEST: see -ORY.]

A. adj. = DIGESTIVE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat, is digested.

B. sb. A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest . . as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylipoietic digestories.

† **Digesture**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 dis-. [f. L. *digest-* ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. *gesture*.] The process or faculty of digesting.

1. = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 21 A sanguine man is he that hath a good digesture. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxi. lviii. (1634) 254 To make him drink beyond all good digesture. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is inore drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. 1700 G. HARVEY (J.), *Meals* of easy digesture.

2. The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 146 b, The lords . . will thincke it strange, and recieve the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 92 He already can The calmie lines with faire digesture brooke.

Diggable (dig'gäbl), a. [f. DIG v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being digged.

1553 HULOET, Diggable or which may be digged, *fossillis*. 1847 CRAIG, Diggable, that may be digged.

Digger (dig'gər). [f. DIG v. + -ER.] One who or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as *digger-up*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, fossor. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virei's Sch. Beastes* B vj, The Conies . . are such continuall diggers and scrapers, that they . . cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rocks. 1608 CAPT. J. SMITH *Lett. in Virginia* (1624) III. 72 Send . . gardeniers, fisher men, blacksmiths . . and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Sirada's Low C. Warren* x. 2 Prince Alexander . . sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1793 *London Gaz.* No. 6188/B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 Treasures are thrown up by the ploughman and the digger. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones.

2. *spec. a.* A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 8 § 1 That no person or persons . . . shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin works, called Streme works, vntlesse the saide digger, owner or wassher, shall make . . . sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buddels and cordes [etc.]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 36 For . . . Miners, Diggers for Mettalls . . . any man may easily perceave . . . the great aide of Geometrie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R.), Fresh aire . . . whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 BOVLE *Style of Script*, Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

b. *esp.* One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 VALIANT *Lit. in McCombie Hist. Victoria* xvi. (1858) 248 It caused the diggers . . . to pause in their handiwork. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II, x13 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 Digger . . . applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 The rough digger of the primitive era.

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville II*, 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV, 132 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquines Woods* vii. 154 note, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

attrib. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians', of North America. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX, 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1882a B. HARTE *Flip* v, Ve might do it to please that digger squaw.

d. *Eng. Hist.* A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communitist principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 (*Information*, dated 16 April, in *Clarke Pa.* (Camd. Soc. 1894) II, 211 One Everard and two more . . . all living at Cobham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsenips, and carrets, and beans. 1649, 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax . . . the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. 1649, 221 [*The Digger's Song*] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now . . . The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdaine, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [*Levellers*], known by the name of Diggers; who . . . have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men ad *Tuguria*, that like the old Parthians, and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Townes and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common. a 1676 WHITLOCKE *Memorials* (1853) III, 17. 1804 C. H. FIRTH in *Clarke Pa.* II, 222 note, Three of the Diggers . . . were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespassing in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various compounds as *hop-digger*, *potato-digger*, etc.

1686 *Flor. Staffordsh.* 353 They weed their Wheat . . . with an Iron digger. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 308 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point. 1830 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful botanical digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III, (ed. 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud'. 1861 *Times* 11 July, As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called *Digger-wasps*. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 693 The *Crabronidae*, *Labridae*, *Bembecidae*, *Sphegidae*, *Sciolidae*, *Mutillidae* . . . may be termed from their peculiar habits. *Fossorers* or *Diggers*; and they are commonly known as *Sand* and *Wood-Wasps*. 1871 E. F. STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 203 The second division of the predaceous stinging Hymenoptera, known as *Fossorers*, or *diggers*, consists of the *Sand-wasps* and *Wood-wasps*.

5. *slang.* a. A spur. b. A finger-nail. c. A card of the spade suit; *big-digger*, the ace of spades (Farmer *Slang*).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 s.v. (Farmer). 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v. (Farmer). 1850 MATSELL *Vocabulary* s.v. (Farmer). 1881 N. Y. *Slang Dict.* (Farmer), 'I will fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red.'

6. *Comb.*, as *digger-pine*, a N. American species of pine, *Pinus sabiniana*; *digger-wasp* (see sense 4).

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX, 123 The digger-wasps . . . catch locusts . . . and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

Diggeress (di'gə-rēs). [f. DIGGER + -ESS.] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II, 36 I'm tired of being a diggeress.

Digging (di'gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIG v. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb to DIG, in various senses; an instance of this.

1554 HULOET, Dygginge and deluinge of a ground to bring it cōsentes in temper, *repastratio*. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 CROMBIE *Counsel* 25 In the

digging of the foundations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Yew Tree*, This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 LABRVS *Short Acc. Piers Westminster*, Br. 27 After the digging the Pit . . . was finished. 1891 *Law Times* XCII, 1002 He was only paid for his diggings.

b. with an adverb. 1573 BARET *Adv.* D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, *sufoffio*. 1817 COBBETT *Addr. Bristol Wks.* XXXII, 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 14. per hour extra.

2. *fig.* The action of studying hard. *U.S.* 1827-8 *Harvard Reg.* 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on* xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to ns how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. *concr.* The materials dug out. 1550 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 131, iij laborers may carry his diggings away. a 1666 BACON *Impeachm. Waste* (L.), He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in *pl.* (sometimes treated as a *sing.*) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as *gold-diggings*, *river-diggings*, *surface-diggings*, etc. *Dry- or wet-diggings* (see quot. 1889).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I, 13 On the South side of Welleden . . . ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyngs. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 122 The earth . . . yields a small wholesome to the digger in the diggings. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall . . . of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* I, 39 At Norton, near Wulpi, King Henry VIII, was induced to dig for Gold. This was disappointed, but the Diggyngs are visible at this Day. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* xxv. (Bartlett) Mr. . . . has lately struck a lead. We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I, II, 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found . . . were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/4 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1857 BORTHWICK *California* 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Haughton were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Wet-diggings and Dry-diggings* are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1890 BOLDAEWOOD *Miner's Right* vii, 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia.

5. *colloq.* in *pl.* Lodgings, quarters. 1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* II, 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to our diggings. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi. She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings? 1882a *Chamb. Jnrl.* 87, I returned to my diggings. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three men in Boat* 187 We took out the hamper . . . and started off to look for diggings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *digging-machine*, *spade-spur*, *stick*; *digging-life*, life at the gold-diggings.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II, vi. 125 A digging spade. 1850 CORNWALLIS *New World* I, 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 358 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I, 702/2 *Digging machine* (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* II, 120 The next experiment was with the 'digger' . . . formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.

† **Dighel**, *a.* Forms: 1 *diezel*, *diezol*, *dýzel*, 3 *dizel*. [OE. *diegel*, -ol (-Otent. **daugilo-*), found beside *daegal* (-daugolo-), = OHG. *taugal*, *tougal* (*daugal*, *dougal*) dark, secret: cf. *tougan*, *dougan* concealed, secret.] Secret, obscure.

Bowen's 2719 Hie dýzel lond warigeað. a 1000 *Be Domes Day* (1875) 40 þæt hit ne sy dægðol þæt þæt dihle was. *Ibid.* 135 Dýge gþancas. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 2 Ich was . . . in one swiþe dýge hale. c 1275 *Lav.* 26935 Hii comen in one wode . . . in one hale deope, dýgele bi-halnes [c 1205 *dýgelne* bi-halnes].

Hence **Dighelliche**, **digheliche** (also **dihliche**, **diezeliche**, **dieliche**) *adv.*, secretly; **Dighelness** (**diezelness**, **dihelness**), secrecy; also **Dighenlich** *a.* [cf. OHG. *tougan*], secret; **Dighenliche** *adv.*, secretly.

c 803 ÆLFRED *Oros.* II, i. § 5 Purh Godes diegelnessa. *Ibid.* VI, xxi. He wearð diegellice cristen. c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (1885) 134 Swa diellice wunniende. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 35 Ic bodize diegelnessa. a 1200 *Wintenny Rule St. Benet* xxvii. (1888) 67 Hi3 scullan oft diellice calde witan . . . sendan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He secheð forte þæt he open fint, and diegeliche smuþ3 þer inne. c 1200 *Ormin* 550r Full wel tunnderstannend Off all þe boc in Godesh þu þe deope diegelnessa. c 1205 *Lav.* 415 Assaracut hit redde mid diegeliche ruoen. *Ibid.* 13539 Forð riht faren we him to, diegelliche & stille. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 To understanden so derne þing ant so derf, of godes diehelness. c 1275 *Lav.* 6659 Diegelliche [c 1205 *dýgeliche*] hine bi-witte, and his name deorne.

Dighere, obs. form of DYER.

Dight (dait), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *dihl-an*, 2-3 *dihl-en*, 3-4 *dizl-e(n)*, (4) *dyghte*, *dizt*, *dizth*, 4-5 *dyht*, *dizle*, 4-6 *dighte* (5) *dyte*, *dyth*, 5-7 *dite*, 6 *dyght*, 4- *dight* (6- *Sc. dight*, 8-9 *north. dial.* *deaght*, *deet*). *Pa. t.* 1 *dihle*, *dithode*, 2-4 *dihle*, *dizte*, 4 *dizted*, -id, 4-5 *dizt*, *dyzt*, 4- *dight* (6- *Sc. diehtit*).

Pa. pple. 1 (30) *dihl*, *dihlited*, 3-4 (1) *dihl*, 3-*dight*, (7) *dighted*, 6- *Sc. diehtit*. [OE. *dihlan*, ad. L. *dictare* to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med. L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see **DICTATE** v. Parallel forms are OHG. *dihlōn*, *tihlōn*, *tihlōn*, *tihlōn* to write, compose, MLG. *tihlōn*, *dichten*, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod. G. *dichten* to compose verses or poetry, MLG. *dichten* to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. *dichten*, *digten* to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu. *dichten* to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod. Du. *dichten* to invent, compose, versify; also Icel. *dikta* to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw. *dikta* to feign, fable, Da. *digte* to make poems (from Ger.). The mutual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE. *dihlan*:*-*dihltan*, and OHG. *tihlōn* v. :-*-*dihltōjan*, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of *d* to *t* shows that the word is old in German. The Norseword must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be **deltta*.

From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, *esp.* in the north; the modern literary language knows the *pa. pple. dight*, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG. *dichten* had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod. German.)

1. To dictate, appoint, ordain, dispose of, deal with, treat.

† 1. *trans.* To dictate, give directions to, direct. *Obs.* (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 16 Ða ferdon þa endlufun leorning-cnihtas on þone munt, þær se hælynd beom dihte. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xvi. 3 Abram þa dyde swa swa him dyhte Sarai. *Ibid.* xxxix. 23 Drihten þær . . . dihte him hwæt he don sceolde. c 1000 - On O. Test. (in Sweet A. S. Reader 60) Moyses awrat . . . swa swa him God silf dihte on heora sunderspræc.

† 2. To appoint, ordain. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 29 Ic eow dihte swa min fader me rice dihte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1506 þe deore drihtin hæneð idihl ow þa be blisful crun of his icoren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9369 (Cott.) How þe fader of heuen Dight his dere sun to send. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 Pat Stenen to dede was dight. 1340 *Aenb.* 7 He made þe wordle an ordayned [v. r. dight]. 1340 *HAMOLE Fr. Cons.* 7795 þe ioyes sere Pat God has ordaynd bare and dight. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1160 (1818) Ther as þe dom of Myrns wolde it dyghte. a 1400 *Fistill of Susan* 267, I am deofolich dampned, and to deþ diht. c 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 60 A inge is seid for he dihtþ rist to þe peple. 14. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 12 A dredefulle payne is for me dyhte. 1558 *Will of Wyllson* (Somerset Ho.), Consyderyng y^e death to every man is dight. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I, vi, The golden legend bore aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight.'

† 3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lav.* 6848 Wel wes þisse londe idihl. *Ibid.* 7220 He makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moned & þe 3er. *Ibid.* 1202r þa setten heo biscepos þan folken to dihten. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to dreccunge to dihten hys & hinen. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf . . . So wel dyhte Engeland, þat yt was wyde dyht. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lifl willen diht. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Balaam & Balak* 397 A Childre . . . in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight and deale, and rule the folke of Israell. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I, 274 Christ rose upon the third day . . . That all shall deem and dight.

† 4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lav.* 11020 Hn he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter. c 1275 *Ibid.* 25097 þu he vs diht to-day a sonenht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21447 (Gott.) Sai me hu þu wile him dight, if þat he be dempt to be wid right. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hand. Synne* 742 What mercy mayst þou aske . . . When þou þus mye sone hast dyghte? c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 320 Þou3 þe fynger ne be but a litil lyme 3itt þou muste have good kunyng and good witt for to dighte it wel. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1758 Twi stronge 3unge men . . . Dight Helyodours with thaire whippes til he als dede thare laye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 51 How euir wee are ony suffrit the so to dycht? 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* (Arb.) 115 Acteon woffull dyght, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyght. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINTUM 52, I feare also at length some or other will come and dight us to purpose.

† b. *spec.* To have to do with sexually. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Protr.* 398 Al my walkyngte out by nyghte was for trespæy wenches þat he dighte. *Ibid.* 767 Lete hir leechour dighte hire al the nyght. c 1386 - *Man-ciple's* T. 208. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. II, 27 In þus dronkenesse a day has doutles he [Lot] dighte And lay by hem boþe.

† 5. To dispose, place, put, remove. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 148 Cuþeþ now 3oure myste, How 3e mow þis stones best to be schip dyhte. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

17312 (Cott.) Quy Blame je me . . . for I am in graf dight, In a toubt pat was myn owen! 1340 *Ayend*. 210 Alle postes ulesliche and wordeliche me sel dighte uram he herte pet wyle god biddet. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 270 When he was to hedde dight. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 661r On he pamant pai it dyght. *Ibid.* 713b He thrid in tughall pai pam dyght. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 524 The deid corpis in tha flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. *fig.* To put into a specified state or condition; *esp.* in to dight to death, to pat to death, kill, slay (see also a). *Obs.*

13. F. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Dighten dekenes to debe, dungen doun clerkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede from deb to lif he dight. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 145 Ha, to what peine she is dight. 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 125 Thorow hem many on to deth were dyght. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1719 To deth they wylle her dyghte. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 68 Your selfe some syne to dede that think to dyght. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 179a The earle would have . . . dighted the lord governour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 *Modest F.* viii. 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 *Scott Harold the Dauntless* vi. vi. Still in the posture as to death when dight.

† c. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* i. A stounde herkneth to my song, Of deth that Deth hath dight us newe. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deth was neig dight. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 958 Myche dole is vs dight to-day. c. 1450 *Con. Myster.* 265 On of 300 is bezy my dethe here to dight. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 344 Yff atwixt his handis he hym have myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

† b. To compose (with words); to set down in writing. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Ælfric Life Oswald* in Sweet A. S. Reader (1879) 102 Nu cwæp se halga Beda, ðe ðas boc gedichte. c. 1305 *LAV.* 3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dichten. c. 1375 *Ibid.* 2066 Nis hit in none boke idith pat euer he wero soch fith. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym ryght, wryte on warly lyne be lyne, And make no more þen here is dygh. c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 153 A lettre has he dygth.

† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct, make. *Obs.*

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He alle 3esceop, and all dighte wid-ut swince. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader in heuene feide þe lemes to ure licame . . . and swo dylsche hit al dighte, þat on elche feinge is hem onse. c. 1305 *LAV.* 2353 Walles heo gunnen rihten, þa sæten heo gunnen dichten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1665 (Cott.) A schippe be-houes þe to dight. *Ibid.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh and haru cuth he dight. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 23216 (Trin.) No more . . . þen peynted fire . . . þat on a wal bi mon were dight. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 70 The place . . . is fülle wel dyghte of Marlie. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 509 Nygh th bestes dight A fire in colde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 15513 Fulle þreo nihten heore craftes heo dichten. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 849 Alas y^e euer thys dede was dyght. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. 18 Crest the hand which did that vengeance on him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; to arrange. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 20563 Howel sculde dichten þritti þusend cnihten. *Ibid.* 27337 þa þas ferde was al idith, þa was hit dai-liht. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 2 A hede, þat vs to werre can dight. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii. 565 His men in hye gert be dycht. c. 1500 *Melrose* 178 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 477 All they can on ryde, & dighten them without fayle to gine Sir Vortiger battayle. [1821] *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.* Wallace lxi. Were with their leader dight.

† 9. To equip, fit out, furnish (with what is needed). In later use blending with sense 10; which see as to the modern use of the papple in romantic language.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 15104 Ælc scip he dighte mid þreo hundred cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Edin.) Wit tresori his schip was dight. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wiþ sail & ore Ryght as þou a marchant wore. 1460 *CARGAVE Chron.* 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrun. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xv. He entrid in to a chambayr that was merueilleously wel dygte and ryche. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* li. 149 Wyth sacrifice of calfe and cow, they shall thynne alters dyght. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. iv. 6 The hall . . . With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. vi. Why do these steeds stand readydight? *Ibid.* xvii. In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) to or upon. (Cf. 10 b.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1475 *Rauf Coltyear* 677 With Dousours to the duris dight. 1871 *P. H. WADDELL Ps.* xlv. 3 Dicht yer sword ontill yer this.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (*lit.* and *fig.*). † To dight naked, to undress, strip.

In this sense the papple, *dight* is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of *deked*.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87. Clemsed of fule sinnes, and dith mid lidenesse. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24552 (Edin.) Pan nicodem . . . Wit Iosep nam þat cors to dith. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 248 The soudan dith him naked anon. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 24419 (Fairf.) Pai dight him in þat tide wiþ hors skynnis and camel hide. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xl. 19 A wochere in siluer schal dighte it with platis of siluer. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 The thinge that she dith so to herself with. 1530 *Palsor.* 516/1 A foule woman ryche dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght. 1599 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy somner prowde with Daffadillies dight. 1596 — *F. Q.* VOL. III.

iv. x. 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ii. vi. 48 Dight (decoratus) in our roiall ensignes and ornaments. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 62 The clouds, in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — *Penseroso* 159 Storied widows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* iv. i. To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsumely dighted and incongruently accoutred. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. Introd. iii. But, O! what maskers richly dight. 1817 *WORDSW. Vernal Ode* i. All the fields with freshest green were dight. c. 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Wedding-day*. There stand the village maids dight in white. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iii. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour, apparel, etc.). (A Spenserian use.)

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590 — *Muipoptmos* 91 His shinie wings . . . he did about him dight. 1591 — *M. Hubbert* 1379 Tho on his head his dreadfull hat he dight. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes ii. vi. 59 She straightaway dight her robes.

† c. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14064 (Fairf.) Ho hir oymement me bozt & dith þar-wiþ my fote & shank. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 246 To Watkyn the Kyngys horseleche, for dytynge my masterys horses iij. a. iij. d. 1467 *Ibid.* 423 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytynge of heme wane he was horte, xij. d. c. 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 64 My . . . woundys . . . bene . . . depe . . . Her smertyng wyll nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte have theme dyght. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. (1822) 136 He decessit some efitr that his wound was dight.

† d. ironically. To dirty, befoul, dial.

1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* i. ii. Straight we shall fall into a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 14 To Dight: Cheshire to soule or dirty one. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Diet.* to dirty. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. Thy han's is strange an' dighted up w' dirt.

† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly *refl.* to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (to do something). *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 12420 Seodðe heo heom dichten to bi-witen þa dith mid cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11179 (Cott.) Ioseph dight him for to ga To be thelem. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* in *Anglia* i. 303 etc., Eue dighte here to childyng. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8036 The deth of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 289 Lat dyght messengers 3are Afir him for to fare. c. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. To dans th danyssellis thame dight. c. 1591 *CRESS PEMBROKE Dolefull Lay* *Clorinda* 105 in *Spenser Astroph.* Full many other moe . . . Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe With dolefull lays. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. ii. 18 He . . . straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his love.

† 12. *refl.* To direct oneself or one's way; to make one's way, repair, go. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10551 (Gött.) Quen þis angel away was dith, Tua men þer cam were clad in quith. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 113 Siben [he] dight him to Scotland. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's Prol.* 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxix. Towarde Troye your way was not dyght. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 788 To be currok þai þaim dyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. l. 16 They both uprose and to their waies them dight. *Ibid.* v. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

† 13. *trans.* To direct, address, proffer, offer. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suik a lauerdng right. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 173 Godes . . . To whom ful great honour they dighten. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dightes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revised in poetic and romantic use.)

c. 1385 *Prose Psalter* Song of Simeon, For myn egen seken þyn helpe, þe which þou dighte to fore þe face of alle folkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13767 (Fairf.) Per-in was angels wont to list and þat ilk water dight. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1123 Grounder shells dight With flour of lyme. c. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 123/2 Dyhtyn', paro, preparo. 1476 *Hampton Cor.* 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe put it to a sheraman to dight. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* II. 11 My yarne y^e is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xi. 2 Alma . . . to her getueses doth bounteous banquet dight. 1596 *DARBYMPTON Lett.* *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 They take the bail meklewame of ane slain ox, they tume and dight it, they fill it parlie with water parlie with flesche. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 127 And gif they dight, or prepar the flesh not well, they sall restore the skait to the awner of the beast. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* iv. iii. Have a care you dight thinges handsomely. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.* *Elder Tree* xxv. To dight him for earth or heaven. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. v. i. 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted 'Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 *MORRIS Idylls* iv. 768 This Queen of the many woers dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24398 (Cott.) Pai did him dight a bitter drink . . . of gall of assil graid. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Medit.* 49 þe soper was dygt as y herd sey. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For þai hafe lytill wode, þai dight baire mete with dung of bestez drit d at þe sonne. 14. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1459 *Corpus Christi Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 255 His mete to be dyght in the kechyn at there costis. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 68/1 She slews a paske lambe . . . and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxv. 29 And Jacob dight a meace of meate. — 1 *Edras* i. 12 As for the thank offeringes & the other, they

dight them in kettels & pottes. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apol.* 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage. c. 1569 *KINGESMILL Godly Advice* (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

† c. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now *dial.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19755 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'þi bedd þou dight'. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2570 With in three days all hale dyght. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iij d. (1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Dight* up, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.)

† d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c. 1400 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 941 Arowis . . . shaven wel and dight. c. 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools.* Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15, I schalle rub, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. vii. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst well and dycht. 1532-33 *Christ's Coll. Audit. Bk.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 206 Item paid . . . for dyghting the egle and candylstyckes x^s. 1535 *COVERDALE Baruch* vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil gene no shyne. 1536 *BELLENOEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme p. xii. And dois the saule far all corruption dight. c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xli. 34 All eourageous knichtis Agains the day dichts The breist plate that bright is To feight with their fone. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 140 To Deeght, *Extorgere, mundare*. c. 1774 *FARGUSON Poems* (1780) II. 69 (Jam.) Wi mason's chissel dighted neat. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s. v.* The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dighting a deal'.

† e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dithes. 1618 — *Hesiod* ii. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-pland floor. 1619 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1786 *BURNS Addr. Unco Guid*, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight may kae some pyles o' caff in. 1801 *JO. HOGG Poems* 104 (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right Wi' windasses, folk's corn to dight. 1808 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball.* 7 I'll ax his wark, am muck the byres, Or deet, an thresh the cwm. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vii. A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss. Diet.* *dight*, to winnow or dress corn. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.) *Dichtin'* in the barn wi' the windasses is a dusty job.

† f. To wipe clean or dry. *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial.*

1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou'. 1728 — *Anacreontic on Love* 21, I . . . Dighted his face, his handies thow'd. c. 1803 *Douglas Trag.* vii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) i. 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, . . . And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi. Morton . . . underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune'. 1830 *GALT Lawrie* v. vii. iii. (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Deet*, *dight*, to wipe or make clean. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss. Mod. Sc.* *Dicht* the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dight it up.

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Þe whilk telez þe land and dightez vynez. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 81 Yf the vyne is dyght with mannes hond. 1466 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xiv. 149/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holydayes to saue it. 1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 78 The ground that is well tyllid and dyght, wylt coste moche more money. 1567 *MAYLET Gr. Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softely dighted and banked about.

† 16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights.

Hence † *Dight, dighted, ppl. a.* *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti.* *Priv. Priv.* 165 Pat þer ynne of þe forsayd dightyd hony ths Rotes. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxvii. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 310 Eight dight calfe skinnes v^t.

Dight, sb. dial. In *Sc. dialect*. [*f. DIGHT v.*] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see *DIGHT v.*

1887 in *DONALDSON Suppl. Jamieson.* 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii. 'For mercy's sake, mother,' said Leebie, 'gie yer face a dight, an' put on a clean mutch'.

b. (See quot.)

1890 *Glow. Gloss.* *Dight*, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

† *Dight, adv. Obs. rare.* Properly, fitly.

c. 1800 *Lord Randal* 66 (Child *Ballads* 1864 II. 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu dight.

Dighter (dai'ter). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. dihtere*, *f. dihtan* to dictate, etc.: see *DIGHT*.] *Corresp.* to *MILG. tiktare, tiktter*, writer, poet, Ger. *dichter* poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower. b. A winnowing machine.

c. 1000 *St. Guthlac Prol.* (Goodw. 4) Ic write swa me ða dihteras sædon ðe his lif . . . cūdon. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker 140/21 Commentator, expositor, dihtere*. 1340 *Ayend*. 100 Efterward reþþe þet he ys uader, he is dihtere and governour and porteyour to his mayne. c. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Hazl. Dodslie* I. 422 David Doughty, digher of dates.

1598 FLORIO, *Prestatore*, a prouider, a dichter, a vsurer.
c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 499 The chaff. Which all the
dichters' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites.
1805 A. SCOTT *Poems*, *Dighting of Barley* 69 (Jam.) The
floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892
Northumbld. Gloss., *Dichter*, a winnowor of corn. Also a
winnowing machine.

Dighting (daitin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIGHT *v.*]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various
senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, pre-
paring, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 *pe* dighting of his house. *Ibid.* 47 Levedi
of uaire dighting. c1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs
MS.) 38 *pere* is no bodily mete so lykynge to me as pat is
of hyre dyghtynge. 1450 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suff.*
folk (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458
Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap in Brit. Mag.
XXXI. 249 Item, paid to a laborer for dighting of the
Churchware, *ijij*. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp. Eng.* 274
To Wyllyam Hore for dityng of a gowne of my ladyis,
xxij. d. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 12 *He* hath put his
swearde to y^e dighting. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Introd.,
Things, of Natures tempering and dighting. 1611 FLORIO,
Accónio, a dighting, a making fit or readie. a 1774 FER-
GUSSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 35 When. Lusty lassies
at the dightin tite.

2. *concr. (pl.)* † *a.* That with which something
is dighted; fittings. *Obs.* *b.* The winnowings or
siftings of corn; refuse in general. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corrédi*, ornaments, equipage. .furnitures, or
dightings. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 35 Had my father sought
the world round, Till he the very dightings o't had found.
1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The
refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle.

† **Dightly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DIGHT *pp.* *a.* + *LY* 2.]
In a well-equipped manner, fitly.

c1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full
stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

Digit (didzit), *sb.* [ad. L. *digitus* finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand
or foot; a finger or toe. *a.* In ordinary language,
a finger. Now only *humorous* or *affected*.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* Aijb, Where every Digit dictates
and doth reach Unto our sense a mouth-excelling speech.
1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postcr. 10 They had dis-
membered one hand of all its digits. 1864 SALA in *Daily*
Tel. 21 Nov. Why should they spoil their pretty digits with
thimble and housewife?

b. *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (The proper term.)

1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the
combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two
pairs of hands or claws. 1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ. Sc.*,
Organ. Nat. I. 219 In the marine chelonians the digits of both
limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 In
the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881
MIVART *Cat* 285 The special organ of touch is the skin,
above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure;
a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Some-
times used as = an inch.

The Roman *digitus* was $\frac{1}{16}$ of the foot (*pes*) = 0.728 of an
inch, or 18.5 millimeters.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit.) the
Palme, the Foote. . are (all) Measures, which wee carry in
our Bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. viii. 195 A cubit
contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits.
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. ccliv, 'Tis. farre beyond
our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. 1669
BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* ii. (1682) 5 When. . the Mercury
in the Tube. . descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take
Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). 1807 ROBINSON
Archæol. Græca iii. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or
four digits (or between two and three inches) thick. 1864
H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 161 The Egyptian cubit
.. was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. *Arith.* Each of the numerals below ten (ori-
ginally counted on the fingers), expressed in the
Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or
(including the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures.

[1398] TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. XIX. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche
simple nombre byneth ten is Digitus; and ten is the fyrst
Articulus. c1445 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 *pere* ben
three spices of nombur. Oone is a digit, Another is an Articel,
& tober a Composyt. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53
A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE
Pseud. Ep. iv. iv. 186 On the left [hand] they accounted their
digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right
hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5
Integers are. . divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt num-
bers. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. v.* xxxvii. 264 The nine
digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The
Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the. . ten digits, or
Arabic numeral figures. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 56
The seven. . may be in error by one or even two digits.

attrib. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. 91 Three from four, or
one digit number from the next vnto it.

4. *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of
the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude
of an eclipse.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication*, Whereas the Sun is darkned
but by digits, and that vpon y^e south points. 1687 DAYDEN
Hind & P. ii. 609 We. . Can calculate how long th' eclipse
endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd. 1706
HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May, Ye Sun. . was darkned to digits 4.
1854 MOSELEV *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method. .
is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal
parts called digits. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 9
The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† 5. *Geom.* A degree of a circle, or of angular
measure. *Obs. rare.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 35 By their Calculation
it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to
be fifteen minutes. . a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† **Digit**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. L.
digitō monstrare to point out with the finger.]
trans. To point at with the finger; to point out,
indicate.

1627-77 FELTNAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48, I shall never care
to be digitet, with a That is he. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 107.
2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest
Bliss.

Digital (di'digital), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *digitalis*
of or belonging to the finger, f. *digit-us* a finger,
DIGIT. Cf. F. *digital* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or to
the fingers or digits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digital*, pertaining to a finger.
1783 *Anat. Dial.* v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers
these digital arteries. unite. 1802-25 SYN. SMITH *Ess.* (ed.
Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital
process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 410
The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are
two. 1874 *Athenæum* 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled
degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow im-
pression made by one: applied in *Anat.* to various
parts or organs.

Digital cavity, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle
of the brain. *Digital fossa*, a pit-like depression on the
thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855.
Digital impressions: see quot. 1883.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 428 The Digital Cavity or
Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance.
1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 Behind the neck of
the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter
major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883
Syd. Soc. Lex., *Digital impressions*, the grooves on the
inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the
convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence *digital-footed*.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 98 There are some very rare
instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 SIR S.
FERGUSON *Ogham Inscrip.* 148 The digital feet unite these
.. examples with other symbolisms. . Here also are found
digital-footed equine figures.

B. sb. † 1. = DIGIT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c1430 *Ari Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle
is a nombre withen 10.

2. A finger (*humorous*).

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian
paws and right cannie digitals around Sir Robert Peel.
1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the
touch of royal digitals. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* iv.
ix. Who wear. . paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical in-
strument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 62 Colin Brown's
Natural Fingerboard. The digitals consist of three separate
sets. . The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale
are played by the white digitals.

Digitalia, *Chem.*: see DIGITALIN.

Digitalic (didgitæ'lik), *a.* [f. DIGITALIS +
-ic.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *digitalic*
acid, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-
glove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* xlv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva,
has also discovered in the leaves [of the Fox-glove] two
acids; one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other
volatile, and called antirrhincic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict.*
Chem. II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

Digitaliform (-tæ'lipim), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L.
digitalis (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the
corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but
longer and irregular'.

1850 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 313 Digitaliform. . when a
corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near
the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,
Digitaliform, finger- or glove-shaped.

Digitalin (di'digitalin), *Chem.* [f. DIGITALIS
+ -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from
the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle.

Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named
digitalia, *digitaline*, but now known not to contain nitro-
gen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies
are included under the name.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496/1 An extractive substance. .
to which the name of Digitaline has been given. [*Ibid.* 495
Digitalia, a vegetable alkali procured from the. . foxglove.
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 283 Digitalina has
not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1872 WATTS
Dict. Chem. VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German)
digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or
crystallized variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875
H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin
occurs in. . needle-shaped crystals, and possesses an intense
and persistent bitter taste. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 He
asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle
of foxglove.

Hence **Digitalinic** (-lin'ik) *a.*, in *Digitalinic*
acid, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digi-
talin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Digitalis** (didgit'is), [mod. L., from L.
digitalis of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant
was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the
German name *Fingerhut*, i.e. thimble.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Scrophu-
lariaceæ*, including the foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

[1568] TURNER *Herbal* III. 16 It is named of some in Latine,
[Digitalis]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers
Annuals. . as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1791
E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digi-
talis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Digitalis tinctura*,
Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of
digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing
it for use. 1800 *Ibid.* IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of
Digitalis. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496 Digitalis has the
power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

Digitally (di'digitali), *adv.* [f. DIGITAL *a.* +
-LY 2.] By means of or with respect to the fingers.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 432 The present paper. . is not by
the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing
to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 *Foan Hand-
bk.* Spain 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain' . . is
digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb
between the fore and middle fingers.

† **Digitaly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *digit-us* DIGIT: see
-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous. . erup-
tion of pustules in the digitaly interstices.

Digitate (didgitet'), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *digitāt-us*
having fingers or toes, f. *digit-us* finger.]

1. *Zool.* Of quadrupeds: Having separate or
divided digits or toes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Solipeds and
bisulcis usually being greater than the digitate. 1835-6 TOPO
Cycl. Anat. I. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as dis-
tinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers: *spec.*

a. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating
divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves
consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from
one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in
Comb., as *digitate-pinnate*.) *b.* *Zool.* Having, or
consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Folioles of
which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat.*
Hist. II. 373 Wings. . cleft or digitate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud.*
Flora 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodora. 1880
GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves. .
in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

† *B.* as *sb.* A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Oviparous digi-
tates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

Digitate (didgitet'), *v.* [f. L. *digit-us* + -ATE 3:
cf. DIGIT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To point at with the finger; *fig.* to
point out, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 The supine resting on
Water only by retention of Air. . doth digitate a reason.

2. *intr.* To become divided into finger-like parts.

1796 STEOMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 68 These again diverge
or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39
Processes of it. . cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. *trans.* To express with the fingers. (*nonce-use*.)

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 498 They talk with their
fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

Digitated (didgitet'), *a.* [f. L. *digitāt-us*
DIGITATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = DIGITATE *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 298 Animals multi-
fidous, or such as are digitated or have several divisions
in their feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Digitated*
Leaf, expresses a compound one, formed of a number
of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole.
1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/2 The structure alluded
to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the
upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.*
II. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated
quadrupeds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1879) 403 The
bread-fruit, conspicuous from its. . deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians.
1882 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/1 Digitated socks.

Digitately (di'digitæ'tli), *adv.* [f. DIGITATE *a.*
+ -LY 2.] In a digitate manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digi-
tately subdivided. 1882 BAKER in *Jnrl. Bot.* XI. 70 The
leaves are simple or digitately trifoliate.

Digitation (didgit'it-ſən), [f. DIGITATE *v.* or
a.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *digitation* Cotgr.]

† 1. A touching, or pointing, with the finger. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *Digitation*, a pointing with the fingers.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 387/1 Digitation. . is a bare or
simple touching of a thing. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into
fingers or finger-like processes.

[1656] BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digitation*, the form of the fingers
of both hands joyed together, or the manner of their so joy-
ing. Cotgr. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 CRAIG, *Digitation*,
division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited
by several of the muscles. . in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. *concr. (Zool. and Bot.)* One of a number of
finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 114 Where the Liga-
ments cease, they become. . at their upper extremities half
round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1802 BINGLEY
Anim. Biog. (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the
digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837
QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents
eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK
Van der Hoeven's Zool. I. 393 Wings. . cloven, with fringed
digitations.

Digitato (didgitat'o), *comb. form* of DIGITATE
a.; in *Digitato-palmate a.*, shaped like a hand
with finger-like divisions; *Digitato-pinnate a.*,
Bot. having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate
leaflets.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

Digiti- (di'džiti), combining form of *L. digitus* finger (see *DIGIT sb.*). **Digitiform** *a.*, finger-like, digitate. **Digitinervate**, **Digitinerved**, **Digitinervous** *adjs.*, *Bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. **Digitipartite**, **Digitipinnate** *adjs.* (see quot.).

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly simple, digitiform. 1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1218/1 The mouth... is surrounded by six little digitiform processes. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, **Digitinerved**, when the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 156 When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it is sometimes termed digitipartite. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Digitinervate**, **Digitinervous**. *Ibid.*, **Digitipinnate**, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves.

Digitigrade (di'džigrəd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*a. F. digitigrade*, in mod. *L. digitigrada* (Cuvier 1817), *f. L. digit-us* (*DIGIT*) + *-gradus*, going, walking.]

A. adj. Walking on the toes; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada* of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp. to *PLANTIGRADE*.)

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade; that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface... Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes... have much longer legs than plantigrade animals. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 129 The cat's mode of progression is spoken of as digitigrade.

B. sb. A digitigrade animal. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades... consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes. 1845 *WHEWELL Indic. Creator* 41 Some of the orders of quadrupeds, namely the rodents, ruminants, digitigrades.

Hence **Digitigradism**, digitigrade condition.

1889 *E. D. COPE Origin of Fittest* 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidentally with the increase of digitigradism.

Digitin. *Chem.* [*f. DIGITALIS* + *-IN*: differentiated from *digitalin*.] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis.

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 647 A precipitate is obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

Digitize (di'džitəiz), *v. rare.* [*f. DIGIT* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers; to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence **Digitizer**.

1704 *T. BROWN Wks.* (1760) II. 211 (D.), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitized a pen after so scurrilous a manner. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Digitize*, to point to with the finger. 1767 *G. CANNING Poems* Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses. 1823 *HONE Anc. Myst.* 266 The sempstresses, who were very dically digitising and pleating turnovers.

Digito-, shortened from *digitalis*: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove: see *quots.*

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 330 *Digitoleic acid*, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. 1875 *H. G. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 135 *Digitonin* is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digitogenin*, a crystallisable substance... obtained by the action of dilute acids on *Digitoresin*. *Digitolein*, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid. *Digitonin*, a white amorphous substance... is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. *Digitoxin*... is highly poisonous. It forms colourless crystals. *Digitoresin*, obtained, along with glucose and *Digitonin*, on boiling *Digitonin* with dilute acids.

† **Digladiate**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. digladiāri f. di-, dis-* asunder, in different directions + *gladius* a sword; cf. *gladiator*.] *intr.* To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute.

1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 56 Mutual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

Digladiation (di'glædi-ən), *Now rare or arch.* Also 7 *ds.* [noun of action *f. L. digladiāri*: see *DIGLADIATE*.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords; hand-to-hand fight.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xvii. (Arb.) 52 In those great Amphitheatres were exhibited all manner of other shewes... as their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men. 1650 *R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren* ix. 44 margin, His Digladiations in the night time. 1715 *tr. Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* II. xx. 393 This manner of Digladiation was very ancient; such was the Skirmish we read of in the poet Horace.

2. *fig.* Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation.

1590 *R. BRUCE Serm.* I. B ij b, Gif they had kepted the Apostles words... all this digladiation, strife and contention apperantly had not fallen out. 1619 *FOTHERAY Atheom.* I. v. 3 (1622) 34 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1692 *J. EDWARDS Remarkable Texts* 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and digladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters. 1819 *McCRIS Melville* II. xi. 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation. 1899 *M. PATTISON Milton* ix. 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

Digladiator. *Obs. or arch.* [agent-n. *f. L. digladiāri*, on analogy of *GLADIATOR*.] A combatant; one who contends or disputes.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who... divided and convulsed all literary institutions.

Diglot, **diglott** (dai'glɒt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr. διγλωττο-* speaking two languages, *f. δι-, dis-* twice + *γλωττα*, Attic for *γλώσσα*, tongue, language.] Using or containing two languages, bilingual; expressed or written in two languages; also *sb.* A diglot book or version (cf. *polyglot*). So **Diglottio** *a.* (in quot., Speaking two languages); **Diglottism**, the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French... In the following... there are two of these diglottisms in a single line. 'Trouthe and honour, freedom and curteisye'. 1885 *Rept. Brit. & For. Bible Soc. App. B* 367 The other edition [of the Breton N. T.] is in diglot form with the Revised Ostervald New Testament. 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 424/1 Of the Bibles, &c., printed in more than one language... there are 21 English 'diglots', 12 French, and 6 German.

Diglute, *obs. f. DEGLUTE*, to swallow.

Diglyceric, **glyceride**, **glycerol**, **glycollic**, *Chem.*: see *DI-2 d.* and *GLYCERIC*, etc.

1873 *Foucault's Chem.* (ed. 11) 626 Diglyceric acid has not been actually obtained. *Ibid.* 706 Diglycollic acid is also called Paramalic acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 245 Diglycollic acid... obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollic acid.

Diglyph (dai'glɪf), *Arch.* [*mod. ad. Gr. δι-γλυφ-* or doubly indented, *f. δι-* twice + *γλύφειν* to carve; cf. *F. diglyphe* (Littre).] An ornament consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels. (Cf. *TRIGLYPH*.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Diglyph*, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two channels, or engravings, instead of three. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 584 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels. 1854 *E. DE WARREN tr. De Sauley's Round Dead Sea* II. 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops.

† **Dignation** (dignə-ʃən), *Obs.* [*a. OF. dignation*, *-acion*, *ad. L. dignationem*, *n.* of action *f. dignare*, *-āri* to think worthy, deign.]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour shown or honour conferred; condescension: chiefly said of the gracious action of a superior.

1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. liv, For pou takist not þis wip þin ovne þoust... but only by dignation of þe most hie grace, & of godly beholding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, This werke is the effecte of his hie dignacion, power and goodnes. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. § 2, 22 S. Elizabeth... wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* viii. Paraphr. 44 The magnifying of God's wonderful goodnesse... and his dignations to mankind. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Rom. vi. 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ. 1737 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. v. l. 207 A great favour and dignation done her.

† **Digne**, *a. Obs.* Also *a. 4* *dingne*, *dyngne*, 5 *dign*, *dyngne*, 5-6 *dyngne*, 6 *Sc. ding*, *dyng*. *β.* 4-5 *deyn(e)*. [*ME. digne*, *a. F. digne* (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), early *ad. L. dignus* worthy. The form *deyn* might represent an *OF. *dein*, inherited form of *dignus*: but cf. *DAIN a.*]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf. *DIGNITY* 1, 2).

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 132 þe digne sege ywys. þat at London now ys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 þe þri uestre benes of þe pater noster... byeth þe begeste and þe digneeste. 1400-50 *Alexander* 882 Darius þe deyne [*Dub. MS. digne*] Empeureur. *Ibid.* 1058, 1, sir Dair, þe deyne [*Dub. MS. digne*] and derfe Empeureur. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 1 Beholde my discipulis þat deyne is and dere. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ii. 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. ix. 67 Of conquerouris and souerain princis dyng [*prime kynsl.*] 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 367 With diamontis ding, and margretis mony one. 1578 *Ps.* cvl. in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 107 Declair... Thy nobill actes and digne remembrance.

2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of (*to*), or *inf.*

1375 *Joseph Arim.* 252 Cum þou hider, Iosaph; for þou art Iugget clene, And art digne þer-to. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* P. 715 Hem þat zeuen chirches to hem þat ben not digne. 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* iv. ix. (1544) 106 a, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye. 1450 *Melvin* 583 Ye be ful digne to resceyve the ordre of chivalrie. 1555 *LYNDESAI Tragedie* 86 In France... I did Actis doing of Remembrance. 1643 *PRYNNE Open Gl. Scale* 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops.

3. Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. *to*, *unto*, *of*, *for*.

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1738 *Lucretia*, Hyre cuntinuaunce is to herte digne. 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 680 O Domegyld, I have non english digne vnto þy malice and þy tyranye. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne. 1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* III. liv, Gyue dyngne & moost large graces to the hie goodnes of god. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly*

K ija, All the worlde... offreth me... farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are.

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth; proud, haughty, disdainful; *esp.* in *phr.* as *digne as ditch-water* (cf. 'stinking with pride'), as *digne as the devil*. Cf. *DAIN a.*

1340-70 *Alanus* 313 þe menne of þat marche... were so ding of þeir deede, dedaþ þat they had þat anye good under God gouern hem sholde. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 517 He [the Parson] was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 44 She was as digne [*Hart. Land. deyne*] as water in a ditch, as ful of hoker and of bismare. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 355 For wip þe prince of pride þe prechours dwellen; þei ben digne as þe devel þat droppeþ þo heuene. *Ibid.* 375 Per is more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan þer lefte in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen; þey ben digne as dich water.

† **Dignely**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 -ll, 4-5 -liche, -lyche, 6 -lie. [*f. prec.* + *-LY 2.*]

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservedly, condignly.

1315 *SHOREHAM* 32 Thou best of-served dyngelyche The pyne of helle vere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 þet þou nere nat dyngelyche y-dit þe srrife and þy vorpenching. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 62 þei wolen sitte wip lordis and ladies at þe mete ful digne. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. Prol. 7 Bot sen I follow the poete principall... God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1567 *DRANT Horace Epist.* A vj, When mortal man cannot reforme Nor dignely plague the cryme.

2. Naughtily, scornfully.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 975 (1024) Touchyng þe þi lettre

.. I wot thou nylt it dyngelyche endite.

† **Dignesse**, *Obs.* [*a. Afr. *dignesse*, *f. digne* worthy + *-esse* repr. *L. -itia*: cf. *bassesse*, *richesse*, *vilesse*, etc.] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 127 Swiche fresshe floodis beth flet in to chambris, And flor her dignesse en-dauntid of dullishe nollis.

Dignification (dignifi-kə-ʃən), *Now rare.* [*ad. med. L. dignificatiō-em*, *n.* of action from *dignificāre*: cf. *obs. F. dignificaciō* (Godef.).] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignity.

1577 *DES RELAT. Sbir.* i. (1650) 63 In respect of thy dignification... I say with the [c] Hallelujah. 1612 *DONNE Balaam's* (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 13 Where a noble and ancient Desceot and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. 1781 in *Boswell Johnson* 4 June an. 1781 To demean themselves with... equanimity... upon their... dignification and exaltation.

Dignified (dignifid), *pp. a.* [*f. DIGNIFY* + *-ED 1.*]

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 We shall see the Bard's Character rising again in its dignified State. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state.

† 2. Holding a position of dignity; ranking as a dignitary (esp. ecclesiastical). *Obs.*

1667-8 *MARVALL Corr.* xc. Wks. 1872-5 II. 340 It hath bin... mov'd to raise 100,000... upon the dignifyd Clergy. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 395 To the Cathedral belong... five dignifyd Priests, being the Dean, Arch-Deacon, School-Master, Chanter, and Treasurer. 1726 *AVLIFFE Paragon* 6 Abbots are stiled dignifyd Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Right at Last* 30 My father was the son of a dignified clergyman.

3. Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majestic.

1812 *J. S. BUCKMINSTER* (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1891) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appurtenances and furtherances. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. xiii. 299 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 447 His State papers... are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 291 A man of dignified appearance. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 262 Silence, mournful... but dignified, was observed in the public streets.

Dignifiedly, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY 2.*] In a dignified manner; with dignity or its appearance.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 481 The same littleness of mind which made... Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. 391 Whereon did Pietro... sally forth dignifiedly into the square. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable.

Dignifier (dignifi-ər), [*f. DIGNIFY* + *-ER 1.*] One who dignifies; one who confers dignity.

1612 *R. SHELTON Serm.* St. Martin's 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

Dignify (dignifi), *v.* [*a. OF. dignifier*, *dignifier*, *ad. med. L. dignificāre*, *f. dign-us* worthy + *ficāre*: see *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon; to ennoble, honour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 Illumyned & dignifyed of Chryst. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 25 Such a Day... Came not, till now, to dignifie the Times Since Cæsar's Fortunes. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxvii, He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignifyd so high, Set over

all his Works. 1733 POPE *Horr. Sat.* ii. 11. 141 No Turbats dignify my boards. 1834 L. MURRAY *Eng. Grani.* (ed. 5) l. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 16 There arose to dignity the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* xi. v. He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. 1790 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* l. 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — *Odys.* xxiii. 181 Then Pallas... dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 103 Yet gives he not till judgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impace thought with breath. 1666 GLANVILL *Scaphis Sci.* 80 'Tis usual for men to dignify what they have bestowed pains upon. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) li. ccxiii. 374 You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you... dignify them with the title of Walpoleana. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1839) lii. 341 The science of books, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. *Mod.* A school dignified with the name of a college.

† 2. To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient time have dignified them in titles. 1666 BLOUNT *Boscobel* ii. (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton... now with much merit dignified with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified... with less than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by Birth-Right.

Hence Dignifying *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* 101 The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1639 Lb. DIGNIFY, *etc. Lett. conc. Relig.* (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances... belong only to such doctrines [etc.]. *Ibid.* 82 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifying where-with you blazon it.

Dignitariat (dignitē'riāl), *a.* [f. DIGNITARY + -AL.] Of or belonging to a dignitary.

1885 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitariat mind was curiously exemplified.

Dignitary (dignitārī), *sb. (a.)* Also 7 -ory. [f. L. *dignitatis* or Eng. DIGNITY + -ARY: cf., for the sense, *prebendary*, for the form, L. *voluntarius* voluntary, from *voluntas*: so F. *dignitaire* sb. (1752 in Trévoux).]

A. sb. One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitary of Lincoln. 1745 SWIFT (J.). If there be any dignitaries, whose preferences are... not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) l. 15 Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 IAVING *Astoria* l. 100 The captain... paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) li. iv. ii. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

B. adj. Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1775 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* l. 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* li. 148 They complimented the Roman Catholic priests with their dignitary titles.

Dignitatorial, *a.* [erroneous for DIGNITARIAL.] 1817 T. C. BANKS (*title*), History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyon... also their Dignitatorial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c.

Dignity (dignitī). Forms: 3-4 dignete, 3-6 -ite, 4 dyng-, dignete, 4-5 dignitee, -ytee, 4-6 dy-, dignyte, 6-7 dignity, 7- dignity. [a. OF. *dignité*, f. *dignité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dignitātē* mer. worth, f. *dignus* worthy: see -ITY. Cf. also DAINTY, a. OF. *deintie*, the inherited form of *dignitatem*.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Nis nou eðene of hwuche dignite heo [the soul] is, ne hu heit is hire cunde. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Of se mucche dignete, and swuch wurdshipe. c. 1393 CHAUCER *Centesme* 5 For vn-to vertue longth dignytes. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschep. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 20 Of the preeminens and excellent dignities of the *Pater noster*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* l. 11 The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) li. 05, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 WORDSW. *Yew-tree Seat*, True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xv. 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.

† b. The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. *Obs. rare.*

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of diuinitie* E 5 a, Fayth leaneth onely vpon mercy, not of our dygnitye. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* iv. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the

commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Eadi meiden, understand in hu heh dignite be mihte of meidenhand halt te. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Pere solle be grete thordes and be grete theuedyes uoyete... hare dingnete, and hare hesnesse. 1399 *Rolls Parl.* 111. 424/1 Ye renounced and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirschipp that longed therto. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7682 l. 1 have pouste To shryve folk of most dygnite. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 139 Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnite of presthode. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. vi. (1611) 12 Stones, though in dignite of nature inferior to plants. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 183 His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fleed from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) 111. 177, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio* 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, May the herte... sustayne disease longe? Answer. No, for his great dygnite. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tried by vehement remedies.

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf. *the quality*).

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. in Arb. Garner 111. 73 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did... tarry... at Berwick. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people (in Barbadoes).

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high official or titular position.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 72/54 Bischof him made... seint Edward be king, And a-feng him in his dignite. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15122 Seint Gregore tok be dignite, And was pope brytty 3er. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 258 Tho that were chose to bishoppes sees and dignytes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 208 Edward duke of Yorke, whiche... had untulye usurped the Croune and Imperial dignite of this realme. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivall's Iron Age* 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1726 AVLIFFE *Faregon* 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 231 He... distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. i. 18 The dignity of Roman prefect. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. transf. A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 690 Denys and digniteis. 1598 FLORIO *Eng. Ded.* That l. may... entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 8 These filthy dreamers... speake enill of dignities. 1656 HEVLIN *Surre. France* 93 There is... in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 50 Canons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 359 Godlike shapes and forms... Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf. DIGNIFIED 2.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 489 Grace was in all her steps... In every gesture dignitie and love. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* l. viii. He uttered this, with great majesty, or, as he called it, dignity. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wkr.* (1859) l. 205/1 All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to think themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) li. ii. 248 He preserved in his domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public man. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) li. xxx. 557 He opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent dignity as to command general respect. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. iv. 77 So much of dignity in ruin lives.

b. *Rhet.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Dignity*, in oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

5. *Astrol.* A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Table of Contents, Tables of dignites of planetes. *Ibid.* li. § 4 The lord of the assendent... whereas he is in his dignite and comforted with friendly aspects of planetes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, Saturn out of all dignities... and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 *Almuten*, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planetes, etc. by which means its Influence and Virtue are encreas'd. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 127 *Ve* planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

† 6. The term for a 'company' of canons. *Obs.*

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys.

† 7. *Alg.* = POWER. *Obs.*

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

† 8. [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. *ἀξίωμα* 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

† **Dignorate**, *v. Obs. rare* = °. [f. L. *dignorāre*, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dignorate*, to marke a beast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dignorate*, to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

† **Dignosce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dignoscere* to recognize apart, distinguish, f. *di-*, *dis-*, *Di-* 1 + (*g*)*noscere* to know.]

To distinguish, discern. *a. trans.*

a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and draughts. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosc'd from the false worshippers. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 391 The consideration... whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. *intr.* To discern; to decide.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 244 Who shall have power to dignose and take cognitions whither the same fallies within the said act of pacification. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xlii. (1848) 539 A committee appointed to dignose upon the supplication.

Hence † **Dignosceable**, *a.* discernible; + **Dignositive**, *a.* having the quality of discerning.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 189 As dignoscible by... these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 22 That dignoscitive power... whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil.

† **Dignote**, *v. Obs. rare* = °. [f. L. **dignōt* ppl. stem of *dignoscere*.] = DIGNOSCE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every Simple... may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

† **Dignotion**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *dignōt*-ppl. stem of L. *dignoscere*: see DIGNOSCE and -ION.] The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 10 The dignotion of saunors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 42 That this dignotion may be certain. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 327 Temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours.

† **Dignous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dignus* worthy + -OUS.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* 170 A dignous family of this diocese. *Ibid.* (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family of Coffin.

Digonentic (daigoniū'tik), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *γωνε-iv* to beget, of which the vbl. adj. would be **γωνε-iv-ος*.] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digoneticism**, the condition of being digonentic.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER in *Nature* XXXIX. 319 Capt. Elwes... fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digonentic butterfly.

Digonous (daigonas, dai-), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *digon-us*, f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *-gonos* angled: cf. *τριγωνος* three-cornered.] Having two angles.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* lii. iv. (ed. 4) 181 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous... having two, three, four... Angles. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Digraduation**, *Obs.* var. of DEGRADATION 1: cf. also DISGRADUATE *v.*

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 218 But Ensebins... wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

Digram, A proposed synonym of DIGRAPH.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Digraph (daig'graf). [f. Gr. *di-*, twice, *Di-* 2, + *γραφή* writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a. 1788 T. SHERIDAN (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey Albania* App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only... their name would have been digraphs, and not diphthongs. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs *ch, ph, sh, th, wh, ng*, as alphabetic characters. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 If... we exclude new letters... we are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

Digraphic (daigraef'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: after Gr. *γραφικός*, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

1873-4 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 23 Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 205 This was a bilingual (or digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogue. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 12/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

Digrave, *obs.* or dial. var. of DIKE-GRAVE.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Digrave*, *Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Digress (digres, dai-), *v.* Also 6-7 digress. [f. L. *digress*-ppl. stem of *digredi* to go aside, depart, f. *di-*, *Dis-* 1 + *gradi* to step, walk, go.]

1. *intr.* To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1554 HULORT, Digresse or go a little out of the path, digressor. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda Conq. E. Ind.* 65 b. It was not vnpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course. 1603 DEKKER *Crisis* (Shaks. Soc.) 22. I must digress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 ALCOAN 86 God. . . punisheth them that digresse from the right path. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 p. 11 Frighted from digressing into new tracks of learning. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated man*, I find myself in Bond Street. . . I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall.

† b. *Astron.* Cf. DIGRESSION 3. *Obs.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 Shee (Venus) begins to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising; but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the evening station.

† 2. *fig.* To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 16 As the other translation agreeeth very well, I would not digresse from it. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* III. iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 25 Digresse good sir from such lewd songs. 1611 USSHER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance.

† 3. To diverge from the right path, to transgress. *Obs.*

1541-93 [see DIGRESSING below]. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. iii. (R.). So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

† b. *trans.* To transgress. *Obs.*

1592 WYALEY *Armorie* 56 Faire points of honor I would not digresse.

4. *intr.* To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1. I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothyng belongeth therunto. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 8 To returne to the matter from which we have digressed. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which we have much digressed. 1622 BURNET *Rights Princes* VIII. 292. I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 p. 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects. . . he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 374 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* III. (1873) 99. I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

Hence *Digresssing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, *Digresssingly* *adv.*

1529 MOSE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 Were it properly pertaining to y^e present matter, or sumwhat digressing therfro. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* (Bolton Stat. *rel.* (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltye or digressing contrary to the duty of a subject. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* V. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne. 1864 Q. REV. CXVI. 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† *Digress*, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *digressus* depar-ture, f. *ppl.* stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS V.] = DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76. I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* I. 9. I am driven. . . here. . . to a brief Digress.

Digresser (*digressor*, *dai-*). [f. DIGRESS V. + -ER-1.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (*title*). Reduction of a Digresser or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XIV. Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

Digression (*digressiō*, *dai-*). Also 5-7 dis-, 5-8 de-. [a. OF. *digressiun*, *digressiun* (12th c.), mod.F. *digression*, ad. L. *digression-em*, n. of action from *digredi*: see DIGRESS V.]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat rare in *lit.* sense.)

1552 HULORT, Digression, *digressio*. 1670 COTTON *Esper-non* I. IV. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity . . . to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Rome 379 We made a digression to S. Marino. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† b. *fig.* Moral deviation or going astray. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xxi. Nature. . . More stronger had her operation Then she had now in her digression. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. ii. 121. I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1593 - *Lucr.* 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

† c. Deviation from rule. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 87 (143) It were a long digression Fro my matere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i. I will no longer make digression. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 49. I woll retourne my style to Octavius, from whom I haue made a longe digression. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99 Which thyng I might proue. . . sauing that the digression would be ouer long. 1621 *Three Quest. Answ.* conc. *Fourth Commandm.* 6 But this, by way of digression. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 206. I begg y^r Excellencies pardon for this digression. 1751 JOHNSON

Rambler No. 147 p. 7 Without . . . any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x. [He] started from the theme, to range in loose digression wild and strange. 1863 MAS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii. Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. *Astron.* and *Physics*. Deviation from a particular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equall, but neare the Aequinoxtiall intersections, it is right and greater, neare the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lesse'n'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 BAEWSTER *Magnet.* 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Digression*, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

Digressional (*digressiōnāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems* (T.), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments. 1789 HEADLEY *On Daniel's Poem* (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments. 1841 DE QUINCY *Hour Wks.* VI. 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

Digressiōnary (*digressiōnārī*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a digression.

1741 Belterton's *Eng. Stage* 4 A . . . short digressiōnary History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses. 1859 LEVRA *Davenport Dunn* I. All this is, however, purely digressiōnary.

Digressive (*digressiv*, *dai-*), *a.* [ad. L. *digressivus*, f. *digress-* ppl. stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS V. and -IVE.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER *Infr. Bapt. Apol.* 15. I came not to satisfy the people. . . by digressive discourses. . . but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 310 But all this. . . is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1789 H. BLAIR *Lect.* 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. HARDY *Far from Madding Crowd* I. xxvi. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† 2. That turns any one out of his way. *Obs. rare.*
1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. Argv. Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus's life.

Hence *Digressively* *adv.*, in a digressive manner; *Digressiveness*, the quality of being digressive.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Digressively*, by way of Digression. 1768 *Woman of Honor* IV. 92 An example, which will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. PAGZ *De Quincy* II. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

† *Digue*. [F. *digue*, in OF. also *digue*, a. Flem. *dijk*, DIKE q.v.] = DIKE. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Dignes of Holande [*pr.* Dignes; hence GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 210 dignessel]. 1645 *City Alarm* 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 13 In Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Dignes. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Dignes are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 686/4 Girls gossiping on the digue of stone which defends the place against the sea.

Digust, rare obs. var. of DIGEST.

† *Digynia* (*deidginiā*). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. *di-*, *Di-* 2 + *γυνή* woman, wife + abstr. ending -ia, -ia.] The second Order in many classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils.

1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Roussieu's Bot.* x. 99. 1858 CARPENTRA *Veg. Phys.* § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence *Digyn*, a plant of the order Digynia; *Digynian*, *Digynious* *adjs.*, belonging to the order Digynia; *Digynous* (*deidgīnos*) *a.*, having two pistils.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 390 *Carex Digynous*; spikes filiform. 1828 WEBSTER, *Digyn*, *ibid.*, *Digynian*. 1847 CRAIG, *Digynious*. 1850 COMSTOCK *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 21) 470 (*Gloss.*) *Digynous*, having two styles.

Dihedral (*dihēdrāl*), *a.* *Cryst.* Also *diedral*. [f. next + -AL: cf. F. *diedre* in same sense.]

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. *Dihedral angle*, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. *Dihedral summit*, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 69 Oxalate of potash. . . crystallizes in flat rhomboids. . . terminated by dihedral summits. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I.

28 Variations of temperature produce a . . . difference in . . . a crystal of carbonate of lime. As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish. . . so that its form approaches that of a cube. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a dihedron.

1893 HARKNESS & MOSELEY *Theory of Functions* 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 FOSTYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

Dihedron (*dihēdrōn*), *Math.* [mod. f. Gr. *di-*, *di-* twice + *hēpa* seat, base: cf. *tetrahedron*.] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (*dieder*), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

1828 WEAVER, *Dihedron*, a figure with two sides. 1888 G. G. MORRIS tr. F. Klein's *Lect. on Ikosahedron* 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space.

† *Dihe'lios*. *Astr.* Also *dihelium* (in mod. Dicts. *dihely*). [mod.L. f. Gr. *di-* = *διὰ* through + *hēlios* sun.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dihelios*, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

Dihēptyl. *Chem.*: see DI-2 and HEPTYL.

Dihexagonal (*dihēksagōnāl*), *a.* *Cryst.* [f. DI-2 + HEXAGONAL.] Having twelve angles,

of which the first, third, fifth, . . . eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, . . . twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a *dihexagonal pyramid* or *prism*. See also quot. 1864.

1864 WEAVER, *Dihexagonal*, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal. *Ibid.* 277 Two dihexagonal quinos form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and X alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. *Ibid.* 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

† *Di-hexahe'dral*, *a.* *Cryst. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 *Di-hexa-hedral* (di-hexaëdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, Di-hexa-hedral felspar (feldspath di-hexaëdre), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the beveling planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the beveling planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

Di-hexahe'dron. *Cryst.* [f. DI-2 + HEXA-HEDRON.] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes, a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in Scotland].

Dihoti, var. of DIOTI, wherefore.

† *Dihtende*. *Obs. rare* -1. [early ME., subst. use of pp. prle. of *dihten*, OE. *dihtan* to rule: see DIHT-.] Ruler, disposer.

1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Almihti god. shuppende and wealdende. . . and dihtende of alle shafte.

Dihydric (*dihēidrik*), *a.* *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + HYDRIC.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as *dihydric sulphate* = sulphuric acid H₂SO₄.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 187 It. . . is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesian dihydric citrate is formed.

Dihydrite (*dihēidrait*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *di-*, *Di-* 2 + *hēpa*, *hēp-* water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA *Min.* 568.

Dihydro-, dihydr-. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + HYDR(O-)] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral acid salts.

Dihydrobromide, -chloride, -iodide. *Chem.* See DI-2 and HYDROBROMIDE, etc.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrochromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

Dihydroxyl, *a.* *Chem.* See DI-2 and HYDROXYL.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert.

Diamb (*dihēiamb*), *Pros.* Also in L. form *diambus* (in 8 *dijambus*). [ad. L. *di-iambus*, Gr. *διὰμβος* a double iambus, f. *di-*, *Di-* 2 + *iambos* iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dijambus* is compounded of two Iambics, as *severitas*. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* to Feet of six times . . . — — — — — *Dijambus*, *Dijamb*.

Di-iodide (dai-oi-ōdoid). *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *IODIDE*.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, HgI_2 .

1873 *FOUNES' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110° . 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 1881 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Di-iodide of Lead (Pb I_2).

Di-iodo-, di-iod-. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *IOD(O)-*.] Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as *di-iodomethane* CH_2I_2 .

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 417 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo-salicylic acid. 1877 WATTS *FOUNES' Chem.* II. 68 Di-iodomethane . . . crystallises in colourless shining laminae of specific gravity 3.34.

Di-isopentyl-, di-isopropyl-. *Chem.* See *DI-2* and *ISO-*.

Diject, obs. erron. form of **DEJECT** v.

† **Dijudicant**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dijudicantem*, pr. ppl. of *dijudicare*: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1661 GLANVILL *Scaphis Sci.* xxvii. 26 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 496 He . . . did altogether disapprove the straightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

Dijudicate (dai,dzū-dikēt), v. Now rare. [f. L. *dijudicāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *dijudicare* to judge, determine, f. *dī-* apart (*DI-* + *judicare* to judge.) a. *intr.* To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 The . . . touchstone of true wisdom which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Intelligencer* 11, It being solely in your powers to dijudicate by his necessity. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

b. *trans.* To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1805 PUSEY *Eirenicon* 32 [tr. Bossuet] The matter being dijudicated.

Hence *Dijudicating vbl. sb.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 260 (T). The church of Rome . . . commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

Dijudication. Now rare. [ad. L. *dijudicā-tiō-em* deciding, n. of action from *dijudicare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 108 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 134 Because dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called *Διακρισις*. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diagnosis*, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms. 1835 C. HODGE *Comm. Rom.* xiv. 392 The former . . . means the faculty of discrimination. . . dijudication, judgment.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET *Christian Subj.* xi. (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himself the power of dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 204 Plato adds . . . the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† **Dijudicative**, a. [f. L. ppl. stem *dijudicāt-* (see above) + *-IVE*.] Determinative, decisive.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† **Dijunge**, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dijungere* to disjoin, f. *dī-* apart (*DI-* + *jungere* to JOIN.) *trans.* To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 474 The . . . line of separation dijunnging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

Dik, obs. form of **DIKE**.

† **Dika** (dai-kā). [W. African name.] In *dika-bread*, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (*Mangifera gabonensis*). *Dika-fat*, -oil, the fatty substance of dika-bread.

1859 *Pharmac. Ynl. Ser.* II. i. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour, and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. BRANT *Anim. & Veget. Fats* 300 Dika oil, obo oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from . . . a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

Dikage, dykage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage. [f. *DIKE* + *-AGE*.] The work of diking.

1634 (title), Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dyckage of Hatfield chase (in J. Tuckett *Catal. MSS.* Apr. (1868) 54). 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

† **Dikamali** (dikāmā'li). *E. Ind.* Also *deca-malee*. [Marāthi *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Decamalee-gum* . . . obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Decamalee* or *Dikamali*. 1873 H. DAURY *Useful Plants Ind.* 224 A fragrant resin, known . . . as *Dikamali* resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport. Brit. Burma* I. 247 Boil the powdered Gallut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

Dike, dyke (doik), sb. Forms: 1-3 *dīc*, 3-5 *dīk*, 4 *dīck*, 4-7 *dyk*, 4-9 *dike*, *dyke*, (6 *dyik*, *dycke*, 7 *dīcke*, *deeske*, 7-9 *deek*, 8 (*dial.*) *dīck*. [OE. *dīc* masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris. *dīk* masc., mound, dam, MDu. *dīc* mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. *dijk* dam; MLG. *dīk*, LG. *dīk*, *dīck* dam, MHG. *tīch* pond, fishpond, Ger. *teich* pond, also (from LG.) *dīch* embankment; Icel. *dīk*, *dīki* neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. *dike* ditch, Da. *dige* dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. *dīc* has given *ditch* as well as *dike*, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. *LIKE*. The spelling *dyke* is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. †1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse. *Obs.*

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence sense 2.

847 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 434 Donne on ðone dic, ðær esne ðone weg forðeall. c 900 *Bede's Hist.* I. v. (1890) 32, & hit begyrdre and gefestnade mid dīce and mid eorð-wealle from se to sæ. 1016 *O. E. Chron.* 7 May, And dulfon þa an mycelle dic. c 1205 LAV. 15472 Þa þe dic was idoluen, & allange ideoped, Þa bi-ginnon heo wæl þe dic [1275 a þan dīch] ouer al. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9809 (Cott.) A dīpe dīk [v. r. dic, ditch] þar es a-bute [þe castel] Dughlīth wrought wit-ten dīce. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 589 Til þe [Severus] dīde make an ouerthwert dīk, Bitwytte to sees a full gret strik. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 11 If þe blynde lede þe blynde bope fallen in þe dyke. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 125 Atour the dīke thai zeid on athir side, Schott down the wall. 1535 *Goodly Frymer* Ps. vii. 13 He is fallen into the dyke which he made. 1573 TUSSESS *Hush.* To Rdr. (1878) 12 Here we see, Thiogs severall be, And there no dīke, But champion like. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathea wounde, and fell downe in the dīke before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

Cf. *February fill-dike*: see FEBRUARY 2.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 7 Ymbutan þone weall is se mæsta dic, on þæm is iernende se ungefozlecestra stream. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1566 With depe dīkes and derke doubull of water. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The fresche dīce, quhilk of befor hed maid dīkis and dallis verray donc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie . . . hath stored certēne dīkes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dīkes by sluices, he doth let in . . . change of sea-water. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes. a 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 In Dike lie, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 184, 1 made . . . some little dīkes or water-courses about a foot deep . . . to receive the mischievous waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* I. 441 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 *Cottingham Inclos. Act.* 28 Division drains or dīkes and ditches. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.

b. Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as *Goole Dike*, *Doncaster Dike*, etc. (A local use.)

1616 SURFEL & MARKIN *Country Farme* 335 The water may have a descent or falling away into some Brooke, River, or other Dike. 1728 *Poppe Dunc.* II. 261 Thames, The King of dykes I. 1833 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 216 Dikes . . . in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dike* . . . a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dike* or *dyke*, a river or collection of water. The Don or Dun at Wadley is often called 't' owd dyke.' 1893 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. *dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Dike* . . . also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dyke*, 2. A small pond. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dike*, a ditch; in N[orth Holderness], a pond. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dyke*, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

† 4. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 281 Twen heuone hil and helle dik. a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Draguns ere . . . cumand out of

baire dīks. 1413 *Piler. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) l. xv. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dyke, fossa, fovea, antrum. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 799/26-29 *Hec fossa, fovia, cavea, antra*, a dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.

5. † A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful: probably all the OE. quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dīke. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxix. 3, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes agaynst ye. 1595 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1895) l. 203 The dyk betuene Abir-corne and clyd mouth . . . be a noble capitane called Grame was . . . douncastne . . . fra quhome . . . it is 3it called Grames Dyke. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 215 Earthworks . . . constructed for defence . . . Such are the dīke at Flamborough [etc.]. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called *dikes*. One such is known as the *Black-dyke*, there are also several *Grime's dikes*, or *Graham's dikes* on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. † a. The wall of a city, a fortification. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowmwe, rid vp þe dykis, Serchit vp the soile þere þe Citie was. c 1400 *Melayne* 125 And sythea þou birne vp house and dyke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone.

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. *Dry-stone dyke*, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; *tail dyke*, one made of sods or turf cut in squares.

c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 112 The mwde wall dykis þai kest all downe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 133 A maner dyke off stans that had maid. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 145 The dyk or closure of the wyne-yard. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 289 For mending of the church dicke iijij. 1637-50 *Kew Hist. Kirk* (1842) 434 Sbe. . . climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird. 1774 PENNANT *Four Scotl.* in 1772. 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. *Ibid.* 182 A great dike of loose stones. 1802 *Home Hist. Rel.* v. He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

c. In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

1567-8 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 84 That she should teir a cheiffe and a neckurcheffe of a dycke. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dyke*, *dycke*, a hedge. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dike*, *dyke*, a fence, applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A *dike stower* is a hedge stake.

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 The wallles, dyches, bankes . . . and other defenses by the costes of the sea.] 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works withstood. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netherlands. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1832 tr. *Simond's Ital. Rep.* v. 107 They undertook the immense labour . . . of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers.

b. A beavers' dam.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 164 They . . . are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes.

c. A jetty or pier running into the water. *local.*

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 note, Query, Why are statths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes? 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

d. A raised causeway.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this helyn made in bossyng thoroughout the land that one is callid fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. v. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 PEARSCOTT *Mexico* III. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. fig. A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 371 Gain a decisive victory, or . . . perish bravely . . . behind the last dike of the prerogative. 1821 BYRON *Fran* III. xcv, He there builds up a formidable dyke between his own and others' intellect. 1833 L. TAYLOR *Panet* v. 165 If . . . the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1855 MOTTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. I. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. *Mining* (*Northumb.*). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures . . . a crack . . . of the solid strata . . . From the matter . . . between the two sides of the . . . dike, it is denominated a clay-dike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Slip dikes* usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike (= fault) interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.

DILANIATE.

Dikkar, obs. form of DICKER sb.¹

dilacerate (di-, dilaċerēt), *v.* Also 7 de-
[f. ppl. stem of *L. dilacerāre* (f. *di-, dis-* 'asunder'
(*Di-* 1) + *lacerāre* 'to tear, lacerate'); also *dēlacerāre*,
whence the formerly frequent variant *delacerate*.]

trans. To tear asunder, tear in pieces. Also *fig.*

β. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cali* Ded. 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated. 1647 R. BARN *Cyprian Acad.* 15 Acteons dogs . . greedy to delacerate his limbs instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Dilaceration (di-, dəil-əs-ēr'ē-shən). Also 7 de-
[a. F. *dilaceration* (1419 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dila-*
ceratō + *-ōn*, n. of action from *dilacerāre*: see prec.]

or rent.
 a. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. i. (1678) 27
 Wounds . . by Gunshot . . are accompanied with contusion
 dilaceration, [etc.] 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii.
 xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the . . belly of the
 viper. 1734 ARAUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 306 Dilaceration of
 the nervous Fibres. 1805 L. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisdom of the*
Ancients Wks. (Bohn 1860) 259 The riddles of Sphinx.
 have two conditions annexed . . dilaceration to those who do
 not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 New
Monthly Mag. L.IV. 403 His right-hand nails . . threaten
 instant dilaceration.

β. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cæli* 58 God himselfe hath. Confirmed the breach and delaceration of the [Spanish] Match
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delaceration*, a tearing in pieces. 1755
in JOHNSON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Delaceration*.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 164 The crown and the fan being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated *dilaceration*. 1860 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 56a Dilaceration is due to shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

(So called because it contains two equivalents of lactic acid, $C_3H_5O_2$, the radical of lactic acid.)

Dilamination (dailæminē'fən). *Bot.* [n. action from *L. dilāmināre* to split in two, *f. dis-* + *asunder* + *lāmina* thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminae, or splitting off of a lamina.

† **Dila'niate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L. dilaniāt-* ppl. stem of *dilaniāre* to tear in pieces, *f. dī-* apart + *laniā-* to tear.] *trans.* To rend or tear in pieces. Hence *Dila'niated* *ppl. a.*

dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy . . they met halfway. 1653 W. SELATER *Fun. Sermon* (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

† **Dilaniation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *prec.* : cf. *L. laniation-em* tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1599 J. SANFORD tr. *Agriffa's Van. Artes* 11 b. The dilaniation of Bacchus. a 1656 BP. *HALL Wks.* (1837-9) VI. 348 (D.) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations.

† **Dilapitate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* Also 7 *delapidat.* [ad. *L. dilapidat-us*, pa. pple. of *dilapidare* : see next.] = **DILAPIDATED**. (Chiefly as pa. pple.)

1590 [see next 2]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* (1866) I. i. 29 The keep even in Leland's time . . somewhat dilapidate.

Dilapidate (dila'pidāt), *v.* Also 7-9 *de-*. [ad. *L. dilapidare* lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *lapidare* to throw stones, f. *lapid-em* stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in *L.*]

1. *trans.* To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/36 To Dilapidate, *dilapidare*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A ruined Chappell . . built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1854 LOWELL *Trml. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness.

2. *fig.* To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).

1590 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices . . to the prejudice of the Kirk. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. a 1711 KEN *Serm. Wks.* (1838) 160 Nothing . . more certainly dilapidates their estates . . than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 234 *note*, Having dilapidated the revenues.

absol. 1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Plurality* 159 (T.) Many pluralists . . do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. *intr.* To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervial . . of . . the House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Elgin*, The church of Elgin . . was . . shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1828 DE QUINCY *Pope Wks.* IX. 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid.

Hence **Dilapidating** *ppl. a.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dyer*, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 500 How . . are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 220 Thirty years . . [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

Dilapidated (dila'pidēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED*]. Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxxv. (R.) The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 SIR J. NEWPORT in *Earl. Deb.* 1484 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* II. i. A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. xxxvii. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

Dilapidation (dila'pidā'fən). Also 5-9 *de-*. [ad. *L. dilapidation-em* a squandering, n. of action f. *dilapidare* : see **DILAPIDATE** *v.*]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abts. & Lim. Mon.* x. Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is properly callid dilapidacion off his crowne. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Dilapidation, wastefull spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1878) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. III. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 29. § 1 (3) The crofter shall not . . persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. *Law*. The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xx. 116 Ane anel abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidations. 1511 COLET *Serm. to Commocacion* A vij. a, Synge for tithes, for offrynge, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and title of the church. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, Ordinary Widow Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widows complain of dilapidations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 91 Dilapidations . . are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings . . to decay. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

b. *loosely*. The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency.

1553 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 263, I thinke my successors

cannot . . requyer any dylapidacions ffor Sefton. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church.

attrib. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145 His Lordship . . will lay out the dilapidation sum . . in building a house for the see.

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pittied her delapidations, and . . begun to rear her up againe, and builded [etc.]. 1684 GOODMAN *Winter Evening Confer.* I. (L.) By keeping a strict account of Incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 507 The works . . are in such a state of delapidation. 1860 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 SULLIVAN *Veget. Nat.* II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening . . into the heart of the mountain. 1875 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xv. 356 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. *concr.* A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. *Ibid.* II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

Dilapidator (dila'pidatōr). [agent-n., in *L.* form, from *dilapidare* : see **DILAPIDATE** *v.* and *OR.* Cf. *F. dilapidateur* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Plurality* 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN *Adv. Clergy* 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successor. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 39, I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 *Tablet* 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

Dilapse, var. of **DELAPESE** *v.*, to slip down.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

Dilash, var. of **DELAISH** *v. Obs.*, to let off.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 209 He cawst dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terifie the people to approach.

Dilatability (dailā'tābī-lī-tī, di-). [f. next : see *-ITY*.] The quality of being dilatate, capacity of being dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the throats . . of serpents. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 435 Substances that . . differed in their dilatability. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 138 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 CAROL *Clinale & T.* vii. 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

Dilatate (dailā'tābī, di-), *a.* [f. **DILATE** *v.* + *-ABLE*. Cf. *F. dilatate* (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expansible.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xl. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatate nor limitable. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* i. (1692) 1 That thin . . compressible and dilatate Body in which we breathe. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 28 Owls . . have the pupil very dilatate. 1851 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatate.

Hence **Dilatableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Dilatableness*, capableness of being widened.

† **Dilatate**, *a. Obs.*, erroneous f. **DELITABLE** (also *dilatibil*, *dilitable*, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 A lyf bat may nought be chanygyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatate.

Dilatancy (dailā'tānsī, di-). [f. next : see *-ANCY*.] The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.* that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1885 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 896 (*title*) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact. — *Ibid.*, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he [O. Reynolds] gave the name of *dilatancy*. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

Dilatan (dailā'tānt, di-), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. dilātānt-em* (or a *F. dilatan*) pr. pple. of *L. dilātare* (*F. dilater*) to **DILATE** : see *-ANT*.]

A. adj. Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatan. 1885 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 897 When the dilatan material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

B. sb. a. A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. **b.** A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilatator.

† **Dilatate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. dilātāt-* ppl. stem of *dilātare* : see **DILATE** *v.* 2] = **DILATE** *v.* 2.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilate the heart and spirits.

Dilatate (dailā'tēt), *ppl. a. Zool.* [ad. *L. dilātāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dilātare* to **DILATE**.] Dilated. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1845) 134 Springingly dilatate at each extremity.

Dilatation (dailā'tē'fən). [*a. OF. dilatacion*, -ation (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = *It. dilatazione*, *Sp. dilatacion*, ad. *L. dilātation-em*, n. of action f. *dilātare* to **DILATE** *v.* 2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 And if þat þe blood go out of arterie þou schalt knowe it bi construcion and dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1589 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxliii (1636) 299 By blowing of the winde or dilatacion of the ayre. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Dilatation or Expansion of itself. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* ix. 108 The dilatation of metals . . by Heat. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 389 There may be a Dropsy . . by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies . . is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood-vessels.

fig. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 590/2 Pleasure . . is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the Soul. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* IV. xlix. 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

b. *concr.* A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon. 1854 WOODWARD *Moltusca* II. 161 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 73 The little mollusca of a root is a little dilatation of the base. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. 1. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). *arch.*

1448 *Will of Hen. VI.* in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 353 Dilatacion, and stabilissement of christen feith. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 174 For preservation and dilatation of peace and justice. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 65 Before I . . come to declare the universal dilatation (of the rebellion) throughout the whole kingdom. 1839 COL. WISEMAN *Cath. & Angl. Ch. Ess.* (1853) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 134 What needeth gretter dilatacion? c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2278 But this dilatation . . lengtheth not to this lyf present. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5. 8 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his works. 1645 GAULE *Cases Cons.* (1646) 4, I resolve against all such dilatations in this Epitome. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. II. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images.

Hence **Dilatational** *adj.*, of or pertaining to a dilatation.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystalllog.* I. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

Dilatative (dailā'tātiv, dailā'tētiv), *a.* [f. *L. dilātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dilātare* + *-IVE*.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Dilatation*, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

Dilatator (dailā'tātōr). [*a. L. dilātator*, agent-n. from *dilātare* to **DILATE**. In *F. dilatateur* (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] **a. Anat.** A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also *attrib.* **b. Surgery.** An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also **DILATER**, and less correctly **DILATOR.)**

1611 COTGR. *Dilatateur*, a dilatator, enlarger, widener; extender. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatator*, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

Dilatatory (dailā'tātōrī). *Surg.* Also in *Lat.* form *-orium*. [ad. *F. dilatatoire* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med. or mod. *L. dilātatorium* (see quot. 1731), f. *L. dilātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dilātare* to **DILATE**.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

1611 COTGR. *Dilatatoire*, a dilatatorie or enlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgeons open those partes that by sickness, or other accident, are too much closed. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS *Dilatatory or Dilator*. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Dilatatorium* (with *Surgeons*) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Dilatatorium* (*Surg.*), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also, for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatatorium*.

† **Dilate**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* Also 4 *deicate*, 5 *dylato*, 5-6 *de-*. [a. F. *dilatar* to defer, delay, temporize, ad med. L. *dilatāre* to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of *differre* to DEFER: cf. *DILATORY*. The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in *DILATE* *v.* ², that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

1. *trans.* To delay, defer.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To give ous pes, which longe hath be delected. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeance till the furore be passed. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 497 To delaye yt any longer yt ys not best. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 19 Without more time delayed. 1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate. 1581 J. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 213 Some... with delays the matter will dilate. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* II. iv. ix. 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings dilate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen. 1480 *Caxton Paytes of A.* II. vi. 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was samwhat dylated. 1506 *BELL Surv. Popery* II. II. v. 168 These houres are sometimes dilated. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son* (1673) 146 A way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness.

Hence *Dilated ppl. a.*, *Dilating vbl. sb.*

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 4, Preamble, Delaying of so longe tyme. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxv. 10 Without more delayed delaye. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 165 Your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Dilate (di-, dail'-t), *v.* ² Also 6-7 *deiate*. [a. F. *dilate-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dilatāre* to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f. *di-*, *dis-* (DIS-1) + *lat-us* broad, wide.]

1. *trans.* To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* Y b, Lekes delate the matrice. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 261 Al thynge... are dilated by heate. 1579 *TWYNNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 161 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand arguments. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 It is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* iv. v, While the deep groan Dilates thy lab'ring breast? 1835-6 *TOPO Cycl. Anat.* I. 402/2, Haller found... the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water. 1851 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. 193 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force.

b. *fig.* c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. liv, Dilate bin herte, & resceyue his holy inspiration wif all maner desir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 275 b, Holy charite... dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman. 1625 *F. MARKHAM Bk. Hon.* II. ii. 47 Another sort, who have dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Marriages. 1704 *HEARNE Dncl. Hist.* (1714) 1, 139 The Reader may take Echard's Roman History as being... proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs. 1871 *FARRAR Writ. Hist. v.* 193 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

c. *refl.* 1530 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state. 1653 *WHARTON Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1724) 1, 5 Copper is... very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 379 Will has not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

† 2. To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1430 *Instr. Ambass.* in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) X. 725 Christen Feith and beleue had... be dilated through the World. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. III. 20b/1 In all this tyme the Empery of Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* II. (1888) 21 This Artere... is more obedient to be dilated abroad through all the lunges. 1549 *Compl. Scott. Epist.* 1 The immortal gloir... is abundantly dilatat athort all cuntries. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *tr. 34 Conferences* 348 This Juncture... favourable for dilating the Knowledge of Christ among these Nations.

b. *refl.* 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State. 1702 *EDWARD Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment... dilated itself through all the Roman empire.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilated. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1822 *LAMA Elia Ser.* I. *Praise Chimneyss.*, The nostrils of the young rogues dilated at the savour. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Ogilvie* II. Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 34 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* II. 16 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.

b. *fig.* To expand itself; to have full scope. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xiii. (1739) 73 The Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of a Kingdom. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 260 These flimsy objections dilate into monstrous dimensions. 1863 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* III. (1865) 66 A false inference like this soon dilated into a general doctrine.

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† 4. *trans.* To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 190 It nedeth naught that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. c 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* I It pleased me... to gadar a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem... I can some dilate the circumstances. a 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* Prol. (1829) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 346 Having met with some of their Brethren... and delated to them their deathea. c 1790 *COWPER Comm. Milton's P. L.* II. 1024-33 It is... a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel. 1801 *GOVY. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 150, I dare give only hints; it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. *intr.* To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. *Const.* † of (*obs.*), *on*, *upon*.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Arle Warre* (1588) 105, I might have delated more vpon the seruice on horsebacke, and after have reasoned of the warre on the Sea. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 13 a, Experience repones me for a fool, for delating on so manifest a case. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (1849) 25, I could amply delate of thy sinne, but I know it needlesse. 1689-92 *LOCKE Toleration* III. vii. Wks. 1727 II. 379 The terrible Consequences you dilate on... I leave you for your private use. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 238 Were it not too sad an Argument to dilate upon. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 33 You were dilating with your new acquaintances. 1820 *LAMA Elia Ser.* I. *South-sea Ho.*, How would he dilate into secret history. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxvi, She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 146 But it is needless to dilate. 1874 *STUAS Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 122 The chancellor... dilated at length on the perjuries of Duke Philip.

† b. *refl.* To express oneself at length or diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 9 Concerning which wee shall not need to dilate our selves any further. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. § 6 In process of time, Wellife might delate himself in supplemental and additional Opinions. a 1673 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 161 Dr. Richard Gardiner... dilating himself on Christ's miracle of turning water into wine.

Dilate (dail'-t), *a. arch.* Also 7 *deiate*. [In form, ad. L. *dilat-us* carried in different ways, spread abroad, dispersed, published, pa. ppl. of *differre*; but in sense, answering to L. *dilatāt-us*, widened, expanded, and so perh. short for *dilatāt-us*.] = *DILATED*, widely extended or expanded.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aleh.* xi. in *Ashm.* (1652) 182 With mykyl will Lycour dylate. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, Instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 A minde so dilate and ample. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The Seas possibly more dilate and extended. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 Who narrates with dilate diffusion. 1883 *FENN Eli's Childr.* III. II. ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes softened with tears.

† **Dilate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ²] = *DILATATION* 3.

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 58 Thanks hardie Middleton for thy dilate.

Dilate, *obs. form of DELATE, DELETE.*

Dilated (dail'-tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -ED 1.] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused, etc.: see the verb.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lvi, pat pou wip a dilated herte mowe renne be way of my commandementes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts. 1651 *STANLEY Poems* 29 In an elms dilated shade. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin. 1859 *TENNISON End 145* Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

† b. Enlarged upon. *Obs.*

1599 *JAS. I. BASOL. Answer* (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdom; in discerning wisely between true and false reports; first... and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person.

† c. *Cryst.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 215 *Dilated*, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes.

d. *Her.* 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc.' Cussans, 1882.

Hence *Dilatedly adv.*, in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely.

1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* xxi. (ed. 1) 64 His... aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe.

† **Dilatament**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -MENT.] A dilating; a dilated or diffuse passage. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 86 Euen in this dilatament against Ambition, the diuel seeks to set in a foote of affected applause.

Dilator (dail'-tōr), [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -ER 1.] Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed *DILATOR 1*. One who or that which dilates.

1605 *SHELTON Command. Verses in Verstegean Dic. Intell.*, Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilators of thy famous Shaw. 1640 *BR. HALL Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 38/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilators of errors, delators of your brethren.

b. *spec.* A surgical instrument used to dilate a part; = *DILATOR sb.* 1 a.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 464 A dilator made for to open the mouth and teeth. 1658 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Qwer.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers... Dilators, Scissors. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed.

Kersey), *Dilatatory*, or *Dilator*, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated. 1721-1800 *HAILEY, Dilator*.

c. *Anat.* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = *DILATOR 2* a, *DILATOR sb.* 1 b.

1683 *SHANE Anat. Horse* IV. xiv. (1686) 171 Of the Dilators or those that widen the Chest there are four pair.

Dilator, *obs. form of DELATOR, accuser.*

Dilating (dail'-tīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DILATE*, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1529 *MORSE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1213/2 Among other [tokens] the coming in of the Jewes, and y^e dilating of christendome againe. 1532 - *Const.* *Tindale* ibid. 648/2 For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thing. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Itrel. in Holinshed* II. 361/1 Doo graunt that you for the dilating of Gods church... doo enter to possesse that land. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 114 Paradistole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. 1703 *MAHORELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallower. 1793 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept., A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our meeting.

Dilating, *ppl. a.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -ING 2.] That dilates or expands: see the verb.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 192 In my dilating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 With such a dilating narration. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 290 To fill those capacities which the dilating heat hath made. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* IV, Through the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven. 1854 *BADHAM Haliut.* 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence *Dilatingly adv.*

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. vi. 150 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blathenoy dilatingly.

† **Dilation** 1. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *de-*, *dy-*. [a. OF. *dilation* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), mod. F. *dilation*, It. *dilazione*, ad. L. *dilatōn-em*, n. of action from *differre*, *dilat-* to defer, delay, put off: cf. *DILATE* *v.* ¹] Delay, procrastination, postponement.

14. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 877 Bepe not astoneid of no wilfulness, Ne nougt dispeired of his dilacion. 1430 - *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, Without abode or longe delacion. *Ibid.* IV. xxvii, I wyl now make no dylacion. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Pray.* IV. 31 The Angels... whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilacion. 1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* II. v. 350 So the matter by dilacion came to no effect. 1627 *BR. HALL Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Some desperate debtors, whom, after long dilations of payments... we altogether let goe for disability. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 160 The Dilatation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

Dilation 2 (dail'-tōn, di-). [Improperly f. *DILATE* *v.* ², which does not contain the verbal suffix -ate, but a stem -late from L. *lat-us* broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is *dilatation*. (Cf. *coercion*, *disputation* for *disputatation*, etc.)]

1. = *DILATATION* 1.

1598 *FLORIO, Dilatation*, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspread-ing. [But 1611 corrects to *Dilatatione* a dilating, *Dilatatione* a delaying.] 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 76 The dilations of the arteries. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 641 The dilaton is the cause of deepe and base voyces. 1697 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilaton and contraction. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* VI. 172 At first her eye with slow dilaton roll'd Dry flame. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 27 Transverse dilaton of the thorax.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 293 The soul... a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilaton. 1787 J. FRERE in *Microcosm* No. 25 ¶ 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilaton of its faculties. 1823 *LAMA Elia Ser.* II. *Child Angel*, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit.

† 2. = *DILATATION* 2. *Obs.*

a 1631 *DONNE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves... but of a charitable dilaton and extension to others.

3. = *DILATATION* 3.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 6. 28 In the description or dilaton of his works. 1623 *COCKERAM* II, A Speaking at large. *Dilation*. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxix. 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution. 1851 *AGN. STRICKLAND Queens Seol.* II. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

Dilation 3, *obs. var. of DELATION, accusation.*

Dilative (dail'-tīv), *a.* [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -IVE.] 1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (*trans.* and *intr.*) = *DILATATIVE*.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. I. (1678) 52 The Vital [faculty] is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Pliable. 1808 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 408 The... astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative. *Ibid.* 411 The dilative force.

† 2. Serving to diffuse (the food). *Obs.*

1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* P, Drinkynge delatiue is moste conuenient after the fyrst digestion regularly. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxv. (1636) 233 If any of these three uses of drinke be omitted, the drinke delatiue may be best spared. 1620 *VANNER Via Recta* (1650) 275 This drinking of Wine or Beer between meales... may well be termed both dilutive and dilative. 1634 H. R. *Salerni's Regim.* 90 Regularly, conuenient drinke dilatiue, or permisiue, ought to be Wine, Ale, Beere, Perry, or such like.

Dilatometer (dail'-tōm-ē-tēr), [f. *DILATE* *v.* ² + -(O)METER.] An instrument for determining the dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat. Hence *Dilatometric a.*, relating to a dilatometer.

1822 *Nature* No. 639. 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat... Experimenters... have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometric. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholic dilatometer*, an instrument in-

vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. . . expands .0466 of its volume, and alcohol. . . 1252.

Dilator (dillā'tōr), *sb.* [f. *DILATE* v.2: an irregular formation, the regular types being *DILATER* from *Eng. dilate*, and *DILATOR* from *L. dilātōre*.] One who or that which dilates: *spec.* a. *Surg.* An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = *DILATOR* b, *DILATER* b.

[1634-1706: see *DILATER* b.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 420/2 The Dilator is an instrument to open or stretch out a thing to its breadth. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Urethra*. With respect to dilators, as they are called . . . their use is far from being much approved by the best modern surgeons. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 963 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator should be rotated.

b. *Anat.* A muscle or nerve which dilates or widens a part; = *DILATOR* a, *DILATER* c. Also *attrib.*

[1683: see *DILATER* c.] a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

† **Dilator, -our, a. and sb.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-8 *dilatōr*, 6 *dilatōr*, 8 *dilatōr*, *delator*. [a. F. *dilatōire* adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. *dilatōri-us*, *dilatōri-um*, dilatory, delaying, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of *differre*: see *DEFER* v.1, *DILATE* v.1.] For the form of the word cf. *declarator*.]

A. *adj.* (*Sc. Law.*) *DILATORY*; delaying, causing delay.

1503 *Sc. Acts* IV. 1597 § 65 There salbe na exception dilator admitted against that summons. *Ibid.* § 95 Upon dilator or peremptor exception. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 104 Gif the partie defendand will not vse any exception or defence dilator. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. *sb.* (*Sc. Law.*) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = *DILATORY* sb.

1473 *Treaty w. Scoll.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 789 Without any dilatory or delays. 1583 SEMPELL *Leg. Bp. Andrews Life* 194 *Ballates* (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replied, With trickis and delatōris he denied. 1717 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilators of settling vacancies. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proposed. 1888 RAMSAY *Scoll.* in 18th C. I. ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called propounding dilators.

Dilator, *obs. form* of *DELATOR*, *accuser*.

Dilatorily (dillā'tōrili), *adv.* [f. *DILATORY* a.1 + *-LY*.] In a dilatory manner; delayingly.

1700 TVRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste. 1849 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

Dilatoriness (dillā'tōrinēs). Forms: see *DILATORY*. [f. next + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair. 1825 SCOTT *Jnl.* 7 Dec., Letters . . . lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

Dilatory (dillā'tōri), *a.1* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *dilatōrie*, 7- *dilatōrie* (8 *erron. dilatory*). Also 6-7 *delatorie*, (6 *delaterye*, *deletary*), 7 *delatory*. [ad. L. *dilatōri-us*, f. *dilatōr-em* a delayer, agent-n. from *differre*, *dilat-* to *DEFER*, delay: see *DILATE* v.1 Cf. F. *dilatōire* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)] A. *adj.*

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action.

1581 LAMARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the hands of the Shirfe. 1592 NASH *P. Penitens* (ed. 2) 9 a, For his delaterye excuse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hon. VIII.* II. iv. 237, I abhorre This dilatory sloth and trickes of Rome. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. 82, 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* v. Wks. 1720 I. 202, I will . . . make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 4, By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MORTLEV *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. *Law.* *Dilatory plea*, a plea put in for the sake of delay. *Dilatory exception*: see *EXCEPTION* sb. 4. n. *Dilatory defence* (in *Sc. Law.*): see *quot.*

[1202 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Par. exceptions dilatories.] 1525 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 5 None essoim. . . or other dilatorie ple for the defendant shall be admitted. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) xi They . . . do seek for nothing more then to checke the course of justice by their delatory pleas. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 49 At last all the di-

latory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dilatory Defence* is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to see say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. a. Of persons, their characters, habits, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* I. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug. The most dilatory of all people. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions. 1648 BOWLE *Seraph.* Love xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879 FAUCON *Caesar* xxii. 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

B. *sb.* *Law.* A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. 1 b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 16 Von ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 302 Criminals of that sort . . . should defend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v. Dilatory Pleas*, No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† **Dilatory**, *a.2* *Obs. rare.* [A bad formation for *dilatatory*, f. *DILATE* v.] Used for dilating, dilative.

1601 MULLINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 The Chyrurgion . . . inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

|| **Dilature**. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of *dilatour*, *DILATOR* 2, assimilated in spelling to L. *dilatūra*, delaying, delay, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of L. *differre*: see *DILATE* v.1] = *DILATORY* sb.

1552 LYNDENAS *Monarchie* 5766 Throw Delatōris [i.e. r. delatōris] full of dissait, Ohquik many one gart beg there mait. 1712 *Lett. in Lockhart Papers* I. 439 The Court tricked them with dilatures till the . . . opportunity was past.

Dilavy, *var.* of *DELAVY* a. *Obs.*

Dilay(e), *obs. form* of *DELAY*.

Dilce, *Sc. form* of *DULSE*.

† **Dildo** 1. *Obs.* Also *dildoe*. A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and applied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iii. Here I find. The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle: And Madame, with a Dildo, writ of the walls. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Love-songs for Maids . . . with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes. 1638 FONO *Fancies* IV. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1647 *Parl. Ladies* 12 The very sight of this Madam with a Dildoe . . . put the House into a great silence. c 1650 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 455 She prov'd herself a Duke's daughter, and he but a Squire's son. Sing'trang dildoe lee. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 That Gods may view, With a dildoe-do, What we bake, and what we brew. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bacillo* . . . a simple gull, a shallow pate, also a dill-doe, or pillie-cock. 1661 R. W. CONF. *Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 7 O thou faint-hearted dildoe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice.

b. *Comb.* *dildo-glass*, a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube.

c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill galipot, and long dildoe-glasses.

† **Dildo** 2. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cercus* (N.O. *Cactaceae*). Also *Dildo-tree*, *Dildo-bush*, *Dildo Pear Tree*.

1606 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildo-bushes growing on them. *Ibid.* 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 to 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. KING *Transactions* 11 The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Shop, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. BROWN *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

† **Dilect**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dilect-us* 'beloved', pa. ppl. of *diligere* to esteem highly, to love (see *DILIGENT*)] Beloved.

1521 J. T. in Bradshaw *St. Werburgs* Prol. II, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lord.

Dilectacion, *obs. form* of *DELECTION*.

† **Dilection** (dilek'shən). *Obs.* Also 5-6 *dy-*, 6 *de-*. [a. F. *dilection* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *dilection-em* love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vnlgate), n. of action from *diligere* to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. *di-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *legere* to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection: almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God; cf. *CHARITY* 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.*, Ion, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord ihesu Crist, chosen and loved, in so gret loue of dileccioun is bad. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dileccioun. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1323 His desypples . . . to hym had dyleccyon. c 1520 WYSE *Chyld & Enip. Adrian* (1860) 15 They were by dyleccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); *esp.* in *Theol.* = *ELECTION* 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 62 And when the saul Gies consent vnto dilection, The wicked thought begins for to breid In deadly sinne. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 12 We are adured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 51 Christ is the only be-gotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternal generation.

¶ 3. Used by Carlyle to render Ger. *lieben* as a title of honour.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) IV. xi. v. 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfurst of Brandenburg. 1865 *Ibid.* VII. xvii. iv. (1873) 37 [I] apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

Dilemma (dile'mā, dāl-), *sb.* Also *B.* 6-7 (after French) *dilemme* (dylem). [a. L. *dilemma*, a. Gr. *δίλημμα* double proposition, f. *di-*, twice (DI- 2) + *λῆμμα* assumption, premiss: see *LEMMA*.]

1. In *Rhetoric*. A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, loosely, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See FOWLER, *Deductive Logic*, v. § 4. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 36 They are . . . excommunicated. . . with a dilemma made concerninge . . . Mayor's . . . perplexitie. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise . . . called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you grant, you fall into the snare. 1622 BACON *Hon. VII.* Wks. (Hohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton . . . used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. . . 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living'. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154 Thus have we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the horns of it. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 11 A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommodie. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual . . . when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) 1. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. *Ibid.* 352 If the disjunction . . . has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If, three . . . members, it is called trilemma, etc. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Law's Th.* § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument . . . partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to *rebut* the dilemma, if he meet it by another with an opposite conclusion. *Ibid.* 122 It seems less arbitrary and more systematic to define dilemma as 'a syllogism of which one premiss is a conjunctive and the other a disjunctive proposition'.

¶ 2. Hence, in popular use: A choice between two (or, loosely, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 GREENE *Nener too late* (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma: . . . the love of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection . . . the feare of her Fathers displeasure . . . draue her to meditate thus. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 87 In perplexity, and doubtfull dilemma. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detraction, to be despised by others. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 297 Kosciuszko was . . . reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. 332 They

were . in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity.

3. *Comb. as dilemma-making.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 3/3 Dilemma-making is at best a somewhat puerile . form of dialectic.

Dilemma, *v. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a dilemma; *pa. pple.* = in a dilemma or 'fix'.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife, 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4 P. 325 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish. a 1849 *Pox Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 485 Like a novel-hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances.

† 2. *intr.* To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be in doubt between two alternatives. *Obs. rare.*

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answer* Diss. 39 He runs away with the Fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter.

Dilemmatic (di-, dōilemæ'tik), *a.* [*f. Gr. διλημματ-* stem of διλημμα (see *prec.*) + -ic.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xiii. (1860) I. 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate. *Ibid.* xv. (1860) I. 291 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism. 1867 *Atwater Elem. Logic* 95 Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive. 1870 *Jevons Elem. Logic* xix. 168 Dilemmatic arguments are . . . more often fallacious than not. 1891 *WELTON Manual Logic* iv. v. 447 The peculiar feature of a dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

† **Dilemmatic**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = *prec.* Hence **Dilemmatically** *adv.*

1650 *Baxter Key Cath.* xlv. 316 The Jesuites . . . went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac. Good-old cause* (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmaticall confusion. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 342 These were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmaticall, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal.

Dilemmist, *rare.* [*f. DILEMMA + -IST.*] One who bases his position upon a dilemma; used as the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy.

1858 *Appleton's Amer. Cycl.* IV. 79/2 [The philosophic school] of the Vaishāṣikās, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known.

† **Dilerrate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*Erron. for delirare*, ad. L. *dilīrātus*, or *for delirare*.] = DELIRIOUS.

1689 *MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* III. xi. 117 Before the Fever comes to its height, usually men are dilerrate.

Dilettant (di-lē'tant), *a. and sb.* [A partially Anglicized adaptation of next; cf. *f. dilettante*; also *adjutant*, *confidant*, etc.] = next.

A. adj.

1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with . . . great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

B. sb.

1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* III. v. 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear that all educated people must be considered dilettants. 1888 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 316 Teach by salutary smarts. These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of Arts. 1891 F. M. *Wilson Prim. on Browning* 34 Browning draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

|| **Dilettante** (di-lē'tanti, It. di-lē'tante). Pl. dilettanti (-tī), rarely -es. [*It. dilettante* 'a lover of music or painting', *f. dilettare* :- L. *dēlectāre* to delight; see *DELECT*, etc. So mod. *f. dilettante*, 1878 in *Dict. Acad.*]

1. A lover of the fine arts; originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = *amateur* as opposed to *professional*; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious aim or study ('a mere dilettante').

1733-4 ['The Society of Dilettanti' was founded]. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* II. xi. You are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble dilettante. 1769 (*title*), Ionian Antiquities, By the Society of Dilettanti. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* I. i. Frederick is a bit of Macaroni and adores the soft Italian termination in a . . . Yes, a delittanti all over. 1775 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 Nov. A female dilettante of great fame and reputation . . . as a singer. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 161 Personages whose [musical] talents are celebrated whether they are regarded as professors or Dilettanti. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 576 Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 165 Dilettanti who have pushed themselves into high places in the scientific world. 1826 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. vii. 265 It would be difficult to find a dilettante who understood the art of managing it [a parlour organ]. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. x. Thou hither art a Dilettante and sandblind Pedant. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Clive* (1854) 534/2 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste. The Macaroni black-balled them as vulgar fellows. 1879 *FRANKE Cæsar* II. 17 (The Romans) cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves. 1886 *RUSKIN Preterita* I. 271 Rogers was a mere dilettante, who felt no difference between landing where Tell leaped ashore, or standing where 'St. Preux has stood'.

† b. with *of*: a lover, one who is fond of. *Obs.*

1723 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 Those who are professed dilettanti of miracles.

2. *attrib. a.* In apposition, as *dilettante musician*, etc. = *amateur*.

1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp. 1789 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 27 Oct. A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found. 1806-7 J. BEARDSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. iii. You are almost entirely reduced to Dilettanti Musicians. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii. Sir Patrick O'Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* v. 252 Suited for the dilettante artist. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest.

b. *Of*, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

1753 *SMOLLETT Ct. Fathom* xxxii. He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club. 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig. 1794 *MATTHIAS Puns. Lit.* (1798) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr. Warton's comments. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* vi. (1891) 198 To us it is no dilettante-work, no sleek officiality; it is sheer rough death and earnest. a 1847 *MRS. SHAWWOOD Lady of Manor* II. xiii. 151. I will have a dilettante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia.

Hence **Dilettante v.**, **Dilettantize v.**, to play the dilettante (also *to dilettante it*); **Dilettanting ppl. a.**; **Dilettantedom**, the world of dilettanti; **Dilettanteship**, the condition of a dilettante.

1825 *JAMES GIPSY* v. In the elegant charlatanism of dilettanteship. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 515 To go on dilettantizing it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental cities. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct. 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettante world.

Dilettantish, *a. Also -teish.* [*f. prec. + -ISH.*] Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

1871 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* xix. You are dilettantish and amateurish. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxiii. It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate; there was nothing tonic in an Italian life. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Feb. 120/3 It presents . . . a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante.

Dilettantism. Also **dilettantism**. [*f. as prec. + -ISM*: so mod. *f. dilettantisme*, adm. by Acad. in 1878.] The practice or method of a dilettante; the quality or character of dilettanti.

1809 *HAN. MORR Cædels* I. 119 (Jod.) She . . . extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettantism. 1830 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) II. 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism: the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. i. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood: it is simply dilettantism. 1862 *SHIRLEY Nueva Crit.* iv. 187 A national society . . . has no right to indulge in religious dilettantism. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 22 A period, for Italy, of sceptical dilettantism. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism.

Dilettantist, *a.* [*f. prec.*; see -*IST.*] Characterized by dilettantism.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the playthings of dilettantist philanthropy. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting.

Dilful, *obs. form of DOLEFUL a.*

c 1430 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii. Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thl Dam dyte! 1 a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 69 But that I do this dilful dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede.

† **Dilge**, **dilie**, **v. Obs.** Forms: 1 *dilgian*, 3 *dillzhenn* (*Orm.*), *dilie*. [*OE. dīlegian, dīlgian* = *OLG. diligōn* (MLG. *del(f)igen*, *delgen*, *deligen*, LG. *delgen*, *delgen*, Du. *delgen*; OHG. *tīlōn, dīlōn, tīlīgōn*, MHG. *tīllen, tīligen, tilgen*, Ger. *tilgen*; supposed to be ad. L. *dilēre* to blot out, erase.] *trans.* To destroy, blot out, erase; also *fig.*

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* liv. 82 Swa se writere, zif he ne dīlegad dæt he er wrat . . . dæt bið deah undilegod dæt he er wrat. c 1200 *ERMIN* 4083 To ben Fullnhtend, to dīlghenn sinne. *Ibid.* 5301 Fort swa to cwennekn Crisstenddom, And Crisless laeghes dīlghenn. 12. *Hymn of St. Godric* (Ritson), Dille min sinne, rix in mine mod.

Diligat, *obs. Sc. form of DELICATE.*

Diligence (di-lidjəns). In 5-6 *dily*, *dyly*, *deli*, *delygence*, *-ens*. [*a. f. Diligentia* (13-14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *diligentia*, *f. Diligentem DILIGENT*: see -*ENCE*. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *diligencia*, It. *diligenza*.] The quality of being diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent application and endeavour; industry, assiduity.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* in. 86 (135) With all my wit and al my diligence. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 27 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reson shulde reule and kepe. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VI. iv. 74 To mak defens For his Land with diligens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 By the carefulle toile and diligence of the Bee. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have need in this matter. a 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 908 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 89 p. 9 Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 85 p. 1 Many writers . . . have laid out their Diligence upon the consideration of those distempers. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures.

† b. Assiduity in service; persistent endeavour to please; officiousness. *Obs.*

1493 *Petrionilla* 142 (Pynson) To do servise with humble diligence Unto thy fader. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 3 Sum be servise and diligence. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 9 This speedily and quicke appearance argues prooffe Of your accomod'd diligence to me. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence In vain, where no acceptance it can find? 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. xl. 47 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

† c. with *a* and *pl.*: An act of diligence; *pl.* labours, exertions, diligent efforts. *Obs.*

1443 *HEN. VI* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 79 By whos notable . . . labours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete favour. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil.* II. 9 All them . . . that with their diligences helpe forward the businesse of the gospell. 1600 E. BLOUNT *r. Conestaggio* 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley . . . for that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence. 1652 J. WADSWORTH *r. Sandow's Cto. Wars Spain* 253 Whilst the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid.

† d. One in whom the quality is personified; a diligent person. (*nonce-use*).

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 241 Ar. Was't well done? Pr. Brauely (my diligence); thou shalt be free.

† e. Phrases. To put diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's utmost endeavour, to exert oneself. To report one's diligence, to report what one has done, to report progress. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 27 When thou hast for-goon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend. c 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 37 And nyght and day did euer his diligence Hir for to please. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Pe same maistres & brethern shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 148. I shal put my peyn and diligence to destroye the. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. vi. 30 They [kynges] doo thei diligence to lerne such clergie & science. 1509 *BARCLAY Shep of Folsy* (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued . . . To haue great riches put ouer great diligence. 1539 *CRAWMER a Tim.* iv. 9 Do thy diligence, that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1648) 208 That they be careful to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the next Assemblies. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 143, I will doe my diligence.

† 2. Speed, dispatch, haste. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Yf thou departe not with all diligence thou shalt soone see the see alle covered with vesselles of werre comynge ayenst the. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 37 This phisician dyd not long lynger . . . but with good diligens repaired to the quene. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. v. 4 If your Diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's E. romena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night he reached [etc.]. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* iv. i. 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 41 His rival . . . fled before him with the diligence of fear.

† b. A 'company' of messengers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans F. vj* h. A Diligens of Messangeris.

† 3. Careful attention, heedfulness, caution. To do or have diligence, to take care, take heed, be-ware; to take care of or about a thing, to look after it carefully. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Peroure hi solle do grente payne and grāt diligence wel to loki hare chastete. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Tim.* iii. 5 If any man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence of the chirche of God. c 1400 *Lan-franc's Cirurg.* 141 It is necessarie þat a surgian haue more diligence in þe woundis of þe face. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Bv b. Thou oughtest to take diligence and cure of thy werkes. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iv. 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use greäte diligence in the salting and drying of it. 1587 *MASCAL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 100 A horse doth aske a greätere diligence to be meated and kept . . . then other cattell. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 47 Moscow-glass . . . with care and diligence may be slit into pieces . . . exceeding thin. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. Thou wilt guard them with due diligence, Yet not forgetful of humanity.

† b. with *pl.* *Obs.*

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hunt. Reason* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 530 Those necessary Diligences which are requir'd for so doubtful and dangerous a Passage.

4. *Lav.* The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; *spec.* that incumbent upon the parties to a contract.

1622 *MALVNES Act. Law Nerch.* 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are . . . to be observed accordingly. 1781 *SIR W. JONES Ess. Bailments* 16. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s.v. The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence. (1) Common or ordinary. (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence. (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* 477 The opposite of Negligence is Diligence, vigilance, attention, which, like Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations. *Ibid.* 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence.

5. *Sc. Law.* a. The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. b. The warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents.

1568 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 The persons addelted for payment of the same being at the home, and no further diligence used for obtaining of payment. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to have our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said C.D. to compare

before Our Lords Justice-General. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1827 *SCOTT Tril.* 13 Oct., Mr. Abud... has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500*l.* 1853 *POLSON Law & L.* 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a diligence.

Diligence ² (di-lidžens; Fr. dilizjans). [mod. F.: a particular use of *diligence*, DILIGENCE¹ sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. *diligenza*, Sp. *diligencia*.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* (1893) II. 110 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour France* IV. 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carrosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 *M. BIRKBECK Journ. through France* 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 *J. L. STEPHENS Trav. Greece, etc.* 62/1 We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 207 When travelling... on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. *Obs.* 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xi. I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence. [Sarcasmically: it was a wagon.] 1776 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) IV. 90. I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I. 1, Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett.* 9 June, If... possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1782 *SIR J. E. SMITH in Mem.* (1832) I. 55 We went in the diligence to Dartmouth. 1797 *Papers on Reform of Posts* App. II. 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath... on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences.

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. *COACH sb.* 1 c.)

1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.

d. attrib. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag.* 527, Catherine... looked out through the diligence windows at the château.

† **Diligency**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *diligentia*: see DILIGENCE¹ and -ENCY.] = DILIGENCE¹.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys... to be norryshed & broughte up with moost dyligens. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lxxix. 53 Lack of this somers dayes dyligensie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 *W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 102 Meanes, with more dyligency attended. 1672 *Mrs. ALLEINE Life Jos. Alleine* vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, dyligency, and courage.

Diligent (di-lidžent), a. (adv.) Also 5-6 deligent. [a. F. *diligent* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diligent-em* attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of *diligere* to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. *diligent*, Sp. and It. *diligente*.]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 *Ayemb.* 32 *Uolk.*... bet by diligent ine bet hi byeph yhealde to done. c1386 *CHAUCER Sompn.* T. 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. c1430 *Syr Gener.* 1152 They wer diligent in here service. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 7 To pray and pray... We synfull folk sulde be more diligent. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xlii. 4 The soule of the diligent shal haue plenty. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b. A painfull and diligent Bayliffe. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 53 Philopon is diligentest, and honestest of all. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* III. 38 He that will be diligent to know... the true allowances. 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 427 Comforts and luxuries... now unknown... may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* ix. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 89 (Mätz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile. 7a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 1 Not in ydle lyuyng, but in diligente labouryng. 1703 *DAMPFER Voy.* III. Pref. Ajv b, Things... worthy of our Diligent Search and Inquiry. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* II. Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* I. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

† 3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 Men moum be delyuerid of manye greet sicknessis if her leche is kunnyng & diligent aboute hem. 7c 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 112 In Pol. Rel. & L. *Poems* (1866) 55 In his langage not getrely diligent. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xlii. 5, I haue geuen diligent care vnto the. a 1550 *SOMERSET in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 730 b, It maie appeare vnto vs mete, more diligent hede to be taken. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* I. 73 A very diligent and observing person. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Commons* III. That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnassensis. 1756 *BURKE*

Subl. & B. v. iv. On a very diligent examination of my own mind... I do not find that... any such picture is formed.

† b. Attentive to others; assiduous in service.

1566 *Wills & Jur.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delegent and obbedient to hir, as becummithe them. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* I. i. He will be diligent and fawning.

† **B. adv.** = DILIGENTLY. *Obs.*

1479 *Eng. Gilds* 413 So that... they may the better, sewer, and more diligenter, execute... their said Officcz. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 228 Quhilk suld be taught most deligent Be faithfull Pastors. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* iii. 9 He waynted diligit, With humble service to her will preparid.

† **Diligent**, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *diligent-er* to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *diligent* DILIGENT.] *trans.* To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1634) iv. vi. 197 Be [the earth]... neuer so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine... seeds of vnlooked for weeds.

Diligently (di-lidžentli), adv. [f. DILIGENT a. + -LY².] In a diligent manner; with diligence.

a. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 *Ayemb.* 208 Huo bet zech diligentiche. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xix. 11 Takith comfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with 301 in goodis. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 128 If he be pouer to labour dyligently. 1530 *TINDALE Answ.* to More i. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studied the scripture the dyligently. c1540 *BOONDE The boke for to Lerne Cij b.* They... serue god the holy dayes... more dyligently, than to do theyr worke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 822 That all thinges... should be spedily and diligently done. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* I. 6 Study to doe thy owne dutie diligently. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 7 8 When we have diligently laboured for any purpose. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer.* Bd. III. iv. 53 Applying himself diligently... to natural and theological science. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Intro. 70 Columbia laboured diligently among the Picts.

† b. Attentively, carefully, heedfully. *Obs.*

c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 17 Espie diligently when this... sterre passeth any-thing the south westward. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72/1 Beholding hym dyligently in the clere lyght. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasz 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, he in the line of sight. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 87 It must be diligently distinguished from an Imposthume. 1695 *LD. PRASTON Boeth.* v. 226 It hath not yet ben diligently and thorowly determined.

† **Diligentness**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Delygentnesse, diligence. 1580 *BARET Adv.* Q. 15 Diligentnesse, lustinesse, quicknesse, Impigritas.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Diligentness*, diligence.

Dilirious, -ium, obs. erron. ff. DELIRIOUS, -IUM.

Dilituric (dilitiurik), a. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + LITH-IC + URIC.] In *dilituric acid*, C₄H₃(NO₂)N₂O₃, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminae. Its salts are *diliturates*.

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic. The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

Diliuer (e, obs. forms of DELIVER.

Dill (dil), sb.¹ [OE. *dili*, dille, (dil) dyle masc. = OLG. *dill*, MDu. and Du. *dille* f., OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* m. and f., Ger. *dill* m., *dille* f., Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*. Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called ANET.

a 700 *Epinal* & a 800 *Erf.* Gloss. 21 Anethum dill. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 159 Anethum dill. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Wa eww, boceras... 7e be teodid minton and dille and cymyn. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece genim diles blostan. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 Anethum, dille vel dille. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 167 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 *LYVE Dodones* II. xc. 270 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongest wortes, and Pot herbes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and saine, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xiii. 218 The wonder-working Dill... Which curious women use in manye disease. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt, etc., Nymphidia* 127 Therewith her Vernaue and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will. 1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah* xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill, have yellow flowers. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quotes.

c1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Do you sow hereabout the Gore-Vetch... Dills or Lentils? 1789 *W. MARSHALL Glouc. Gloss.* Dill, *erum hirsutum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dill*, hedge parsley. *Var. dial.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* Dill, tare; vetch (*Vicia sativa*). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* Dills, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dill-flower*, *fruit*, *seed*; † *dill-nut* (*dil-note*), an old name of the Earth-nut; *Bunium* (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

bread', taken in the herbals as *Cyclamen*); *dill-water*, a carminative draught prepared from dill; *dill weed*, a name in U.S. for *May weed*, *Anthemis Cotula*.

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Panis porcinius, ciclamen, matum terre, dilnote vel erthenote.* a 1500 *Laud MS.* 553 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 321 Ciclamum, eorpenote or dilnote or sylte or halywort. 321 Herbe hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes. 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 And dyl flowers most sweete that sauoureth also. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* II. (1651) 49 Adde to them... of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† **Dill**, sb.² *Obs. Rogues' Cant.* [Variant of, or error for, DELL².] A girl, wench.

a 1647 *MIDDLETON Spanish Gipsy* iv. i, Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.

Dill, sb.³ *Naut.* The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

1882 *Standard* 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the dill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water.

Dill sb.⁴, obs. form of DOLE, grief, mourning.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv. I in dungun, and dill, is done for to duelle. a 1765 *Sir Caroline* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. lxi. 58/1 Great dill to him was dilt.

Dill sb.⁵, erron. f. *dilse*, DULSE, a sea-weed.

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Dill**, a. north. dial. *Obs.* Also 4 dil, dille, deille, dylle. [Perh. early form of DULL a. q.v.] Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 371/4 Mannkinn batt was stunnit & dill, & skillas swa summ asse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) Bot i pat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me-self to spill. *Ibid.* 2723/8 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dille. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1529 3e demen me to dille your dalyance to herken. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. ix. (1367) 91 All be dedes þay conthe doo þat derfe ware and dill. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 149 So wel away I That ener I did þat dede so dill.

† **Dill**, v.¹ *Obs.* Also 4 dil, dyle. [a. ON. *dylja* (pa. t. *duldi*, *duldi*, pa. pple. *duldr*, *duldr*), Sw. *dölja*, Da. *dölge* to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise; cf. ON. *dul* concealment, *dulr* silent, close, *dul* secret.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, hide, keep secret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 202 (Cott.) Ihus wit þer gret vnschill Wend his vprisung to dill. *Ibid.* 1081 His broþer derd sua wend he dil, Bot he moght nougar it hil. *Ibid.* 4271 And ioseph lette he wist it nocht; He wist and dild it, als be wis. *Ibid.* 13031 Naman aght it thol ne dill. [*Fairf.* dyle.] *Ibid.* 21363 Þe right rode þai wend to dil [*Fairf.* dille] Vte of þe cristen men skill.

2. *intr.* To conceal oneself, to hide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9292 (Cott.) Fra him for-soth sal nan cun dil (v. rr. stele, wipdrawe).

Dill, v.² north. dial. [Related to DILL a.: cf. DULL v.; also ON. *dilla* intr. to trill, to lull.] *trans.* To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Robin & Ma.* v. My dule in dem bot gif thou dill Doultes bot dreid I de. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my doyllis dyl? 1641 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jnals.* (1841) I. 310 The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down. 1820 *J. STRATHGERS Brit. Minstrel* II. 80 The word dill means simply to soothe or assuage. 1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* 140 (Bartlett) This medicine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores... kill worms. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* Dill, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* Dill, to lull or soothe a child... 'thee dill that chylt an git it asleep'.

b. *absol.* To benumb, cause dullness. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4034 With þaim þe seke man fete he hilde For þare þe paralys first dille.

† **Dill**, v.³ *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] *trans.* To trim, deck, dress up. (Also *absol.*)

1548 *HOOKER Declar. to Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 377 Other sort... are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman... is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 *WILLOBIE Aris* xx. i. (1635) 38 No maruell well, though you haue thriu'd That so can deke, that so can dill. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Sgr.'s* T. xi. 108 The vanities of thother knights and ladies; The fickell pompe of dilld-vp whiffing babies.

|| **Dillenia** (dil'niä), *Bot.* [mod. L. after *Dillenius*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. *Dilleniaceae*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence *Dilleniaceae* a., of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceae*. *Dille-niad*, a member of this natural order.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dillenia*,... a genus of plants. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 377 *Dillenia*, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 497 *Dilleniaceae* plants are distinguished... from *Magnoliaceae* by their want of stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† **Dilli-darling**. *Obs. rare.* [First element app. identical with DILLING.] A term of endearment: a darling. So *Dilli-mi-nion*.

[These terms translate F. *doretoit* and *bedault*, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]

a 1693 UROUWART *Rabelais* III. xiv. 114 As if I had been a . . . neat dillidaring Minion, like Adonis. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentiel Dilli-minion.

Dilligrout. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also *dile-, dille-, dilly-*. [Derivation unknown.]

In the recent form of the word, the second element is app. taken as *grout* porridge of coarse meal; but this appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French *del girout* or *geroun* of unknown meaning. Cf. *Testa de Neville* (Recd.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun.]

A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held.

(In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook.)

1662 *St. George's Day* (1685) to Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called *Dilligrout*, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington. 1699 *Blount Anc. Tenures* 1. 1797 *Ceremonies Coronations* 49. Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called *Dilligrout*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Addington*, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Hears. III. held it by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called *Dilligrout*. 1880 *Barton Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 51.

Dilling (di-lin). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with *DILL v.2*, or *ON. dilla* to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of *derling*, *DARLING*. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to *darling*, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Dillin* Mignon. 1584 *B. R. Herodotus* 106 After this there befell unto him another mischief that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his dilling. 1598 *FLORIO, Mignone*, a minion, a favorite, a dilling, a mimikin, a darling. 1607 *MARSTON What you Will* II. i. Sunne, Moore, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Besot*, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or youngest child one hath. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* II. 26 The youngest and the last. . . Saint Helen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1617 *MUSHEP Ductor in Ling.*, A *Dilling* or wanton, one borne his father being very old. He is loved more than the rest. a 1639 *WHATELY Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin . . . they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 64 A *Dilling*; a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 *ROBERTSON Glouc. Gloss.*, *Dilling* pig or dolly pig, the weakly pig of a litter.

Dillisk, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of DULSE.

Dill -ut: see under *DILL sb.1*

+Dillue, *v. Mining. Obs.* Also 8 dilleugh, 7-8 *erron. dilve*. [a. Cornish *dyll*o to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh *dillwng* to let go, liberate. (The final *o* in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling *ue*.)] *trans.* To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer**, **Dilling-sieve**.

1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2110 *We. . . dilue* [printed dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind. 1721 *BAILEY, Dillving*, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore. 1778 *W. PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dillingueing smalls or pitworks. *Ibid.* 319 *Dillingueing*. (*Dilleugh*, To let go, let fly, send away. *Dylr*, id. Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called *Dillingueing sieves*, or *Dilluers*.

Dill weed: see under *DILL sb.1*

Dilly¹ (di-li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE².]

+1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. *Obs.*

1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 54 P 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly. 1798 *J. W. FREESE Loves of the Triangles* (*Anti-Jacobin*) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides. 1811 *E. LYSAGHT Poems* 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 *MOORE, Judge Fam. Paris* x. 35 'Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six-inside Dilly!' 1894 *SIR J. D. ASTLEY Fifty Years of My Life* I. 93 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [Note, i. e. diligence].

+2. A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. *Obs.*

1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 47 We sallied forth, and . . . found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xi, Dillies . . . plied at the Elephant and Castle.

3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1890 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables . . . which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1893 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Dilly* (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dilly*, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 104 *Dilly*, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, The old

engine on the Wylam railway was . . . called . . . 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

Dilly², *collog. or dial.* A call to ducks; hence, a nursery name for a duck (also *dilly-duck*).

Nursery Song 'Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed. a 1845 *HOOD Drowning Ducks* xiv. The tenants . . . Had found the way to Pick a dilly. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Anerley* I. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dill* or *Dilly*, Call for ducks.

Dilly³. A familiar shortening of DAFFODILLY.

1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Dilly*, an abbreviation of daffodilly. *Derby. White Dillies*, i. e. white daffodillies, *Narcissus poeticus*. *Lanc.*

Dilly⁴. [Shortened from *Sapodilla*, the name used by Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 87.] In *Wild Dilly*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 *SARGENT Sibba N. America* V. 183 *Wild Dilly*, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sappodillo Tree'.

Dilly-bag. Also simply *dilli, dilly*. *Australia*. [*dilli* native name in Queensland.] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence *Dillyful*.

1847 *LEICHHARDT Jrnl.* III. 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. *Ibid.* 91 *Dillis* neatly worked of Koorajone bark. 1885 *MRS. C. PRAED Australian Life* 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1889 — *Romance of Station* 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Colonial Reformer* xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangleing a small dilly-bag. 1893 *MRS. C. PRAED Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

Dilly-dally (di-lid-dæ-li), *v.* [A varied reduplication of *DALLY v.*, with the same alternation as in *zig-zag, shilly-shally*, etc., expressing see-saw action.] *intr.* To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying with a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to trifle.

(Prob. in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sb.) 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Belinda* (1832) I. xvii. 320, I . . . knew she'd dilly dally with Clara till he would turn upon his heel and leave her. 1877 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXXIII. 598 Every man . . . who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iv. xvi. There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Hence **Dilly-dallying** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Dilly-dallier**.

1879 *MRS. L. B. WILFORD Cousins* III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 *WEISS Goethe's Faust* Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it! The dillydallier ne'er will be. 1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 133 Half-bearded, dilly-dallying work.

Dilly-dally, *sb., a. adv.* [f. the vb.]

+ *a. sb.* Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. *Obs.*

a 1610 *BABINGTON Conf. Notes*, Gen. xxiv. 87 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 *H. WARD Trip Jamaica* Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spite the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

B. adj. (dial.). C. adv. (nonce-use.)

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xii, If I had suffered her to stand still I shall I, dilly dilly, you might not have had that honour yet awhile. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly-dally*, undecided; shilly-shally. 1893 *Q. [Couch] Delectable Duchy* 240 Of all the dilly-dallyin men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

+ **Dillydown**, *Obs. rare*. Cf. *DILLI-DARLINO*, *DILLINO*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he . . . A dilly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

Dillyful: see *DILLY-BAG*.

Dilmond, var. f. *DINMONT*.

Dilnote, obs. f. *dill-mut*: see *DILL sb.1* 3.

Dilogical (di-lōdʒi-kəl), *a.* [f. Gr. διλογος doubtful, διλογία repetition + -iō + -AL, after *logi-cal*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal.

c 1633 *T. ADAMS Wks.* (1861-2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

Dilogy (di-lōdʒi), *dai-lōdʒi*. *Rhet.* [ad. L. *di-logia* ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. διλογος, f. δι- twice + -λογος speaking. In mod. F. *di-logie*.]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dilogy*, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1834 *J. C. HARRIS Philol. Museum* I. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts.

+ **Diloricate**, *v. Obs. rare* = °. [f. L. *dilōricat-*, ppl. stem of *dilōricāre* to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. *dī-* (dis-) apart + *lōrica* leathern cuirass.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Diloricare*, to rip. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Diloricare*, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilso, Sc. form of DULSE.

+ **Dilu'cid**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dilucidus* clear, bright, f. *dilucere* to be clear, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart (Dis- 1) + *lucere* to shine, be light.]

1. *lit.* Clear to the sight; pure, bright. *rare*.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 133 Eares . . . soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses.

2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide. 1640 *G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of lawes. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 224 A dilucide and th[o]rough knowledge.

+ **Dilucidate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dilucidat-*, pa. pple. of *dilucidare* to make clear, to explain, f. *dilucidus*; see *prec.*] Made clear or lucid; = *prec.* Hence + **Dilucidateness**.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* P 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Dilucidateness* . . . clearness, plainness.

+ **Dilu'cidate**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 de-. [f. L. *dilucidat-* ppl. stem of *dilucidare*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To make clear or plain; to elucidate.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 576 Such annotations . . . as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Dilucidate*, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, He has . . . examined every part of it dialectically . . . dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 *T. PHILLIPS Life Reg. Pole* (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfulness of it dilucidated.

Hence **Dilucidated** *ppl. a.*; **Dilucidating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dilucidator**.

a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (*title*), *The Dilucidator*, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1759 *DILWORTH Pope* 2 A concise and dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

+ **Dilucidation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *dilucidation-em*, n. of action from *dilucidare* to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 68 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 502 It needs no further dilucidation. a 1661 *HOLVDAY Juvenal* 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 *WARBURTON Wks.* (1811) XI. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

+ **Dilucidity**, *Obs.* [f. DILUCID + -ITY.] The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Together with plainnesse, and diluciditie, belief was so turned and altered.

+ **Dilu'cidly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DILUCID + -LY².] Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1638 *Made Ep. to Harlib* Wks. (1672) iv. 869 If I have not expressed myself so lucidly as I should, I pray I have not. 1677 *CARV Chronol.* II. II. Concl. 270 Provided that he . . . do first Dilucidly answer those Objections.

Diludge, obs. var. of DELUGE.

Diluent (di-lu'ent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *diluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dilūere* to wash away, dissolve: see DILUTE.] **A. adj.**

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; *spec.*, in medicine, making thin the fluids of the body.

1731 *ARATHNOT On Aliments* v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 *JOHNSTONE in Phil. Trans.* L. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 *E. FRITZGERALD Lett.* (1885) I. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 *H. W. BECHER in Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent.

1878 *MOZLEY Ess.* II. 379 (*Argt. Design*) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

B. sb.

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 *SIR E. BARRY Observ.* Wines 392 This is the universal diluent. 1827 *AREWNETHY Surg. Wks.* I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1878 *MOZLEY Ess.* II. 382 (*Argt. Design*) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. *spec.* A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

1721 *BAILEY, Diluents* . . . medicines serving to thin the blood. 1732 *ARATHNOT Rules of Diet* 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea. 1782 *J. C. SMYTH in Med. Commun.* I. 77 Warm diluents were . . . all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 53 The patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1870) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

Dilute (di-lū, dai-lū'), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dilūt-us* diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. *dilūere* to dissolve, dilute, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (Dis- 1) + *lūere* to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

1658 PHILLIPS, s.v. *Dilution*, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. c 1668 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 45 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

b. *spec.* of a chemical substance.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

c. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 106 After a while it [matter] . . grows dilute and pale. 1788 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 262 Gills fixed, dilute green . . or whitish towards the edges. 1813 FRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. *fig.* Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* from 1).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures . . the more weak and dilute are your positions. a 1631 DONNE *Serm. Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. MOORE *Myst. Iniq.* 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist only by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state.

Dilute (di-, dōil'ū-tū), *v.* [f. L. *dilūt-* ppl. stem of *dilūere*: see *prec.* Cf. F. *diluer*.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, *esp.* to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. (R.), By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* ix. 251 Replenish it with wine Diluted less. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. i. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 270 Lay on its muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Result Wks.* (Bohn) II. 133 In had seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 223 An adequate amount of ventilation . . to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

† b. *Med.* To treat with diluents. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power . . to pill . . dilute . . and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other. *Ibid.* 71 There are other Blues, which . . will not be diluted by grinding. a 1727 NEWTON (J.), The Chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus . . makes that image appear far less bright.

3. *fig.* To weaken, take away the strength or force of; generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Ess., Fem. Educ.* (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation . . in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1852 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Advnt. 16 The Author finds . . nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 Wks. I, 197/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement being dilute into one another.

Diluted (di-, dōil'ū-tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* Diluted, rinsed or washed. 1783 MASON *Art of Painting* 672 (R.) The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgeport Treat.* vii. 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Bacchus* Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine.

fig. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Almost like diluted madness. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [clergymen] do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

Dilutely, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Med. Jendr.* 1870 C. B. CLARKE

in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 50/1 An article . . describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly.

† **Dilutement**. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -MENT.] = DILUTION.

1807 SOUTHER *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy.

Diluteness. [f. DILUTE *a.* + -NESS.] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. (R.), What that diluteness is which . . is more . . proper to F than Q, I understand not. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 103 The . . fluid may be secreted . . merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

Diluter (di-, dōil'ū-tar). Also 8 -or. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 233 As a Diluter, it is to be preferred. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriery Impr.* (1756) I. 39 A Diluter and Cooler of the Blood. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moullet's Health's Improv.* 22 These Diluters are either Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Substances made with Water. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

Diluting (dil'ū-tig), *vbl. sb.* [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DILUTE. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

Diluting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dilutes.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as water-gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple-tea. 1863 J. HANNAH *Relat. Div. & Hum. Elem. Holy Script.* III. 85 A diluting exposition. c 1865 LETHBRV in *Circ. Sc. I.* 116/1 The diluting gases are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide . . important constituents of common gas.

Dilution (di-, dōil'ū-ti-on). [n. of action f. L. *dilūt-* ppl. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE: so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Water . . serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment . . in the stomach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Dilution . . a washing, or cleansing, a purging or clearing. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (R.), Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickening. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution. 1827 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 41. 226 Equil quantities, in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol . . strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is time. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

Dilutionist. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] In homoeopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs.

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1892 J. ELLIS *Pers. Exper. Physician* 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist . . I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist.

Dilutive (di-, dōil'ū-tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dilūt-* ppl. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE: see -IVE.] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1660 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstain from drink, excepting only a Dilutive draught.

† **Dilutum** (di-, dōil'ū-tūm), *Med.* [L.; = 'that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of *dilūere* to DILUTE.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dilutum*, an Infusion. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turned it out of a deep blue. 1753 N. TORRANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 93 I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Dilutum, a liquid in which something has been dissolved.

† **Diluve**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *diluve*, also *de-, du-, delouve* (Littre), ad. L. *diluvium*: cf. Pr. *diluvi*, *diluvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. See DELUGE, DILUVIUM, DILUVY.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 765 (Hart.) God dreinte all be world at be diluve. [So *Petr.* & *Laund.*; 3 MSS. *diluge*, *Selden diluvio*.]

Diluvial (dil'ū-vi-āl), *a.* [ad. L. *diluvialis* of a deluge or flood, f. *diluvium* a washing away of the earth, flood (f. *dilūere* to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Diluvial, of or belonging to the deluge or great Flood. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel . . its diluvial verbiage. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil*

167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararat. 2. *Geol. a.* Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet *diluvial* to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 31 This doctrine . . conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1893 HOWARTH *Glacial Nightmare* I. 83 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term *diluvium*, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

b. Of or pertaining to the *diluvium* or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. *Diluvial clay*, the boulder clay. (For the connexion of a and b see DILUVIUM.)

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

Diluvialist. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] *Geol.* One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* II. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating icebergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion . . between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 896/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

Diluvian (dil'ū-vi-ān), *a.* Also 8-9 de-. [f. L. *diluvium* flood + -AN: see DILUVIAL.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp.* of the Noachian Flood.

1655 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmospheres contained in it a great quantity of . . stony particles. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence **Diluvianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism. 1885 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been . . created . . out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

† **Diluviate**, *v. Obs.* In 6 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diluviare* to flood, inundate, f. *diluvium* flood.] *intr.* To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot. said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 SANDERS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 187 Those septentrional inundations . . have . . wildly deluviated over all the South.

Diluviation, *rare.* [n. of action f. *prec.*] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) VI. 37 The ravines . . having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical diluviation.

Diluvie, var. of DILUVY, *Obs.*

Diluvion. ? *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *diluvion-em* inundation, flood, f. *dilūere*: see next and cf. ATLUVION.] = DILUVIUM.

18 . . BUCKLAND is cited by Worcester 1846.

† **Diluvium** (dil'ū-vi-ūm). [a. L. *diluvium* flood, inundation, deluge, f. *dilūere* to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see DILUTE.] A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'.

1859 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 2 The word *diluvium*... I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1831 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 183 The old transported gravel, or *diluvium* of Prof. Buckland. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia... must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1862 J. TAYLOR in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium... immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 GRIZARD *Geol. Age* xxvii. 369 Ancient alluvium or diluvium overlying moraine-profounde. 1874 LYELL *Students' Geol.* xi. (ed. 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes... or by earthquakes... had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† **Diluvy.** Obs. Forms: 4-5 *deluuy* (e, di-, 4-6 di-, *dyluuy*, -ie. [ad. L. *diluvium* -um] deluge: see prec. and cf. DILUVE.] = DELUGE sb. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvii. 4 þe deluuy [mispr. deluuy] glapde þe hous of heuen, þe almyhtful halwed Noe and his. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Pet.* ii. 5 Bringyng in the diluuy, or greet flood, to the world of vnpytouse men. c 1393 CHAUCER *Seogan* 14 þu causist his deluuy of pestelence. c 1400 MAUNDON (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 þir three sonnes of Noe after þe diluuy parted amanges þam all be erthe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 9 b, Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse... as brought vpon them the great dyluuy or vnyuersall flood. Dilve: see DILLUE.

Dilyte, Dilyuer (e, obs. ff. DELIGHT, DELIVER. **Dim** (dim), a. and sb. Forms: 1- dim; also 3-4 dime, 4 dyme, 4-6 dym, dymme, 5 dimm, 6 dymbe, 6-7 dimme, 7 dimn, dimb. [OE. *dim* (m) = OFris. *dim*, ON. *dimn*-. Cf. OHG. *timbar* (MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, mod. Swiss. dial. *timmer*) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. **dim-ro-* and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

A. adj. 1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of *bright* or *clear*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Sat.* 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealde him dimme and deorene deapen scuan. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 11 On þis dimme hold. *Ibid.* xii. 16 Sio dimme niht. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 286 Eueric on ðat helden wið him, ðo wuðen ðirc, and swart, and dim. 13- E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 472 Dryf ouer þis dymme water. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) iii. 147 When þe day is dym and cloudy. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. x. v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 38 Fayr dyana, the lantern of the nyght, be cam dym and pale. 1623 *MILTON Penseroso* 160 Storied windows richly light, Casting a dim religious light. 1731 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place. c 1750 *SHRUTON Elegies* i. 1 Through the dim veil of evening's dusky shade. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Alit.* xii. 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ii. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. fig. esp. of qualities usually clear or bright. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on ða dimman dæd. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 111 That... did awai his dedes dim. And mad an hali man of him. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 533 Love is... whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1601-98 *SOUTH 12 Serms.* iii. 287 Man's... Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimm Light of Faith. 1817-8 *SHELLEY Ros. & Hel.* 692 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 *Martyrology* (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum ond yfellicum. 1632 *SANDERSON Serms.* 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. ii. 5 At a great distance of place, that which we look at appears dimme. 1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 58 Civilized Pagans... have scoured over the dimme inscription of the Moral Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 *SHELLEY Egan. Hills* 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance.

b. fig. Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint.

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Vato me es þis mater dym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymme, or harde to vnderstonde, mystics. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* 111. 1565/2 Like to be buried in the dimme booke of obliuion. 1821 *LAMA Elia Ser. 1. Old & New Schoolm.* I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) i. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty spirit within. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxxviii. 52 (50) A memory dim.

3. Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or dark; lustreless.

a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe. 1535 *COVERL. Lam.* iv. 1 O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1553 W. FELME *Melville* (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dimme, and of purple colour. 1621 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iv. 119 Violent dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes. 1728 *Young Love Fancie v.* (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. iii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1320 *Bestiary* 60 Siðen his siht is al unstrig, and his ege dimme. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3570 (Cott.) þe freli fax [biggines] to fal of him, And þe siht to wax well dim. c 1422 *HOCCLYR Learn to Die* 28 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* xii. 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 17 Jacob... somewhat dim for age. 1636 *MASSINGER Gt. Dh. Florence* iii. i. I am dim, Sir; But he's sharp-sighted. 1766 *FORDYCE Serms. Yng. Wom.* (1767) ii. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1842 *TENNYSOON Two Voices* 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.

b. fig. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

a 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* (J.), The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth. 1731 *FIELDING Grub Str. Op. Intro.*, Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* l. iv. 33 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. *transf.* Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Indistinct, faint.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1575 He herde a murmurynge Full lowe and dym. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxi.* (1495) 128 They that haue grete tongues haue dymme voyce. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3673 My speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1817 *SHELLEY Mariaud's Dream* 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

B. sb. Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 755 The day vp droghe & the dym voidet. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 53 He listneþ his folk in dym. 1509 *Parl. Deuyls* xciii. Quod Symeon, 'he lyghtneþ his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth their states'. 1857 *HEAVYSEGE Saul* (1860) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b. Dimness of vision.

1726 *LAW Chr. Perfect.* i. 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† C. adv. Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. Obs. c 1393 *GOWER Conf.* ii. 293 He herde a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* liv. That Light... Which... Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of the fire.

D. Comb. a. adverbial, as *dim-brooding*, -coloured, -discovered, -gleaming, -grey, -lighted, -lit (-litten), -remembered, -seen, yellow, etc. b. parasynthetic, as *dim-browed*, -eyed, -lettered, -sheeted, DIM-BRIGHTED. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny *dim-brooding. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 43 And night, ascending from the *dim-brow'd east. c 1400 *MAUNDON* (Roxb.) xvii. 7 þai er mare *dymme coloured þan be cristall. 1745 *COLLINS Ode to Evening* x, Hamlets brown, and *dim-discover'd spires. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xcvi. 302 The ghesseive interpretations of *dim-ey'd man. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) i. 273 The public is a dim-ey'd animal. 1840 *CLOUGH Early Poems* v. 11 Through the *dim-lit inter-space. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* ii. iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close *dim-litten chamber. 1877 *MOIR Dead Eagle* ii. Down, whirling... to the *dim-seen plain. 1859 *TENNYSOON Enid* 600 Fair head in the *dim-yellow light.

Dim, v. [f. DIM a.] OE. had the compounds *adimmanian*, *fordimmanian*, ON. the intr. *dimma* to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

1. intr. To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 7 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His fair lere falowþ and dimmþ is sihte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23655 (Cott.), Mani flurs... þat neumerar sal dime ne duine. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9932 The day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* i. viii. Suddenly mine eyes began to dim. 161710 ? E. WARD *Welsh-monster* 28 My Lady's Beauty, thyro' diuine, Would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 *BYRON Lara* i. xii. The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) ii. iv. ii. 250 The near horizon dims.

2. *trans.* To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes).

[c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Deah heora mod... sie adimmad.] a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 21 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se. c 1400 *Song Roland* 580 Dew diskid adoun and dymmyd the floures. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymmyn, or make dymme, *obscuro*. 1505 *PALSGR.* 516/3 I dymme the colour or beautye of a thyng. Se howe these torches haue dymmed this gylting. 1594 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxxi. viii. (1714) 109 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams The dim Sight. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 184 P. 1 The dim of essays... seldom... dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated writings. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with the armorial bearings. 1836 *LANDOR Pericles & Asp.* ii. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.

b. fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dymmeth or maketh derke theyr lytell holynesse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Forced the Conquerors to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) i. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleam.* 275 Its quaint houses... are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† **Dim**, Obs. Abbreviation of L. *dimidium* half. 1477 *Churchw. Acc. Croycombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iij lb. 1634-4 *BREKENTON Trav.* (1844) 29 Adorned with stones a yard and dim. high. *Ibid.* 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and dim. wide.

Dim, dimin. (*Mus.*), abbrev. of DIMINUENDO.

Dim, obs. form of DEEM v.

Dimagnestic, a. Chem.: see DI-2 d.

1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* 66 Dimagnestic pyro-phosphate.

Dimagnetite (daimæ'gnétait). *Min.* [f. DI-2 twice + MAGNETITE.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after lievrite (Watts).

1852 *Amer. Trans. Sc. Ser.* n. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard... appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† **Dima'ne**, v. Obs. Also 6 *dimaine*, -mayne. [ad. L. *dimānā-re* to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. *di-*, *dis-* apart + *mānāre* to flow.] *intr.* To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive its origin from.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimayning from the sacred Source of true Nobility. *Ibid.* i. vi. 12 Springs dimayning from thicke saad... gather mudde. 1642 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is M.* 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

Dima'nganous, a. Chem. See DI-2 d. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, Mn₂(PO₄)₂.

Dimaris (dimāris). *Logic.* The macronomic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). Formerly called *dramatis*, *dimatis*.

The initial d indicates that the mood can be reduced to *Darii* by (m) transposition of the premisses, and (s) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1817 *WHATELY Logic* ii. iii. § 4. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vii. 200. 1891 *WELTON Logic* i. iv. iii. § 137. 403 *Dimaris*, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

Dimastigate (daimæ'stigat), a. *Zool.* [f. DI-2 twice + Gr. *μαστίγ* (mástiγ) whip + -ATE² 2; cf. L. *mastigātus* whipped.] Having two flagella; bi-flagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (*Dimastiga*) which have two flagella.

Dimatis, earlier form of DIMARIS.

Dimber, a. *Rogues' Cant.* Pretty.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1692 *COLES, Dimber* (canting) pretty. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Dimber*, pretty. *Dimber*, a pretty Wench. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. xiv., 'Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. *Ibid.* Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence **Dimber-damber**, a captain of thieves or vagrants.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v. (Farmer), Dick Tarpin must be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 4/7.

Dimble (dimbl'). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of DIM, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with DINGLE is also possible. The midland districts (e.g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shroph.) retain the word, usually in the form *dumble*, occasionally *drumble*.]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Echo.. That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 *Ibid.* xxviii. (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. vii. Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-growne with brakes and briars. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Dumblehole*, also *Drumble*, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Dimble*, a dingle, dell.

Dime (daim), sb. Forms: 4-5 dyme, (5 dea-(s)time, dyme), 5-6 dymme, 5-9 dime, 6 diam, desme, deeme, deme, 6-9 dime. [a. OF. *disme*, *dime*:-L. *decima* tithe, tenth part, fem. of *decimus* tenth.]

† 1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1377 *LANGT P. Pl.* B. xv. 526 Take her landes, 3e lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 418 þat þariſchens sbulden drawe fro þeours offeringis & dymes. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) l. 412 His purveyours toke, withoute priere at a parliament, a poundage... and a fiftenth and a dyme eke. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 Owre commons... give to thair kyngde, at somme tymes quinsimes and desmies [MS. Digby 145 dimes]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 134 That be myght leuy certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xvii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) i. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Disms, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 *NOATH Plutarch* (1676) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dismes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* 50 In his forty ninth year he had a dime and a fiftenth granted him freely. 1659 *HOWELL Lexicon* Fr. Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 133 The dime... has heretofore been the share of the government.

b. fig. A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 19 Eury thy soule 'mongst many thousand dimes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.

2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar.

1786 *Ord. Continent. Congress U.S.* 8 Aug. Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 *KENOAL Trav.* I. xviii. 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Writ.* 1892 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now, well understood. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Pact Break-f.* xii. (1885) 220 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Frnt.* 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes... the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

b. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *dime novel*, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. *penny dreadful, shilling shocker*.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 212/1 You are as bad as a dime novel. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† **Dime**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also *5 dyme, 7 dyme*. [a. *F. dime-r*, OF. *dismar, dismer* = Pr. *desmar*, Sp. *desmar*, Pg. *desimar*, It. *decimare* = L. *decimare* to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f. *decima*: see *prec.*] *trans. a.* To take a tenth part of, to tithe. *b.* To divide into tenths.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 64 b/2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and sheues. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule... into decims or Tenths.

Hence † **Dimable** (in 5 *dym(e)able*) *a.*, tithable. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 61 It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dymable.

Dime, *obs.* form of *DIM a.* and *v.*

Dimediate, *obs.* form of *DIMIDIATE*.

† **Dimeuse**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dimensum* q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimense [1682 *dimense*] of ground in Africke.

† **Dimeuse**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dimens*- ppl. stem of *dimetiri* to measure out, f. *di-*, *dis-* (Dis-) + *metiri* to measure.] *trans.* To measure out.

a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGE Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them... peece after peece.

Dimension (dime'nʃən), *sb.* Also 5-6 *dy-*, *-sion*, *-cion*, *-cyon*, 6-7 *dimention*, 7 *demention*, *-tion*. [a. *F. dimension* (1425 in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *dimensionem*, n. of action from *dimetiri* (ppl. stem *dimens*-): see *prec.*]

† 1. The action of measuring, measurement. *Obs.* 1555 *FOEN Decades* 243 Accordyng to the ordinarie accoumpte and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 *GREENE Metaphor* (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 183/2 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may be the help thereof ascend [etc.]. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model... of the rock.

† **b. Mus.** The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; *pl.* 'measures', measured strains. *Obs.*

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 13 *Phi.* What call they time? *Ma.* The dimension of the Breefe by semibreues. 1635 *BRATHWAIT Arcad. Pr.* 1. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musical dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. *proportions*.) Also *fig.* Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/1 Though they be not circumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymension and measuring, yet are... angels... diffinitively so placed where they be for the time. 1596 *DAVIES Orchestra* xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dimention. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* I. xxxv. Schol. The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies... his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And time and place are lost. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* II. vii, Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1772 *HIST. Rochester* 44 All the beams... ought to be of large dimensions. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Mem. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension. 1893 *LAW Times* XCV. 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of 3 in. by 2½ in.

fig. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola;... The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul... were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

† **b. transf.** Extension in time, duration. 1605 *BP. ANDREWS Serm.* II. 170 The cross... is mors *prolix*a, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 308 We have no reason to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day.

3. *Math. a. Geom.* A mode of linear measure-

ment, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of *measurement* or *magnitude* is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 There is no body parfit withouten three dimensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Alynne hath but one dymension that is to sey after the lengthe... a superficial thyng hath 2. dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. def. ii. 1 There pertaine to quantitie three dimensions, length, bredth, and thicknes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof every plaine figure consists. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 *WHEWELL Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. viii. §§ 4-5 (L) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas. *Ibid.* vi. The eye... sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. 1873 *CLIFFORD Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. (1874) 716 Out of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* vii. § 220. 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

b. Alg. Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus x^2 , x^2y , xyz are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the degree of a quantity or equation: see *DEGREE sb.* 13.)

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Hij, The nember that doeth amounte thereof (3×3×3) hath gotten 3. dimensions, whiche properly belongeth to a bodie, or sound forme. And therefore it is called a Cube, or Cubike number. 1690 *LEVAOURN Curs. Math.* 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 190 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction... Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. c 1865 in *Circ. Sc. I.* 476/1 When the... equations are... of two dimensions.

† 4. Measurable form or frame; *pl.* material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 62 Hath not a few hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 280, I... know him noble... And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii, The Humbird is... no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small claws. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 793 In their own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

fig. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it.

5. *Comb.*, as dimension-lumber, -timber, -stone, i.e. that which is cut to specified dimensions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.)

1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Dimension Lumber*, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

Dimension, *v. rare.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To measure or space out; to reduce to measurement.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 335 (D), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

Dimensionable, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. *prec. + -ABLE*: cf. *companionable*.] Capable of being measured; having dimensions.

1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xix. 87 Some yet more spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

Dimensional (dime'nʃənl), *a.* [f. *DIMENSION sb.* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 66 note, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* XX. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. *Geom.* Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions: see *DIMENSION 3 a.* 1875 *CAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 Coordinates of

point in (s+1)-dimensional space. 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with... tetrahedroids. 1882 *MACHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1893 *American VII.* 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional.

Hence **Dimensionality**, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional quality.

1875 *CAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume *d v*. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality.

† **Dimensionate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dimensionem* DIMENSION + *-ATE* 3 7.] *trans.* To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14. *Harl. MS.* 2261 16 217 b, In whiche bookes he dimentionate the world clerely with his contenets.

Dimensioned (dime'nʃnd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DIMENSION* + *-ED* 2.] † *a.* Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. *DIMENSION 2, 4*). *Obs.* *b.* Having a particular dimension or measurement. *c. Geom.* Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see *DIMENSION 3 a.*

1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord in More's Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks.* (1557) 1092/1 Inuisible wyth all hys dymencioned body under the forme of breade transubstanciated into it. 1745 *POPE Odys.* xix. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1882 *PROCTOR Fam. Science Stud.* 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself... would be finite. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* 86 Look down... upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensional house.

Dimensionless, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LESS*.]

1. *a.* Without dimension or physical extension. *b.* Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. *c.* Without dimensions: see *DIMENSION 3 a.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 17 To Heav'n thir prayers Flew up... in they pass'd Dimensionless through Heav'nly dores. 1752 *WABURTON Wks.* (1811) IX. ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 150 With our scales and weights... and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne. 2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

1813 *HOGG in New Monthly Mag.* (1836) XLV. 1. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. a 1839 *GALT Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing in the dimensionless, the Universe.

† **Dimensionious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Also *-tious*. [f. *DIMENSION*: see *-IOUS*. Cf. *pretentious, religious, suspicious*.] Having (great) dimension or magnitude; spacious, extensive.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensionous spaces... amounteth to [etc.].

† **Dimensity**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dimens-us*, after *immensity*.] Dimension, magnitude.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV. xlv, If of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensity.

Dimensive (dime'nʃiv), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *dimens*- ppl. stem (see *DIMENSE v.*) + *-IVE*.]

† 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space. *Obs.*

1563 *87 FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 210/1 In heaven the existence of his bodie is dimensive. 1596 *BELL Surv. Popery* III. x. 434 When the unequal dimensive quantities are placed together. 1694 *R. BURTHOGGE Reason* 106 Matter is... the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity.

† 2. Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. *? Obs.*

1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* IV. vi. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 *HISTORIUM* I. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive lyne.

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. *rare.*

1845 *STOCKEYER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions;... the Chowringhee Road... is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet. The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this.

Hence † **Dimensively** *adv.*, † **Dimensiveness**.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 55 Neither spirits nor devils (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions...) may truly be said to be in a place commensuratiue, or dimensionelle. *Ibid.* 89 It ariseth... from the finitenesse, and dimensionnesse of the angelical nature.

|| **Dimensum**, *Obs.* [med.L. *dimensum* measured quantity, measure, *sb.* use of *pa. pple.* of *dimetiri* to measure out: see *DIMENSE v.*] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; = *DIMENSE sb.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimension. Yonder's the colonel's horse... the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean.* 26 The dimension of their diet in the Wilderness.

† **Dimensuration**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **dimensurare*, f. *di-* + *mensurare* to measure, after *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, f. *di-* + *metiri*, *mensus* to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Msex* i. Prepar. 15 Such an expected geographical description... doeth require dimensuration between every station. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. B ij, As true as actual dimensuration... could direct me to put them.

So † **Dime-naurable** *a.*, capable of being measured; † **Dime-naurated** *ppl. a.*, measured; † **Dime-naurator**, an instrument for taking measurements. (All *obs.* and *rare.*)

1666 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line... a Superficies, the Superficies... a Body, three ways dimensurable. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments. *Ibid.* (1698) 1 Shewing the dimensurated miles and furlongs answerably.

Dimeran (di-mērān). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *dimerus*, neuter pl. of *dimerus* (see DIMEROUS) + -AN.] A member of the division *Dimeria* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in CRAIG.
Dimercur-, -mercu-ro-, -mercury. *Chem.* [Di-2 2.] Used in *comb.* and *attrib.* to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

Thus *dimercurammonium* Hg₂H₄N₂, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate... consisting of dimercurammonium iodide. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 467 Dimercury methylene iodide CH₂ (Hg I)₂ is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

Dimerism (di-mērīz'm). [f. mod.L. *dimerus* + -ISM.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in *Bot.* the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

Dimerous (di-mērās), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dimerus* (f. *dimerē*, f. Gr. *διμερής* bipartite (f. *di-* twice + *μερς* part) + -OUS.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: *spec. a.* *Entom.* Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. *b.* *Bot.* Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written *2-merous*.) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (*rare*).

1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous. 1845 LINLEY *Sci. Bot.* viii. (1858) 129 Flowers dimerous. 1869 *Student* II. 13 Polymericous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc. according to their number of merophylls. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa*), the parts of the flower being in twos. 1882 VINES *Sack's Bot.* 646 True tetramerous flowers are allied... to those with dimerous whorls.

Dimetallic, *a.* *Chem.* [f. Di-2 2 d: cf. *di-acid*, *dibasic*.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 OOLING *Manual of Chem.* I. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulae MH₂AsO₄, M₂HAsO₄, and M₃HAsO₄. Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in water.

Dimeter (di-mītrī). *Prosody.* [a. L. *dimetrus* sb., *dimeter*, -metrus adj., n. Gr. *διμετρος* of two measures, f. *di-* twice + *μετρον* measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 143 In the *dimeter*, made of two syllables entire. *Extrême desiré*. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* Wks. (Rldg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics... What is all this, but canting? 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Lang. & Versif.* Chaucer iii. § 7 in *Chaucer's Wks.*, The Octosyllable Metre... was in reality the ancient Dimeter Iambic. 1837-39 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic. 1882 GOODWIN *Gk. Gram.* 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet.

Dimethyl (dōimē-pīl). *Chem.* [See Di-2 2 and METHYL.]

1. as *sb.* A name of Ethane (C₂H₆), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH₃).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 47 Ethane. This compound... may also be regarded as dimethyl, or as ethyl hydride.

2. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as *dimethyl ketone* = Acetone CO(CH₃)₂, *dimethylamine*, H₂N(CH₃)₂, one of the aniline bases, *dimethyl-benzene* C₆H₄(CH₃)₂, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* = tertiary pentyl alcohol, C.OH.(CH₃)₂.(C₂H₅).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84°. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 428 Dimethyl-benzene or Xylene. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jnrl.* 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

Dimetient (dōimī-šient), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dimetiēns*, pr. pple. of *dimetiāre* to measure out: see DIMENSE.] *A. adj.*

† 1. That measures across through the centre: *dimetiēns line* = DIAMETER. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 15 The dimetiēns line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse than a seventh part. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 That the Diameter or Dimetiēns line of the earth is triple to that

of the moone. 1720 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 264 The Office of the Chamber, whose Dimetiēns Line is exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole Diameter.

2. *Math.* That expresses the dimension.

1824 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 323 Usually x^2 is the dimetiēns function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as x^2 , for some value or other of a ; and then between x^2 and x^{2+k} may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small k may be.

† **B. sb.** (Short for *dimetiēns line*). = DIAMETER.

(1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. xxiv. 173 In every parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the dimetiēns are lyke vnto the whole. 1571 DIGGER *Pantom.* i. Elem. B ij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetiēnt. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 328 The Dimetiēnt of a Sphere.

Dimetric (dōimē-trīk), *a.* *Crystallography.* [f. Gr. *δι-*, *dis* twice + *μετρον* measure + -IC; cf. METRIC.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis: = TETRAGONAL.

1868 DANA *Mn. Intro.* 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside... The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much dimetric as the tetragonal. *Ibid.* 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

Dimication (dimikē-šān). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *dimiciāns*, n. of action f. *dimiciāre* to fight.] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimication*, a battell. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* i. (1654) 66 In the dimication which arose about Arius. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer demi-digested dimications against them. 1884 *Times* 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication... the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So † **Dimicate** *v.*, to fight, contend; **Dimicatory** *a.* (*affected* or *humorous*), relating to fighting or fencing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 314 When Snails are about to dimicate with Serpents. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory.

Dimiceries, var. DIMISSARIES *Obs.*

Dimidiate (dimī-diāt, dōi-), *a.* [ad. L. *dimidiātus*, pa. pple. of *dimidiāre* to halve, f. *dimidium* half, f. *dis-*, *dis-* asunder + *medius* mid, *medium* middle.] 1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase. 1825 LAMA *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, He... allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preeminence.—Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. on A. De Morgan* 43 Dimidiate quantification. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrl.* i. liii. 61 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool. a.* Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. *b.* Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. *c.* *Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female.

1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The dimidiate calyptra. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Dimidiate*, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* 18 (L) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Dimidiate*, the same with cucullate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 255 The anther of *Gomphrena* is completely unilocular by abortion... of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3. *Comb.* in botanical terms, as *dimidiate-cordate*, said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so *dimidiate-oblong*, *obovoid*. (Sometimes written *dimidiato-cordate*, etc.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dimidiato-cordate*, when the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 *Euphorbia peplis*... leaves dimidiate-cordate. *Ibid.* 435 *Leersia oryzoides*... Spikelet dimidiate-oblong.

Dimidiate (dimī-diāt, dōi-), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dimidiāre*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into halves; to halve; to reduce to the half.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimidiate*, to part into two parts. 1652 W. SCLATER *Civ. Mag.* (1653) 42 Who dimidiate Christ, would have him only by halves. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 321 Dimidiated, as 'twere by forked tongues. 1789 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. *Her.* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), *esp.* in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDATION. Hence *Dimidiating* *vbl. sb.*

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146 This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 128. 1893 E. HOWLETT in *Reliquary* July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England dimidiating azure three ships' hulls in pale or.

Dimidiated, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Halved; divided into halves, or having only one half shown

or represented; *spec.* in *Her.* of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. DIMIDIATION, DEMI B. I.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes... Dimidiated, Parted, Couped. 1647 A. ROSS *Myth. Poet.* iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] circuli, dimidiated, and plenary aspect. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated striae on the extended wings. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxvii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* XIV. 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated.

Dimidiation (dimī-diāt-šān, dōi-). [ad. L. *dimidiāns*, n. of action from *dimidiāre* to halve: see DIMIDIATE *a.*] The action of halving, or condition of being halved; *spec.* in *Her.* the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of *impalement*.

1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Per ben .7. . . partes of his craft. The first is called addicion, pe seconde... subtracion. The thryd is called duplacion. The 4... dimydicion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dimidiation*, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780 J. EDMONDSON *Heraldry* 179 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 113 *Dimidiation*, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 164 Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement.

Dimilance, *obs.* form of DEMI-LANCE.

Diminew, var. DIMINUE *v.* *Obs.*, to diminish.

Diminicion, *obs.* form of DIMINUTION.

Diminish (dimī-nīš), *v.* Also 5-6 *y* for *i*, as *he* for *sh*; 5-6 *de-minish* (e, 6 *Sc. diminissia*, *dini-nuse*. [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier DIMINUE, *F. diminuer*, *L. diminuire*, and MINISH, earlier *menusier*, OF. *menuiser*, *L. type *minūtiare* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient *L.* had *diminuire* to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and *dēminuire* to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late *L.* and *Romanic* the *dē-* derivative supplanted the *dē-* form; hence the modern derivatives of *L. dēminuire* all have *dimin-*.]

1. *trans.*

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of *enlarge*, *increase*, *augment*, *magnify*.)

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 61 Yf your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being diminished your Irish enimies... will rise agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Peraunture it diminysshed theys payne in hell. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heracles's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 It greatly deminisheth the substance of them. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 169 The whole towne is diminished into one streete. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. xii. (1648) 85 The weight must... be diminished in the same proportion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 8. 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure.

† *b.* To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). *Obs.*
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no decay used by diminishing or clipping y^e same. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for diminishing our coin.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. *Obs. rare.* [Class. *L. diminuire*.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 491 In Rhetia... they hold betwixt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corn-tree, which in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruise in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. *arch.* (See also DIMINISHED 2.)

1560 BIALE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxix. 15, I will diminish them, that they shal no more rule the nations. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 24 June, He do plainly diminish the commanders put in by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of all that have been removed by him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 348 2 This impertinent Humour of diminishing every one who is produced in Conversation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* i. vi, She... passes out, angered, humbled, diminished past compare.

† 4. To take away (a part) from something, so as to make it less; hence *gen.* to take away, subtract, remove. *Obs.*

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iv. ix, Take from our heris... all that may... dimynyshe vs from thy eternal loue. a 1533 FAIRTH *Disput. Purgat.* 181 Neither add any thing nor diminish. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 217 The... love betwene them, washed awaie and diminished all suspection. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 24 Thus much was diminished from the state of the empyre. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 64 Your sword... may as well wound the loud windes... as diminish One dowe that's in my plume. 1611 BIALE *Deut.* iv. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it. a 1627 HAYWARD (J.), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

† **b. absol.** To abate, subtract. *Obs.*
1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cv. Nothing . . should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony. 1826 R. H. FAOUER *Rem.* (1838) I. 74 His command . . will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc.]

† **5.** To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail of.
1559 Bp. Cox in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 If now then the builders . . be diminished of their wages. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 11 They that seeke after our Lord shall not be diminished of any good. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lii. The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

6. Arch. To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see DIMINUTION 9.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all diminished . . from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle.

7. Mus. † **a.** To reduce in loudness, make gradually softer: cf. DIMINUENDO. *Obs.* **b.** To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see DIMINISHED 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than increasing it.

II. intr.

8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.

1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* II. 177 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his diminished. 1565 EARL BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 215 As their force dimenshed so dyd her Grace increase. 1700 DAVEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The sound . . diminishes in intensity. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The air diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight.

b. Arch. To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observ'd, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

Diminishable (dimin'ishəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being diminished or lessened. Hence **Diminishableness**.

1782 KIRWAN in Phil. *Trans.* LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston . . is again diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 948/1 A five years' sentence . . being thus at best diminishable by . . one year and three weeks. 1875 VETICH *Lucretius* 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminished (dimin'ish't), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. († In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelius reporteth the flesh of swine . . mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good. 1724 YOUNG *M. Th.* ix. 1715 How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) VI. 140 Rays of sovereignty . . to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see DIMINISH *v.* 3); now only in phr. from Milton.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 35 O thou [sun] . . at whose sight all the Stars Hide their dimmish heads. 1698 CONGREVE *Birth of Muse* 119 She feels . . the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. p. xxxv. Crest-fallen and dejected . . [they] hide . . their diminished heads.

3. Arch., etc. (See quotes.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch. . . is not a complete Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Diminished Bar, in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thinnest on the inner edge. 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss, *Diminished Column*, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

4. Mus. a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name: opp. to *augmented*. Diminished triad, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. **b.** Diminished subject, a subject repeated in diminution (see DIMINUTION 5 a).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diminished interval*, in music, is . . an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone. 1753 *Ibid.* Suppl. s.v. *Interval*, A Table of Musical Intervals. . . Diminished Fourth. . . Diminished Fifth. . . Diminished Seventh. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 448 The diminished seventh . . is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh.

Diminisher, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which diminishes or lessens.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* Avij. This paynted wether-cocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me. 1637 CLARKE *Serm.* 241 (L.) The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

Diminishing, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DIMINISH; lessening, diminution.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Things . . redounding to the diminishyng of his honor. 1582 R. WIMLETON (*title*), A Sermon no less fruitful than famous. . . set forth by the olde copy, without additions or diminishings. 1649 MILTON *Ekion*, x. That their liberties and rights were

the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii. The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

2. Arch. Tapering; = DIMINUTION 9. ? Obs.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cijja. How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillars. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pilasters. 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off . . will preserve the diminishing of the Pier.

Diminishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That diminishes or lessens: *a.* That makes less. *b.* That grows less.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 [It] may by . . some convenient Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 The building is carried up . . by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

† **2.** Disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their . . provoking, and diminishing expressions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 501 St. Paul, who . . disdains all false and diminishing Reflections.

3. Arch., Ship-building, etc. Thinning or tapering off gradually.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diminishing stuff*, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 354. 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss, *Diminishing Rule*, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. *Diminishing Scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Four diminishing joints.

Diminishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreasingly.

1827 *Examiner* 262/1 The light . . is spread diminishingly over the picture. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower animals.

† **2.** Disparagingly, depreciatively. *Obs.*

1672 MED'S *Wks.*, *Life* 7 Some . . were induc'd to speak somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his [Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyp. 1707 NOARIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 To lessen and vilify himself, and speak very diminishingly . . of his own worth.

Diminishment. Now *rare*. Also 6 de-

[f. DIMINISH *v.* + -MENT. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] The action or process of diminishing (*trans.* and *intr.*); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 94 b. All is to demynishment of a kynges power. 1601 T. NORTON *Cavitt's Inst.* I. xiii. 35 His diuine majesty . . the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime. 1664 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., A pure, everlasting . . Light, which will illustrate all things, without damage and diminishment. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlv. He received us . . with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xxvi. 171 A diminishment in their numbers.

Diminutif, -ive, *obs.* forms of DIMINUTIVE.

Diminuate, *v. nonce-vod.* [f. L. *diminūere* to lessen + -ATE 3; cf. next.] *intr.* To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. DIMINUTIF.)

1883 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* viii. 174 'You are a little wild.' 'A little! you diminuate!'

† **Diminuation**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *diminuation* (1488 in Godef.), f. *diminuer* to DIMINISH.] = DIMINUTION.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 28 My tresor . . may not be mynished for noo thing that I yeeu . . but thou maist depart with noon of thynt withoute dymynuation.

† **Diminue**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *dymynue*, 6 *-ew*, *diminew*, *Sc. diminue*. [a. F. *diminuer* (1308 in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. *diminūere* to lessen, DIMINISH. Cf. Pr. *diminuar*, also with other conjugational suffixes, Pr., Sp., and Pg. *diminuir*, Cat. *disminuir*, It. *diminuire*. In all the Romanic langs. the prefix is *di-*, which was also the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had *diminūere* to lessen, diminish, *diminūere* to break into small pieces; cf. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH *v.* (in various senses). In first quot. *intr.* to speak disparagingly; cf. DIMINISH *v.* 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxxv. 13 Se . . han dymynued [gloss or spoken yuel] azeins me [1388 deprayued azeins me, Vulg. derogastis]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 74 Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 God almychty . . mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis . . the . . operations of the planetis. 1568 SKEVNE *The Pest* (1866) 16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune any wayis.

† **Diminuendo** (diminū-endo). *Mus.* [It. *diminuendo* lessening, diminishing, pr. pple. of *diminuire* to diminish: see prec.] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or loudness of tone (abbrev. *dim.*, *dimin.*); as *sb.* a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Opp. to CRESCENDO).

1775 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo*. 1789-1826 [see CRESCENDO]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lyne* II. iii. 70

'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, *diminuendo*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/3 A similar trimming . . on a smaller scale, edged . . the bodice, and was repeated in a further *diminuendo* round the neck.

† **Diminuent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *diminuent-em*, pr. pple. of *diminūere* to DIMINISH.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything.

1608 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spiritual Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminuent. 1647 SANGERSON *Serm.* II. 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms. 1657—*Serm.* Pref. (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (*Δειναιμωστερος*) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

Diminuse, *obs. Sc. form* of DIMINISH.

† **Diminute**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 de-. [ad. L. *diminūt-us*, pa. pple. of *diminūere* to DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete, defective.

Diminute conversion (Logic), *conversio per accidens*, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables* Prol. 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gif that ye find ocht . . Be diminute, or yit superfluous. c 1475 *Partenay* 568b He and his land shold be diserite, Exile and diminute by his dedes smart. 1533 *Morn Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that moner himselfe, but that some of hys audience . . dydde wryte it dymnute, and mangled for lacke of good remembrance. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Aivb. If the partes make lesse than the whole number . . then is that number called Diminute, or Defective. As 8. hath these partes . . 2. a. 4. which make but 7. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxiv. 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements. 1731 CHANOLER *tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention . . is . . to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretick.

b. Diminutive, minute.

1611 SIR A. GORGES (T.), The first seeds of things are little and diminute.

Diminute, *v. rare*. [f. L. *diminūt*-ppl. stem of *diminūere* to DIMINISH.] *trans.* To lessen; to belittle; = DIMINISH *v.* 3.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 905, I imploir . . 3e not deict the dignitie nor gloir, Spulze, nor reif, diminute nor deploir Into na sort these deifeit Goddess. 1883 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* 200 The repugnant task of diminishing our hero has been forced upon us.

† **Diminutely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DIMINUTE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 79, I never rehersydde Your Graces letters, diminutely, or full, but by the Kyngis expresse commaundement. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xx. 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 He could . . make even Old Had diminishly to sing 'I to sing small'.

Diminution (diminū'tjon). Forms: 4-6 *diminucion* (also with *y* for *i*), *diminicion*, 7 *diminution*, 6-*diminution*. [a. AF. *diminucion* (a 1300), F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio*, Sp. *diminucion*, Pg. *diminuição*, It. *diminuzione*, ad. L. *diminūtio*-em later spelling of *diminūtio*-em, n. of action from *diminūere* to lessen. Classical L. analogies would give the form *diminution*: see DIMINISH, DIMINUE.]

1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1286 (1335) To encrease or maken dymynucion Of my lunge. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 6 Dymynucion of punysshment . . shalbe had for women gerred with child. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* III. xi. (1611) 120 Change by addition or diminution. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. iii. 1. 213 The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are subiect vnto. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* viii. 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 p. 1 A copy of his letter, without any alteration or diminution. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 175 The Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

b. Apparent lessening, as by distance. ? *Obs.*

1631 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 18 To looke vpon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 369 From human sight So farr remote, with diminution seen.

† **2.** Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. **b.** as a *Rhet. figure*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12416 3yt per ys an enchesun Vs kallede 'dymynucionyn'. On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytly to seme. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 Example . . for diminution, might be this . . these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 75 Gradation is by Oratours most what observed, and the weightiest word said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

† **3.** Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations. 1599 *Life St. More* in Wordsw. *Ecccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 181 Under pardon of those saints . . for I intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 p. 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 176 All that appeared . . of diminution to the reputation . . which his Lordship . . had acquired.

†4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 70 b. That we suffer harme or diminution in person, estate, worship, or goodes. 1661 *BRAM-HALL Just. Viud.* iv. 78. Untill it came to sentence of death, or diminution of member. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. 1. 20. Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest!

5. *Mus.* a. The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to *augmentation*. †b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see *DIMINISHED* 4 (*obs. rare*).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 24. Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microt.* 48. Diminution.. is the varying of Notes of the first quantity.. or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 *T. RAVENSCROFT (title)*, A Briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musike. 1809 *OUSSELY Counterpt.* xv. 104. [In] imitation by diminution.. the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent.

6. *Her.* With earlier authors: The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = *DIFFERENCE*.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 43. Diminution is a hemishing or defacing of some particular part.. of the Escutcheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1787 *PORNY Her. Gloss.*, Diminution, word sometimes used instead of *Difference*. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., Diminution of Arms, an expression sometimes used.. instead of *difference*, or, as the French call them, *brisures*.. from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessening, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

†7. *Gram.* The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. *Obs. rare*.

a 1637 *R. JONSON Eng. Gram.* xi. The common affection of nouns is diminution.. The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: *El.*.. *Et.*.. *Ock.*.. *Ing.*.. Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, *ish*.

8. *Law.* An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.

1610 *COKE Bk. of Entries* 222 a/2 (*marg.*) Le def. alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam. *Ibid.* 251 b/1 (*marg.*) Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1626 *SIR W. JONES Reports, Hecver v. Fulton* 2 Car. 1 (1675) 140. Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe recorde. 1657 *GIMSTON tr. Croke's Repts.* (1683) ii. 597. *Johus v. Bouen*, 18 Jas. 1. After the Record certified, the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error alleges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 248. Diminution, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alleges.. that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certified, and prays that it be certified by Certiorari. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

9. *Arch.* The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Diminution*.. in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 *LEONT Alberti's Archit.* II. 207. The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Gothic architects.. observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 356. [The] turret.. ends with a fine diminution. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* iii. i. 809. The diminution or tapering form given to a column.. sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. *Ibid.* 814. Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

Diminutival (*diminiutai-väl*), *a. (sb.) Gram.* [f. *L. diminutivus* DIMINUTIVE + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. *b. as sb.* A diminutival suffix.

1868 *T. H. KEY Philol. Essays* x. 213. The Latin.. forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 *ROAY Lat. Gram.* iii. vii. § 862. Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 317. In *-kin*.. a widely prevalent diminutival.

Diminutive (*diminiutiv*), *a. and sb.* Also 4 diminutif (-yf, etc.), 6-7 diminutive, 6 demynutyve. [a. *F. diminutif*, -ive (14th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*), ad. *L. di-, deminutivus*, f. *di-, deminutus*, pa. pple. of *di-, deminere* to lessen. The sb. use is found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] *b. adj.*

1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to *augmentative*.)

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 5. Where they honoured this old woman [Hecale], calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecaleina. 1650 *O. WALKER Oratory* 32. Verbal nouns.. some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 *JOHNSON Pref. to Dict.*, Diminutive adjectives in *-ish*, as *greenish*. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. III.* xiii. In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 *MASON Eng. Gram.* § 313. The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in *worldling*, *groundling*.

†2. Making less or smaller; tending to diminution. *Obs.*

1677 *GALK Cr. Gentiles* iv. 266. God.. cannot fal under any mutation either.. augmentative or diminutive. 1721 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. iii. 175. Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

†3. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 9. A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite.. Goodness of God. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 443. The Death of Christ.. a federal Rite.. appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1791 *PAINE Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 122. A scene so new.. that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size.)

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 19. Balurdo calls for your diminutive attendance. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. ii. 20. The poore Wren (the most diminutive of Birds). 1633 *COCKERAM, Diminutive*, little. 1641 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Intelligencer* ii. Our Progenitors esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdoms. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146. A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. i. 26. I could not sufficiently wonder at the impetidity of those diminutive mortals. 1741 *GRAY Let. Poems* (1775) 108. Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 283. The summer.. passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 *BRIMLEY Ess.* 120 (*Wordsw.*) We.. know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirt.* III. 24. Small, almost diminutive, in stature.

B. sb.

1. *Gram.* A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind.

1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollet. MS.). Of 'Lens, lentis', cometh 'Lenticula', be diminityf perof. 1530 *PALSGR.* 303. Adjectives welche be demynutyves in signification. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Diet.* Biij. Diminutives end commonly in *ito, illo*. 1678 *CUOVERTH Intell. Syst.* 264. The word *diminutor*.. is not a diminutive.. but an adjective substantiv'd. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 135 p. 1. Cicero.. calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom.. certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's Field* 539. In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Introd. 80. His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. *Her.* One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Civ b. This cross [crosslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe.. neuer the lees many tymys hit is borne in dimynutyys, that is to say in lityll crossis crossit. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 32 b. The Barulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 *PORNY Her.* iv. (1787) 60. The Pale.. Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 *CUSSANS Handbk. Her.* iv. 57. The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. *Ibid.* 72. All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. *a. A small variety or form of something; a 'miniature'.* †b. Something very small (*obs.*). †c. In *diminutive*: on a small scale, in miniature (*obs.*).

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v.* I. 38. How the poore world is pestered with such water-fishes, diminutives of Nature. — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 37. Most monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminutives, for Dolts. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxiii. 57. All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. In what diminutives the plastic principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. 1687 *COTTON (J.) Sim.* Was then a knave, but in diminutive. 1705 *Mad. Gulliver's Trav.* 46. A reflection.. which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1824 *C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage* (1845) I. xi. 145. The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 150. A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

†4. Something that diminishes or lessens; *spec. in Med.* A medicine that abates the violence of a disease. *Obs.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242. If his Fames Diminutive in any thing we finde. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. vi. When you have used all good means and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminutives.

Diminutively (*diminiutivli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; †extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (*obs.*).

1613 *F. ROBERTS Revenue of Gospel* 125. They will cheerfully.. say, It was but five pounds.. It comes but once a year, I hope to recover it by the grace of God. Thus diminutively and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors. 1663 *BAXTER Divine Life* 175. Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* July, I began to think less diminutively of that [room]. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 256. When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.

1750 *tr. Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 218. Prassius.. has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

Diminutiveness, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.

1727 *BAILEY Vol. II.*, Diminutiveness, liteness. 1750-1 *Student* II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally

eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 199. Neat to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable. Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny—the prettiest of all! 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/4. In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

Diminutize, *v. rare*. [f. *DIMINUTIVE* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To turn (a word) into a diminutive form.

In recent Dicts.

†**Dimiss**, *v. Obs.* [f. cl. *L. dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss: cf. *DIMIT*, *DISMISS*, and *Dis-* *pref.*] = *DISMISS* *v.*

1543 *GRAYTON Contin. Harding* (1812) 567. Charles did dimisse y^e young man. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. ix. 1102. When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, *Ita missa est*, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the company may be dimissed. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 99/2. Theatetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1799 *SHELLOCKE Artillery* v. 399. It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dimissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

†**Dimissaries**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 *dimysaries*, 6 *dimiceries*, *demisaris*. [? f. *L. demissus*, hanging down, descending + *-ARY*: cf. *emissary*.] Testicles.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 357. Some malicious dysposed persons, in despyte.. kut of his hode and his dimysaries. 1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* I. (1550) 50 b. Chosen, as stoned hores are.. by their outye dimiceries. 1569 *T. UNDERDOWN Ovid agst. Ibis* O ij b. He.. cut of his Demisaris. 1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Irel. in Holmshd* VI. 68. For default of other stuffe, they pawne.. the nailles of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

†**Dimission** (*dəimi-jən*). *Obs.* [ad. *L. dimission-em*, n. of action from *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = *DEMERSION* 2. 1.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 548. I swere.. that I shall neuer repugne to this resygnacion, dymysyon or yeldyng vp. 1568 *Q. ELIZ. Let.* 8 June in *Love-lett.* Mary Q. Scots Ap. 31. She.. was.. compelled to make a dimission of her crown. 2. Conveyance by lease; = *DEMISE* *sb.* 1.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9. § 2. All maner of leasses dymysions made. *Ibid.* c. 33 § 17. Any graunte or lesse made by.. lettres patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismissal, dismissal, discharge. 1530 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 82. Under sureties.. that he should appear the first day of the next term.. and then day by day until his dimission. a 1555 *BRADFORD in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 307. It is.. a delivuerance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* 620. This common dimission of your wives. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 106. The King.. sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 44. Whosoever.. left the University without a letter of dimission.

Dimissorial (*dimisōriāl*). *Eccl.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

Dimissory (*dimisōri*), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 *dimissary*, 7-8 *dimissory*. [ad. *L. dimissōri-us* (in *littere dimissōrie* a dimissory letter, f. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss: see *-ORY*. (Also *DISMISSORY*: cf. *Dis-* *pref.*)]

†1. Pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. *Obs.* in *gen. sense.* (In quot. 1650, *fig.* from 2.)

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 305. In witnes wherof I give vnto thee this bill of dispoirement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to y^e law of Moses. 1650 *Br. PRIDEAUX Euchol.* (1656) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters dimissory. a 1656 *USHERA Ann.* (1658) 431. The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.

2. *Eccl.* Dimissory letter (usually in pl. *letters dimissory*): *a.* In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. *b.* A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 91. If he.. have letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. a 1631-1708 [see *DEMISORY*]. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. iii. (1673) 310. Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 *AVLIFFE Parerg.* 128. A Bishop of another Diocese ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk.. without letters Dimissory. 1818 *C. SIMON Let. in Mem.* xx. (1847) 497. Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself. 1819 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXII. 73. The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

†*B. sb. (pl.)* = Letters dimissory: see *prec. Obs.* c 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147. Bi tytle and by dymysories. 1619 *BRENT tr. Scarpi's Coune. Trent* (1676) 462. In respect of the dimissories of Bishops. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. ii. 69. The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese.. to live in another.

†**Dimit**, *v. Obs.* [In Branch I, ad. *L. dimittēre* to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *mittēre* to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of

DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT *v.* 2, and DIMISS, DEMISE. In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT *v.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To send away, let go, dismiss: = DEMIT *v.* 1.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act. v.* 26 So were they contented upon this punishment to dimitt them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith... was freely dimitted out of the stocks, and set at libertie. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1677) 50 The Pope... did... dimitt the Scottish Commissioners... with great promises of favour.

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: = DEMIT *v.* 2.

1563 N. WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxvii. Wks. 1888 I. 93 Salomon... commanding ws naways to dimitt the law of our mother, quihik is the Kirk. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That these who have pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimitt all except one. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* ii. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimitt his charge of Inquisitor General.

3. To convey by lease, demise: = DEMIT *v.* 2.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 That noe persone... haue auctorite... to dymyte or lette to ferme... any lordes or tenementis within the lordship. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 39 Power and auctorite... to coenant dimitt let or set to ferme... any of the landes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 He may dimitt the land destroyed and not inhabite, untill he be of power to big it againe.

4. *intr.* Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.

16... FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 293 The public river of Tweed... which dimits in the sea.

II. 5. *trans.* To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = DEMIT *v.* 1.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxx. 105 Like the night... dimitting unwholesom vapours upon all that rest beneath. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo dimits his perpendicular rayes. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xlii. 253 To teach horses to incline, dimitt, and bow downe their bodies. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 75 Doth dimitt it down into the centre of the Earth.

b. *fig.* To abase, let down: = DEMIT *v.* 1. 2. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xi. 183/2 He was a man of rare humble spirit, that... could so dimitt and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

Dimity (di'mīti). Forms: 5 demyt, 6 dimite, 7 dimetty, dimimty, dimetty, 8 demity, dimimty, 8- dimity. [In 15-16th c. demyt, dimite, a. It. *dimito* 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of course linzie-wolzie' (ibid. 1611) = med.L. *dimittum* (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. *δίμυτος* of double thread, sb. dimity, f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μύτος* thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final -y arose: could it represent It. pl. *dimitti*? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word *دیمیاتی* *dīmīyāti*, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of *دیمیات* *Dīmīyāt*, *Damietta*, is not clear.]

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures: usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1440 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* 182 A vestment of white demyt for lenter and vigils. 1570 CAMPION in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Scio]. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* viii. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimimty. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Dary* (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, dimity with fine shades of worsted works well made up. 1743 FIELING *Jon. Wild* i. x. His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk. 1829 BROWN *Juan* i. xlii. Her morning dress was dimity. 1875 E. GARRETT *House by Works* i. 97 Else... washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Lois thought necessary. 1880 BRADWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641.

b. *attrib.* Made of dimity.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. iv. Thy dimity breeches. 1762 *Genll. Mag.* 204 Put on a dimity waistcoat. 1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* 114 Some sort of white dimity gown that she wore. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 79 In our white dimity beds. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* i. 108 The dimity window curtains.

Dimly (di'mli), *adv.* In 3 dimluker (compar.), 4-5 dymly. [repr. OE. type **dimlce*, from *dimlic* adj. dim, obscure: cf. -LY 2.] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Heo wolden... ðe deofles sernise dimluker bemen. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 375 Dymly bisoten, þat þat penaunce plesed him. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 718 Pan Ane... Dryver up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes. 1538 STANKEV *England* ii. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lowest works. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 A Fire burns dimly in the Light of the Sun. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Yrns.* II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/x

This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.

b. *Comb.*, as *dimly-labouring*, -lit. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* ii. xliii. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xviii, Dimly-lit chambers.

Dimmed (dimd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ED 1.] Rendered dim.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight... At last she up gan lift. 1594 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 654 Being... not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greu cleir. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii. The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gliding.

Hence **Dimmedness**.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vi. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmedness.

Dimmen, *v. rare.* [f. DIM *a.* + -EN 6.] *intr.* To grow dim. Hence **Dimmning** *ppl. a.*

1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Surv. Germ. Poetry* i. 301 Scenery... on which his dimming eyes are preparing to close for ever.

Dimmer (di'mər), *sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which dims.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylight. 18... J. H. NEWMAN *Idea of University*, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

Dimmer (di'mər), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER 6.] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

1894 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* Ballads 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

Dimmety, *obs. form of DIMITY.*

Dimming (di'ming), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DIM, q. v.

13... *Coer de L.* 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard fore. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 512 Yt Drew oere-hande nyght By dymmyng of the Day.

1552 HULOET, Dymmyng of the syght, *caligatio*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To waile the dimming of our shining Starre.

Dimming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R. ERSKINE in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face. 1846 J. WILSON *City of Plagues* ii. 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

Dimmish (di'mɪʃ), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dim.

1683 TRYON *Voy to Health* 96 Its flame is not clear... but of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 42 My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Dimmit (di'mit), *s. w. dial.* Also 8 dimmet. [f. DIM *a.*] Dusk, twilight.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Dimmet*... the Dusk of the Evening... the evening twilight. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 132, I, with my arms, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. xiv. 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

Dimmy (di'mi), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -Y: cf. *blacky*, *bluely*.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The darknesse of the dymny night. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 129 The dimmy ayre now cleer grows. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn.

Dimm, dimne, *obs. ff. DIM a. and v.*

Dimness (di'mnɪs). [OE. *dimnis*, *dymnys*, f. *dim* DIM + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dumsightedness.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymbhwyfte. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 200 Wip eazena dymnysse, genim ðysse sylfan wyrt leaf. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 10 Dimmes under his fete. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dymnesse and depnesse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 67 b. The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sonne* 8 A sonne... a fruitful flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1782) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. v. The once splendid patch of carpet... had long been worn to dimness. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* vii. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

Dimond, *obs. form of DIAMOND.*

Dimonosyllabic, *a. nonce-wd.* [see DI-2.] Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Wks.* (1876) II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

Dimorph (di'mɒrf), [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms: cf. mod. F. *dimorphe* adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

In recent Dicts.

Dimorphic (di'mɒrfɪk), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms (f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μορφή* form) + -IC.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms; exhibiting dimorphism. *a. Bot.* Occurring in two

distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositae*, and (*spec.*) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. *b. Zool.* Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc., according to sex, season, or function. *c. Chem. and Min.* Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 *Primula*. Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. *Ibid.* 319 *Atriplex patula*... sub-sp. *hastata*... seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are... functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms... The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

Dimorphism (di'mɒrfɪz'm), [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms (see prec.) + -ISM.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. *a. Cryst.* The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which... is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of aragonite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

b. Biol. The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 There are... cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus... the females of certain... butterflies... regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* iii. vi. 809 Another contrivance for... mutual fertilisation... Dimorphism (or Heterostylism)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The phrase *sexual dimorphism* is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes... In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another... In this case the phrase *seasonal dimorphism* is employed.

c. Philol. The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: ratiō, reason.

Dimorphite (di'mɒrfɪt), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms + -ITE.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called **Dimorphine**.

1854 SHEPARD *Min.* 351 Dimorphine. 1868 DANA *Min.* 28 Dimorphite.

Dimorphous (di'mɒrfɪəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms + -OUS.] = DIMORPHIC. (Mostly in *Chem.* and *Min.*)

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 Bodies... capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms... according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition... are termed dimorphous. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* i. l. 16 The diamond crystallizes in octohedrons, while graphite... crystallizes in six-sided plates;... and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 35 The majority of species of the genus *Primula* appear to be dimorphous.

† **Dimove**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dimovere* to move away, remove.] *trans.* To remove.

1540 R. WISDOOME in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* i. App. cxv. 320 You wil not dimove that evil vel placed. 1788 TRIFLER No. 25 ¶ 3. 323 It dimoves every disruciating pain from the stomach.

Dimp, *v. rare.* [app. shortened from DIMPLE *v.*] *trans.* To dimple, or mark with dimples.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. *Ibid.* II. 123 Ere yet a hailstone patterning comes, Or dims the pool the rainy squall.

Dimple (di'mpl), *sb.* Also 5 dympull. [Evidenced only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. *dumphilō*, MHG. *tumffel*, *timpfel*, mod.G. *dumpefel*, *timpel* pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated with *dimble*, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv. of *dip*, or a dim. of *dint* with consonantal change.]

1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evanescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3660 *Hir chyn full choise was*. With a dympl full derne, daynté to se. *1588* *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 19 *Shoe liath dimples in her cheekes*. *1598* *FLORIO, Posseltie*, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes. *1611* *SHAKS. Wint. T. II. iii. 101* The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke. *1631* *MILTON L'Allegro* 30 *Wreathed Smiles*, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. *1784* *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 4 Oct., Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! *1813* *BYRON Giaour* (Orig. Draft) II. Wks. (1849) 63/1 *note*, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. *1870* *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 42 *Parents*, studious of the witchcraft of curls and dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 39 ¶6 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. *transf.* Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water.

1631 *LITTON Trav.* vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and . . . that the hollow dimples of the stone was only made by the impression of his body. *1664* *POWELL Exp. Philos.* i. 3 *Not absolute perforations*, but only dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. *1796* *WITHERING Brit. Plants* IV. 82 *Upper part* (of fungus) convex, with or without a dimple in the centre. *1801* *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xl. xxviii, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. *1815* *Guide to Watling Places* 199 In a dimple of the hill, rises St Anne's Well. *1891* J. MATHER *Forms* 51 In dimples of the mountain lay The panting herd of deer.

3. *Comb.*

1874 *MRS. WHITNEY We Girls* ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft and placid chin. *1891* A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* 80 Sweet little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

Dimple, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark with, or as with, dimples.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 110, I will laugh, And dimple my thinn cheekes With capring joy. *1607* *DRYDEN Encid.* vii. 43 *With whirlpools dimpled*. *1796* *SOUTHEY Ball. Donica*, No little wave Dimpled the water's edge. *1830* *TENNISON Lilian* 16 The lightning laughs dimple The baby-roses in her cheeks. *1847*—8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows: there fretted by uncounted mounds. *1891* B. HARTE *First Fant. Tassanari* xiii, Lead rain . . . dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.

2. *intr.* To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, Smiling eddies dimpled on the main. *1735* *POPE Profr. Sat.* 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *1761* *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxiv, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her. *1805* *WANDSW. Prelude* vi. 652 A lordly river . . . Dimpling along in silent majesty. *1851* *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 182 Cheeks dimpling with smiles. *1864* *TENNISON Aybner's F.* 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other.

Dimpled, ppl. a. [f. DIMPLE sb. or v. + -ED.] Marked with, or as with, dimples.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell. *1599* H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C v b, Choise, Right quonies: small: dimpled or dawked. *1606* *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids. *1634* *MILTON Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim. *1753* *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 65 The taper dimpled [finger] of a fine lady. *1878* B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iii. 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms.

Dimplement, rare. [f. DIMPLE v. + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being dimpled; a dimpling.

1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement. *1864*—*False Step* iv, Where the smile in its dimplement was.

Dimpler, nonce-rod. [f. DIMPLE v. + -ER 1.] One who 'dimpls' or forms dimples.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 39 ¶5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grainers. The Horse-laughers.

Dimpling, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIMPLE (usually in *intr.* sense).

1601 *BEAUMONT Hermaphrodite Wks.* (Rldg.) II. 700/1 She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin. *1771* *GOLDSM. Profr. Craddock's Zobeide* 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently—go simpling. *1850* W. IAYNO *Sketch Bk.*, *Spectre Bridegroom* I. 338 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

Dimpling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 407 *Ev'ry* . . . hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. *1795* *MAD. D'ARLAY Let.* 18 June, When I look at my dear baby, and see its dimpling smiles. *1844* W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 295 A trim, well made, tempting girl, with a roguish dimpling face. *1844* *FABER Sir Lancelot* (1857) 7 With . . . dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er.

Dimplly (di'mpli), a. [f. DIMPLE sb. + -Y.] Full of or characterized by dimples.

1746—*66* *THOMSON Winter* 83 The wanderers of heaven . . . flutter round the dimply pool. *1777* *PHILLIPS Ode to Miss Pulteney* Dimplly damsel, sweetly smiling. *a 1790* T. WARTON *Triumph of Isis* Poet. Wks. (1809) I. 5 The smooth surface of the dimply flood. *1884* *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 19/2 Aunt Flo's face grew dimply.

Dimps, dial. Also 9 dumps. [?deriv. of DIM, or dial. variant of dumps, DUMP sb.] Dusk, twilight.

1693 R. LYDE (of Topsham, Devon) *Retaking of Ship in Arb. Garner* VII. 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the bar, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. *1886* *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dumps*, twilight; same as *Dimmet*. Hence *Dimpsy a. dial.*, dusky, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy.' (*Devonsh.*)

Dim-sighted, a. Having dim sight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 11 b, Olde men . . . or they whose eyes are dimm sighted. *1679* *BELOZE Popish Plot* A i b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such impostures. *1775* *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 230 Our dim-sighted politicians. *1840* *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxix, Mr. Chester was not the kind of man to be . . . dim-sighted to Mr. Willet's motives. *1887* *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted.

Hence **Dim-sightedness.**

1661 *HICKERHILL Wks.* (1716) I. 278 It may seem cross to us . . . through our short and dim-sightedness. *1811*—56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 290 If a veil interposes between the dim-sightedness of man and his future calamities.

Dimuriate, Chem. Obs. [Di-2 2 a ¶.]

The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dimuriate . . . This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid.

Dimyary (di'miāri), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. *dimyarius* (*Dimyaria* name of group), f. Gr. δῖ- twice + μῦς- muscle (*lit.* 'mouse'): see -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Double-muscled: said of those bivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also **Dimyarian** (dimi'e'riān) a. B. *sb.* A dimyary bivalve.

1835 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 712/3 Shells which have belonged to dimyary mollusks. *1854* *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 26 The cytherea and other dimyaries. *1866* *TATE Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

Din (din), sb. Forms: 1-5 dyne, 1-7 dyn, 3 dune (ii), 3-7 dine, 3-*din* (also 4 deone, dene, 5-6 dyne, 5-7 dinne, 7 deane, dynn, dinnn). [OE. *dyne* (:-O^{teut.} **dunni*-), and *dynn*, corresp. to ON. *dyr* *din* (:-**dunju*- or **dunjo*-); f. Germanic root *dun*-: cf. Skr. *dhūni* roaring, a torrent; also ON. *duna* fem. 'rushing or thundering noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb). Elsewhere in W Ger. only the derived vb. appears: see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

a 1000 *Satan* 466 (Gr.) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum. *a 1000* *Sat. & Sat.* 324 (Gr.) þæt heo domes dæges dyn zehyre. *c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Po com a dine of heuene. *c 1205* *LAY. 11574* Per was swiðe muchel dune Peines per dremden. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 3467 Smoke upreked and munt quoked . . . Ai was moses one in ðis dune. *1340* *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7427 Als wode men dose . . . and makes gret dyn. *1393* *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 65 The erthe quok . . . And dede men for þat don comen oute of deope graues. *c 1400* *Desir. Troy* 274 Sone he dresst to his dede & no dyn made. *1535* *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 281 To vincust hane with a litan may stop his eares to hear thee dinne. *1590* 21 A man may stop his eares to hear thee dinne. *1610* *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 371 He . . . make thee rore, That beasts shall tremble at thy dyng. *1667* *MILTON P. L.* x. 521 Dreadful was the din of hissing through the Hall. *1711* *STEELE Spect.* No. 500 ¶2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars. *1810* *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, Faint, and more faint, its falling din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn. *1848* *LYTTON Harold* xi. vi, From the hall . . . came the din of tumultuous wassail. *1855* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1 All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b. The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears.

1651 *HOAGS Leviath.* i. i. 3 Pressing the Eare, produceth a dinne. *1771* *COWPER Let.* 29 Sept., I have a perpetual din in my head and . . . hear nothing aright.

Din, v. Pa. t. and pple. **dinned** (dind). Forms: 1 *dynn*, *dynian*, *dynian*, 3 *dunen*, -ien, *denie*, *dinen*, 4 *denen*, *dennen*, *donen*, 4-6 *dyn* (n, 5 *dunnyn*, 4-*din*. [In I., OE. *dynn*, *dynian*, *dynian* = OS. *dunian* to give forth a sound, ON. *dynja* (*dundi*) to come rumbling down, to gush, pour, MDu. and NRh. *dunen*, MHG. *tiinen* to roar, rumble, thunder, all :-O^{teut.} **dunjan*, from root of DIN sb. ON. bad also *duna* to thunder, rumble :-O^{teut.} **dunð-jan*. In II. app. a new formation from the sb.]

I. + I. *intr.* (In OE. and ME.) To sound, ring with sound, resound. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1538 (Th.) Sidþæt se hearm-scaða to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dyuðe. *c 1205* *LAY. 30410* Pa eoðre gon to dunien. *a 1245* *St. Mark.* (1866) 20 Pa puhte hit as þah a þunre duned. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 1770 (Cott.) Pe erth quok and dind again [v. r. dined, dynet, deneð]. *a 1300* *K. Horn* 592 Pe fole schok pe brunie þat al þe curt gan denie. *1375* *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 121 To schir colyne sic dusche he gawe That he dynnynt on his arsoun. *c 1430* *Syr Gener.* (Helm. MS.) i b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, al the fowrd dynned of that blast. *1573* *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. i. 89 So lowd their wofful bewailing habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

† b. Of persons: To make a loud noise; to roar.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* vii, Than dynneth the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reidrit agane.

II. 2. *trans.* To assail with din or wearying vociferation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd . . . with the Cackle? *1786* tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards. *1855* *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 377 With never-ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned. *1871* *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xix. 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past.

3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat ad nauseam; *esp.* in phr. to *din* (something) *into* (some one's) ears.

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 32 This hath often been dinned in my ears. *1830* *SCOTT Demonol.* vii. 218 Horrors which were dinned into his ears all day. *a 1839* *FRASER Poems* (1861) II. 272 My own and other people's cares are dinned incessant in my ears. *1841* S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, The head man had been dinoing his instructions into him. *1877* *BLACK Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 315 It was the one word *Gazette* that kept dinning itself into his ears.

4. *intr.* To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

1794 *WORDSW. Guilt & Sorrow* xlvii, The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor. *1820* W. TRYING *Sketch Bk.* I. 63 His wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness. *1831* J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, keep dinning on. *1875* *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinning in my ears.

Din, dial. form of DUN a.

Dinanderie (dīnāndrī). [Fr.; f. *Dinant*, formerly *Dinand*, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 'wherein copper kettles, etc., are made' (Coigr. 1611); so F. *dinanderie* a copper-smith or brazier.] Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

1863 *KIRK Chas. Bold* I. viii. 343 Kitchen utensils . . . which under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other countries.

Dinar (dīnār). Also 7 dina, dyna, denier, 8 denaer, 9 denaur, dīnār, dīnār. [Arab. and Pers. دينار *dīnār*, a. late Gr. *δυναρίον*, a. L. *dēnārius*: see DENARIUS.] A name given to various oriental coins: applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine *denarius auri*, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; afterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a toman (now = about 7s. 6d., but in 1677 = £3. 6s. 8d., Yule).

1624 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 The usual Coin . . . within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodes, Roppees, and Dynaes. *1638* *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings. *1698* *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 407 And 100 Deniers one Mamoodi. And 20 Pise one Shahee: Both which are Nominal, not Real. *1753* *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. v. lixiv. 292 The toman, bistie, and denaer are imaginary. *Ibid.* 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5s. *Ibid.* 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially assid denaers of 1 musical in weight. *1815* *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbal* (1842) I. 391 In towns, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food. *1841*—*Hist. Ind.* II. 67, 2000 dinars were given to him 'to pay for his washing'. *1850* W. IAYNO *Mahomet* xxxiii. (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold. *1883* C. J. WILKS *Mod. Persia* 63 *note*, The merchant-class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin . . . one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the 1000 of gr.

Dinarchy. Obs. rare-°. [a. obs. F. *dinarchie* (Coigr.), f. *din*- *improp.* for Di-2 (after *bi*-, *bin*-) + Gr. *ἀρχή* rule.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dinarchy*, the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes. *1721* *BAILEY*, *Dinarchy*, a Government by two.

Dinast-: see DYNAST-.

Dinder, dial. [app. a modification of *denier*, *dinnere*, early forms of DENIER.] A local term for the *denarii* or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, *esp.* at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Roxester*, Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity. *1847*—78 *HALLIWELL, Dinders*, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop. Spelt *dynders* by Kennett. *1850* *All Year Round* No. 3. 55 The dullest ploughboy working here . . . picks up denarii, and calls them dinders. *1873* C. W. KING *Early Chr. Numism.* 256 The clay disks, variously impressed, often found among Roman remains in this country, popularly called *dinders*.

Dindge, var. of DINGE sb. and v.

Dindle (dind'l, dīn'l), v. Chiefly (now only) Sc. and north. *dial.* In 5-6 *dyn* (d)le, 9 *dinn*'lo, *dinnel*, *dindle*. [Derivation obscure; probably more or less onomatopoeic: cf. *dingle*, *tingle*, and *tinkle*; also Du. *tintelen* to ring, and to tickle, 10 prick or sting lightly, Flem. *tinghelen* to sting as a nettle (Kilian); also F. *titillat*, tinging,

ringing, tingling, *tintoner* to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr.); in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill of feeling.]

1. *intr.* To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dyndelyn, tinnio. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* l. 115 Wi' that, the dinlin drums rebound. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Dinnelin Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [two Cannons] Begoud wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple's found to batter. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 'The voice of him was like a solan's, and dinnle'd in folks' lugs.

b. *trans.* To thrill or cause to vibrate with sound.

(To dindle the sky=to make the welkin ring.) 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiv. 166 Than the Latynis and eyk pepill Troians The hevyns dyndilt [1553 dyndylt] with a schowt at anis. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. (1890) l. 379 A steeple that dinnle the skye Wi' a clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell.

2. *intr.* To be in a state of vibration from some loud sound, shock, or percussio; to tremble, quiver, reel.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* viii. He dyd commande hys trompettes to blowe the bloody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. iv. 126 The bravis dyndilt [1553 dyndilt] and all down can dusche. 1565 *Dante Horace* A vij. They made the quavering soyle To dindle and to shake again. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlv. 'Garring the very stone and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching.' 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalm* civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles.

3. *intr.* To tingle, as with cold or pain.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 To Dindyle, condolere. 1577 STANYHURST in *Holinshead Chron.* (1587) II. 26/1 His fingers began to nibble...his ears to dindle, his head to dazle. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, Dindle, to reel or stagger from a blow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Dindle or Dinnle, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dinnle, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and standing in their members.'

Hence Dindling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 234 Eares ache and dindling, put in the juice [of Feuerfener] and stope it in. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh. 1669 W. SIMSON *Hydrol. Chym.* go He could after a while feel it...run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1808 [See DINDLE v. 1.]

Dindle (dindl', d'n'l'), *sb.*¹ *dial.* Also dinnle. [f. DINDLE v.] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv. 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence.' 1858 MAS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 90 It's something to succeed...even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Dindle, *sb.*² *dial.* Popular name of various yellow Composite flowers: see *quots.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk Gloss.*, Dindles, common and corn sow-thistles; also the taller hawkweeds. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dindle... (2) *Leontodon Taraxacum*. *Norfolk Suff.*

Dindle-dandle, *v.* [Reduplicated form of DANDLE v., with change of vowel, expressing alternation.] *trans.* To dandle or toss up and down, or to and fro.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* x. (ed. 1) 107 Rem. (Parker Soc. 1846) 263 Whether it be smell that Christs body should be dynde-danled & used, as they vse it.

Dine (doyn), *v.* [ME. *dine*-n, a. F. *dine-r*, in OF. *disner* (*disner*, *disner*) = Pr. *disnar*, (*dinar*, *dinar*), It. *disinare*, *disinare*, med.L. *disnare* (from OF.). Generally held to be:—late L. type **dis-junare*, for *dis-junare* to breakfast, f. *dis*- expressing undoing (DIS- 4) + *jejunium* fast; the intervening stages being *dis-jun*, *disnar*, *disner*.

In this view *disner* contains the same elements ultimately as F. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjeuner* to breakfast, *disjune*, and owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. *aider*:—L. *adjutare*) to its belonging to an earlier period. The shifting of meaning whereby *disner* ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L. *jejunium* or OF. *jejuner*, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of *desjeuner* with the required form and sense.]

1. *intr.* To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day; to take DINNER. Const. *on* or *upon* (what is eaten), *off* (a stock or supply).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 558 [III] nolde þanne wende a vot, ar hil dinede þere. c 1320 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 3830 For my wil with tham to dine. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prot. 105 Goode gees and gryss, Gowe dyne, gowe! c 1430 *Stans Puer* 64 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 31 And where-so-euere þou be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilles take salt with þi knyff. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* xxi. 12 Jesus sayde vnto them: come and dyne [WYCLIF, etc. 36; Rev. Vers. break your fast]. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 They rose & herd masse, & dynd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 35 His raw-bone cheekes... Were shronke into his lawes, as he did never dine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 P. 1 Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii. I also like to dine on becaficas. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines [or] how he dresses. 1886 BESANT *Childer*, *Gibeon* i. x, Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b. Phrases. *To dine forth or out*: to dine away from home. *To dine with Duke Humphrey*: to go dinnerless.

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c. it was associated with Old St. Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey's table'. According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St. Albans). Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. (A different origin is however given by Fuller.) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St. Giles and the Earl of Murray' (who was interred in St. Giles's Church): see *quot.* 1680, and Irving *Hist. Sc. Poetry* 579.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 211 If any aske you for your Master, say he dines forth. [1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* (Nares s. v. *Duke Humphrey*), To seek his dinner in Poules with duke Humphrey. 1599 BR. HALL *Sat.* iii. vii. 6 'Trow'st thou where he dind to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humphrey.' 1604 *Penniless Part*, *Threelbare Poets* (Farmer), Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. iii. Ibid. XIII. 264 Your penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Pauls...Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey.] 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 225 Being...loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of duke Humphrey...namely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard. a 1661—*Worthies*, London (1698), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms-men were at a losse for a meal's meat), this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1680 FR. SEMPELL *Banishment*, *Poverty* 87, I dind' with saints and noblemen, Even sweet St. Giles and the Earl of Murray. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. (Farmer), My mistress and her mother must have dined with Duke Humphrey, had I not exerted myself. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 88, I was obliged to 'dine with Duke Humphrey', and content myself with a few buns. [1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* II. lxxviii. 33 To turn them all over to Duke Humphrey's mess.]

† 2. *trans.* To eat to have for dinner. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1277 3yf oos sum what to dyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 129 'Now, maister', quod the wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. viii. She prayd hym to take a lityl morsel to dyne.

3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 60 The dewe dame dineth hem...And fostrih hem forth till they fle kunne. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* ii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 28 As much bread...as would dine a sparrow. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 674 He often dined the minister that preached. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrquere* i. We...were dined by the citizens of Cork. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman...is to dine him. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dinning 118 passengers.

Dine (doyn), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. DINE v.] The act of dining; dinner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 They ben so pore...They myght not oonyes yewe me a dyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 631 That thay to their dine suld dres thame haistelle. 1793 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii. We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frae mornin sun till dine. 1800 *Fair Annie & Sweet Willie* xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) iii. lxxiii. 194/1 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (doyn), [f. DINE v. + ER.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest.

1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him. 1851 MAYNE *Ret. Sculp. Hunt.* ii. After the regular diners had retired. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

b. **Diner-out**: one who is in the habit of dining from home; *esp.* one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at dinner-tables.

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 He is...a diner out of the highest lustre. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a curate. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. Poems 1890 VI. 154 A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a 'diner-out' and a story-teller, and a man of convivial habits.

2. U. S. A railway dining car.

1890 *Commercial Gaz.* (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach, the chaircar, sleeper and diner...overturned. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Jan., A new dining car which...is the first diner...built by that company.

Diner (e, obs. forms of DINER.

|| **Dinero** (dinēro). [Sp. *dinero* penny, coin, money:—L. *dēnarius*: cf. DENIER.] a. 'A money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. A Peruvian coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4d. English.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* i. 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros. 1868 SEVO *Bullion* 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is...12 dineros of 24 grains...for Silver.

† **Dines**, *Obs.* [? a corruption of DIGNESSE.] In phr. *By God's dines*, by God's dignity or honour: cf. DENTIE.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 81 Give me good words, or, by God's dines Ile buckle ye for all your birdspit. *Ibid.* 102 Ile fight with the next man I meet...by Gods dines. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* ii. i, Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.].

† **Dinetic**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δινητός* whirled round (f. *δινέειν* to spin round; cf. *δίνος* whirling, rotation) + -ic.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory.

1668 GLANVILLE *Plus Ultra* x. 72 Of the Spots and Dinetic motion of the Sun.

† **Dinetical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + AL] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 294 The Sun...hath also a dinetical motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 168 This great Argument against the Dinetical Motion of the Earth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious for dinetical motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

Dinful (dinfūl), a. [f. DIN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of din or resonant noise; noisy.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 31 The trumpet-tongued exploits of dinful war. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 73 The gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

Ding (din), *v. arch. or dial.* Also 4-6 dyng(e). *Pa. t. sing.* 4- dang [5- north.], 3-5 dong, 3-4 dange, 4-5 dange, 7 dung; *pl.* 4-5 dungen (-yn), dongen, 5-6 dong(e), 6-7 dung; also 4-5 dange, 4- (5- north.) dang; 4 (south.) dynged, 6 ding'd, dinged, 6-7 danged. *Pa. pple.* 3-6 dungen (-yn, -in), 5 dwngyn, dounge, 4-5 dongen (-yn, -un), 6- Sc. dung (6-7 doun, 6 donge); also 6-7 (south.) dingd, ding'd. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c. (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE. Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dengja* to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. *dänga* to bang, thump, knock hard, Da. *dänge* to bang, beat. In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c. is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of *sing*, *fling*, etc.: cf. BRING.]

† 1. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump. *Obs.* (or ? north. dial.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Pan wi' suaipis þai þaim suang, and gremil on þair corsis dange. c 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Þe gleyemen on þe tabour dinge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5270 Kyng Richard took his ax ful strong, and on the Sarezen he dong. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvii. 179 Noper peter þe porter...ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende me heuene dore...dynghe ich meene so late. 15.. *Merry Jest Mylner Aylington* 133 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 105 With two stauies in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they myght doure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, That Harry Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a hail clan of Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. *trans.* To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. *To ding to death*: to kill by repeated blows. (Now *dial.*, chiefly Sc. or north.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 215 The king...ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge. *Ibid.* 227 Thanne he hauede ben...ofte dungen. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* (1862) 71 Thai...dange hym that hys body blede. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 He þat knowiþ his lordis wille, & maad him not redy to do þer after, schal be dongun wiþ mani dinginges. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2135 Dyng bom to deth er any dyn ryng. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3167 With his tayl the erth he dange. a 1529 SKELTON *Now sing we*, &c. 17 Behold my body, how Jewes it donge with...scourges strong. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lives* ii. (1822) 115 He dang his hors with the spurris. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 He [the horse] was put in ane cart to drug and drau, quhar be vas euyll dung & broddit. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.*, St. Andros Wks. (1892) 11 Nor sit sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding their disciples. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xxv, The rider fiercelly dings His horse with iron heel. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 To Ding, to Beat. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 88 He's sairest dung that a' paid wi' his ain wand. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. 146 Let æc dail ding anither. *Mod. Suffolk colloq.* Say that again, and I'll ding you in the head.

† b. To crush with a blow, smash. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 104, [I] wil kupa on hem my miz; & dyngen hem al to douste. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 Dingd with this squising and massiue burthen of Ætna.

† c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust). *Sc. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* ix. xxix. (Jam.), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. *Ibid.* xv. ix. (Jam.), He dong hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the beat.

3. *fig.* To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel.

[1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii, 9 Dungen is the deidly dragon Lucifer.] 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) l. 24 Auld springs wad ding the new. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, It dings Balmahapple out and out. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Ding, to surpass or get the better of a person. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. *Mod. Berwickshire Prov.*, Duns dings a'.

4. To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e.g. away, down, in, out, off, over, etc. *To ding down*, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; *to ding out*, to drive out or expel by force.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Digen dekenes to deþe, dungen down clerkes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 504 He dyngis out þe deuyf fra þe hertis of his seruautis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 71 If I bigge ageyn þe þing þat I ding doun, I mak mesilfe a trespassor. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 36 Bot þai wad dwngyn wellie away. 1513

DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 154 Manfully . . to withstand At the cost syde, and dying thame of the land. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 64 His Thigh-Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1246 l. 204 The dang the scattis off f' housis. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 31 a. The besyrping of mens braines done out against one. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 Prometheus . . Is ding'd to hell. 1601 — *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 4 Hee dings the pots about. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v. Gur.* Downe with the dore. *Kas.* 'Slight, ding it open. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 20 The Duke brandishing his sword . . dung downe his enemies on euery side. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Ready . . to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 357 That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxvii. He . . dang in their teeth into their throat. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 24 They masterfully dang up the outer court gates. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 145 Rudders being . . dung off their hinges. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav.* 67 Wind . . which if it be violent dings 'em upon the coast. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 8 Sometimes he dings his own head against a post. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. 'You and the whigs hae made a vow to ding King Charles aff the throne.' 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xli. I have been . . trying to ding you out of my head. 1885 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* i. i. 'That's the way to ding 'em ouer.'

b. Without extension. (In quotes. *neuter passive*, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly'.)

1786 BURNS *A Dream* iv. But Facts are cheels that winna ding. An' downa be disputed. *Mod. Sc. Prov.* Facts are stubborn things; they'll neither ding nor drive (i. e. they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle).

† 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. Obs.

1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1263 Tho thai dongen faste to-geder While the longe day endured. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge, And euerychon to oþer dyng. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 411 On ather side full fast on him thai dange. 1627 DRAVTON *Moon Calf Poems* (1748) 182 They . . drive at him as fast as they could ding.

b. To precipitate or throw oneself down, fall heavily or violently. To ding on: to keep falling heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with *heating on*). (Now only Sc.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dynges for his greitt aw, And hym lowtys. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 1424 Frome the Heuin the rane dung dang Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis. 1602 MARSTON *Æneis* Rev. iv. iii. Wks. 1258 l. 123 As he headlong topis turvie dinged downe, He still cri'd 'Melidda!' 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 44 A great rain, dinging on night and day.

c. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce. To huff and ding: to bounce and swagger.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 64 To Ding, to fling. 1680 *New Catch in Roxb. Ball. V.* 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To Huff and Ding, to Bounce and Swagger. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* iii. iii. I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipseys dings about like a fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii. He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

6. In imprecations: = DASH v. 11. *dial.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste?' a 1860 *Maj. Jones Courtsh.* (Bartlett), You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her. 1879 *Toussaint's Foot's Err.* (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Ding and dinged*, moderate forms of an onth . . peculiar to the South.

7. *Slang or Cant*: (see quot.).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ding*, to throw, or throw away . . To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. *Arch.* To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. DEAZELEY in *Lett.* 21 Nov., An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word *Dinging* told me the verb is in living technical use. 1894 [see below].

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 3 Pat he deluyver vs of all temptacioun & dyngyng. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 7010 Dyngyng of devels with hamers glowand. c 1400 [see 2]. 1611 COTGR., *Enfoursure*, a beating or dinging. 1894 *Laxton's Price Book* 49 'Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'.

Ding (din), *v.* 2 [Echoic. But in use confounded with *DINO v.* and *DIN v.*]

1. *intr.* To sound as metal when heavily struck; to make a heavy ringing sound.

1820 SHELLEY *Ædipus* l. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan., The bellow of the bombardment . . has been dinging in our ears.

2. *intr.* To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf. *DIN v.*

1822 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continually in his ears, and to persuade him to think his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benediction. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ding*, to taunt; to reprove. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, s.v., 'The Missis' as bin dinging' at me . . about Ressey knittin' the Maister a stookin' in a day. 1882 in *W. Worcestersh. Gl.*

¶ To ding into the ears, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with *DING v.* and *DIN v.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestlie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* ii. iii. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. 1853 THACKERAY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English . . that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 227 What else does Hopeful ding into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Boar's Head Tavern* (1887) 139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dust-man's bell.

Ding (dig), *sb.* 1 *dial.* [f. *DING v.* 1] The act of dinging: a. a knock, a smart slap; b. a violent thrust, push, or driving.

a 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ding*, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ding*, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

Ding, *sb.* 2 and *adv.* The stem of *DINO v.* 2, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales of Wonder, Grim White Woman* xliii, 'Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding!' Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv. 143 Ding, ding, ding, the bells ring in. a 1845 HOOD *To Vauxhall* 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell!—ding-dingle. 1850 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

¶ Confounded with *DIN sb.*

1749 J. RAY *Hist. Reb.* (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* i. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded . . with the ding of politics.

† **Ding**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also *dinge*. Some kind of household vessel.

1594 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiii'. 1624 *Ibid.* 150 One trunk, one ding, one flagon.

Ding, *Sc. var.* *DIONE a.* *Obs.* worthy.

† **Ding-ding**, *Obs.* Also *ding-dong*. An expression of endearment.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 91 He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng; and if he speedeth, my dearilyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1602 WITHERS *Dict.* 61 My ding-ding, my darling. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of dear indentures, kings of clubs.

Ding-dong (di'ndʒn), *adv., sb.* and *a.* [Echoic.] *A. adv.*, or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of the bell.

c 1560 T. RYCHARD *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the] 'saunce bell goe ding dong'. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 403 Full knell full fine thy Father lies. Sea-Nymphs hourly ring his knell. (Burthen: ding dong) Harke now I heare them, ding-dong bell. 1675 DRYDEN *Mistaken Husb.* i. ii. The Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* v. Clasp, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding. a 1882 ROSSETTI *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good earnest, with a will.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licen.* 29 Their learned men will write Ding-dong. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. ii. They are at it ding dong. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 361 We rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir. 1845 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 207, I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ding-dong*, in good earnest, with a will . . We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. sb.

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound.

c 1560 T. RYCHARD *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own nose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses'.] 1611 COTGR., *Dindan*, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/a Her Sing-Songs, sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. a 1845 HOOD *Pair'd not Match'd* ix. If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? *Ibid.* 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric jingle.

2. *Horology.* An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also *attrib.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i. O! St. Dunstan has caught his eye . . he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1860 E. B. DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. *Ibid.* 171 This may be . . made to indicate half quarters . . at about 50 min. past the hour . . the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = *DING-DING*, q. v.

C. adj. (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of rime.

Ding-dong theory, in Science of Lang., a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain,

the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1820 — *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 30 Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed *Pooch-pooch!* *Bow-wow!* and *Ding-dong!* *Ibid.* 33 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it *symphonies*. 1880 D. ASHER tr. L. Geiger's *Hist. Hum. Race* 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. *Ding-dong race*: a neck-and-neck race.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 *Fall Mall Budget* 27 Oct. 22 To read the . . story of that ding-dong fighting. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

3. *dial.* 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., I've gotten a job . . the wages bin nothin' very ding-dong.

D. Comb. ding-dong-doggedly *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

Ding-dong, *v.* [Echoic: cf. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also *fig.* in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition.

1659 TORRIANO, *Tintillare*, to jangle, to gingle, to ding-dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i. But hark . . the tocsin begins ding-dong-ing. a 1845 BARHAM *Engel. Leg., Knight & Lady*, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At five . . and the last Ding-donged . . at half-past. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song . . year by year she 'ding-dongs' at the same old ditties'. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content.

2. *trans.* To assail with constant repetition of words. b. To repeat with mechanical regularity.

1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife ding-dongs him. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 173 Some men . . dare to ding-dong in our ears the weds.

Dinge (dindʒ), *sb.* Also 7 *dindge*. [See next.]

A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation.

1611 COTGR., *Bosselure*, a bruise, dinge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or metall. 1844 BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 42 His hat was napless, with . . dinges on the crown. 1862 MRS. RIDDLE *World in Church* xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dinge*, an indentation. 1894 *Times* 27 Oct. 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else.

Dinge, *v.* 1 Also 7 *dindge*. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature; origin uncertain.]

Possibly representing an earlier **denge* from ON. *denſja* to hammer, bang, beat: see *DING v.*, and cf. *dinge* from OE. *sgangan* = *angan*. But later onomatopoeic origin from *dint* seems also possible.]

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 COTGR., *Bosseler*, to dinge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessel of metall, or in a peece of plate. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. 1871 *Daily News* 51 Sept., Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with *hinge*.)

Hence *Dinged* (dindʒd) *ppl. a.*; *dinged work*, repoussé work in metal.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dinged-work*, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat.

Dinge, *v.* 2 *dial.* or *rare colloq.* [Belongs to *DINGY a.* 1] *trans.* To make dinging.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Rediv.*, A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which . . has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1882 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 525 'My cabin is rather dinged' was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, s.v., It dinges (or dindges) my hands sitting in the house.

Dinged ppl. a. 1: see *DING v.* 1 6.

Dinged (dindʒd), *ppl. a.* 2: see *DINGE v.* 1

Dingee, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DINGHY*: cf. *BARGEY*.] One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvii, I ordered the dingees to be piped away.

† **Dinger**, *Obs.* ? = *DING sb.* 3

1533 J. KENE in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 40, IJ candel-styks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

¶ **Dinghy**, *dingey* (di'ngi). Also 9 *dingy*, *dingee*, *dinghee*. [a. Hindi *qāngī* or *qāngī* small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of *qāngā*, *qāngā*, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with *h* in Eng. is to indicate the hard g.]

1. Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

[1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 Dingas are vessels used at Bombay, and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles. They have one mast, which takes much forward. On the mast is hoisted a sail, resembling a settee-sail.] 1870 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* II. 159 (V.) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies. 1832 MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* Ind. II. 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 15 We were met by several 'dingies' full of armed men. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 185 Wherries, or dinghees, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs. 1851 *Great Exhib. Offic. Cat.* II. 909 The Dingee or Bum-boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length, with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat. *Ibid.* 910 Cutch Dingee. These vessels are from 30 to 50 feet in length, some of them are decked wholly, others only about the mizen mast, and a small part forward. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 29 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy.

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere: *spec. a.* 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; *b.* a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi. Jump up here and lower down the dingy. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 169 Mr. Chaffers took the dingy and went up two or three miles further. 1873 *Daily News* 16 Aug. Credit must be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 147 A dingy is, useful for landing the men. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 268/3 They had but just time to get into the dinghy, a boat 13 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict. c. 76 § 29* The term 'vessel' shall include any... boat, randan, wherry, skiff, dingy, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

3. Comb. dinghy-man.

1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (1880) 518 Dinghy-man. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

Dingily (dindzili), *adv.* [f. DINGY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

1846 *Lit. Souvenir* 102 This wainscotting looks but dingily. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 757 Trowers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow-tailed coat. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xv. 226 Vonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank.

† **Dingily**, *adv.* 2. *Obs. nonce-rod.* [f. DING *v.*] ? Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down.

a 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (Parker) 370 These... do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Dinginess (dindziness), [f. DINGY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dingy; disagreeable want of brightness or freshness of colouring.

1818 in Todd. 1824 W. IAVING *T. Trav.* I. 208 Something in... the dinginess of my dress... struck the clerks with reverence. 1867 TALLPOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 10 A certain dinginess of appearance is respectable. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. ii. There was not even a flower-box to redeem the dinginess of the outlook.

Dingle (dingl), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin. A single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss' is known in 13th c.; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c. *Dimble* and *dingle* might be phonetic doublets: cf. *cramble* and *crangle*.] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod. Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

a 1240 *Soules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 263 His runes ant his domes be derne beoð ant deopre þen eni sea tūa [—abyss of the sea: cf. Ps. xxv. 6 *Vulg.* Judicia tua abyssus multa. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Ælium* ii. 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore... They cumbered the tusky Boare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 357 Amongst y^e Dingles and y^e Appennines. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Dingle*, a small clough or valley between two steep hills. 1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 134 Dingles and dells, by lofty fir embow'd. 1796 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* v. Poems II. 226 Seek some sequestered Dingle's coolest shade. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i. 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dingle*, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Hence **Dingly** *a.*, abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

1841 HODGSON *Hist. Northmbl.* II. III. 393/2 Stonecroft burn... joins the dingly channel of the brook. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers.

Dingle (dingl), *v.* [In sense 1 app. dim. of DING *v.* 2: cf. *tingle*, *jingle*. But in the other senses mixed up with *dindle* and *tingle*.]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or glass; to tinkle, jingle. Hence **Dingling** *vbl. sb.*

1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 16 Amid the dingling of glasses.

† 2. *intr.* To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound. 1573-80 BARET *Alt. D* 750 Dingle or dindle: mine eares ring, or dingle, tintint aures.

3. *intr. and trans.* To tingle (with cold, a blow, etc.).

1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a-vibrating by a sharp dingling blow. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dingle*, to tingle. 'I've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unbrable.' 1885 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s. v. My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. *intr.* To vibrate with sound; = DINDLE *v.* 2. 1833 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv. 'Garring the very stone-and-line wa's dingle wi' his screeching.' [So later ed.; original ed., 1814, had *dinnle*, the Scotch form of DINDLE.]

Dingle-bird. [f. DINGLE *v.* 1] The bell-bird of Australia, *Mysantha melanophrys*.

1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle-bird. 1883 HARPER *Poems* 78, 1.. list the tinkling of the dingle-bird.

Dingle-dangle (dingl'dæŋgl), *adv.*, *sb.* 1, and *a.* [redupl. f. DANGLE. Cf. *Icel.* and *Sw.* *dingla* to dangle, *Da. dingle* to dangle, to bob.]

A. adv. In a dangling manner; hanging loosely.

1598 FLORIO, *Spendolone*, dingle-dangle, dangleing downe. 1611 COTGRA., *Triballer*, to goe dingle dangle, wig wag. 1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton* (T.), By dingle... he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of the dell.

B. sb. A dangling or swinging to and fro; *concr.* a dangling appendage.

1622 MABER *tr. Alenar's Guesman D'Alf.* II. 240 With as many Bobs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. i. He'll be hanged: and then what becomes of the f... Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him. 1855 CAPT. CHAMIER *Journ. France*, etc. I. xi. 173 Rustic beauties, who... adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle-dangles.

C. adj. Hanging loosely and moving to and fro; swinging, dangleing.

a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. 11 (Jam.) This dingle-dangle wagging of my tub. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 294 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next.

So **Dingle-dangle** *v.*, to hang loosely dangleing or swinging to and fro.

1632 SHERWOOD, To dingle-dangle, *triballer*. 1708 WILSON, etc. *tr. Petronius Arbiter* 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Dingle-dangle*, to dangle loosely... said of pendulous or swinging objects.

Dingle-dangle, *sb.* 2. *rare*—1. [f. DING-DONG: cf. DINGLE *v.*] A dangleing or ringing of metal.

1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantin Cymbals of Cybele.

So **Dingle-dongle** *v.* [after DING-DONG].

1859 CAMPBELL *Bal. & Songs* 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dangles through the dell.

Dingne, *obs.* form of DINGNE *a.*, DINE *v.*

|| **Dingo** (dingo). [Native Australian name in an obs. dialect of N.S. Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley *Kamilaroi* is *jūŋghō* in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct Turuwul of Botany Bay, the name was *jūŋghō*.]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*.

1789 TENCH *Botany Bay* 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called *Dingo*. 1790 J. HUNTER *App. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* Wks. 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales. 1804 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* xi. 430 The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* vi. 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs. 1868 CARLETON *Austral. Nights* 5 The fierce dingo's hideous eye. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 5/3 The... sundowners... are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

† **Dingthrift** (diŋθrift). *Obs.* [f. DING *v.* 1 + THRIFT.] A spendthrift, a prodigal.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. (R.), Witte thou therefore, a drunkard be A ding thrift and a knave? 1579 E. HAKE *News Powles Churchyard* Eijb, That gallows should such Dingthrifts recompence. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1632) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverb is, Lightly come, lightly go. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 1160 The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also.

attrib. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift-got summe mispent.

2. The name of an obsolete game.

1312 in *Mem. Ripon* II. 72 Will. Pistor de Rypon... fuit inventor... cuiusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobati, qui in vulgari dicitur Dyngethrifyes. (1887 *Academy* 3 Sept. 147/3.) Hence **Dingthrift** *a.*, prodigal, wasteful.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 3 What may the many millions of these ding-thrifty dearth-makers consume.

Dingy (dindzi), *a.* [A recent word of obscure origin: not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says 'Dingy and dinginess are common in speech, but not in writing', and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling *ng* is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made its way into literary use.

It has been conjectured to be a deriv. of *ding*, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (dingi). Also the early quot. for sense 2 appear to refer solely to colour.]

1. *dial.* Dirty.

1736 PEGGE *Kentiesms*, *Dingy*, dirty. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep... is cutting... away, with a pair of shears, the

dingy wool from the hinder parts. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dingy* ('g' soft), coated with dirt.

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance; formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour; but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of daylight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

1751 R. LLOYD *Progress of Error* xxiii. Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire... And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 56 (Jod.) The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1790 G. ELLIS *tr. Athelstan's Ode Victory* 27 in *Spec. Eng. Poetry* (T.), On the dingy sea [mistransl. of OE. *on dinges* (*dynges*, *dyniges*, *dinniges*) mere] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek. 1794 SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* II. 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Feb. 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] rovd' With eager step, and sought her child. 1826 DRAEDEL *Viv. Grey* III. vii. Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 60, 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide... contrasted with the greyish hue of the Tuscan oxen. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 358 A dim, dingy morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxv. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier... summer by summer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 More disagreeable than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without.

b. fig. Shabby, shady in reputation.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 315 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxii*, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more.

3. *Comb.*, as *dingy-looking* *adj.*; frequently qualifying colours, as *dingy white*, *yellow*, etc.

1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 40 Angular lapilli... of a dingy-whitish colour. 1838 T. BRALE *Nat. Hist. Sperrn Whale* (1839) 377 A crowd of dingy-looking natives. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 45 The church is a dingy-looking edifice.

Dingy, *var.* of DINGHY.

Dinic (dinik), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*—0. [f. Gr. *δίνος* a whirling + -ic.]

A. adj. Relating to dizziness or vertigo. *B. sb.* A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also **Dinical** *a.*, in same sense.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dinica*, Medicines against Dizziness.] 1721 BAILEY, *Dinicks*, Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Dinical*, medicines which relieve vertigo. 1883 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Dinic*, of, or belonging to, giddiness. Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

Dining (dai'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DINE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DINE; a dinner.

1400 *Arthur* 142 Here was Wreyn be kyng Of scottes at bat dynyng. 1646 CASHAW *Poems* 212 Whole days and suns devoured with endless dining. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. viii. 268 This was but the beginning of other dinings and other meetings. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iii. (1859) II. 227 Dinings with the Girondins. *attrib.* 1806 SVD. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 332 Dining and supping virtues. 1831 CARLVE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. Dining repastes and other ephemeral trivialities.

b. Dining-out: dining out of one's own house.

1861 WILSON & GRIEKE *Mem. E. Forbes* III. 83 Occasional dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded. 1877 TYNDALE in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Faraday... formally renounced dining out.

2. *Comb.* with sense 'used for dining', as *dining-cap*, *-hall*, *-parlour*, *-place*; † *dining-bed*, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table (*obs.*); *dining-car*, *-carriage*, *-coach*, a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey; *dining-chamber* = DINING-ROOM; *dining-table*, a table for dining at; *spec.* a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxxii. (1591) 46 Otho standing vpon his *dining bed... at last... refrained their rage. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stiffe* (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his *dining-cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* 5 Jan. 240 (from *Baltimore American*) All that is wanting now is a *dining car. *Mod. Adv.*, First and Third Class *Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my *dining Chambers. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. What a great space there is betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret! 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Mar. 1/3 A *dining coach and two passenger coaches were... forced through the structure. 1761 MRS. FR. SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* II. 317 She asked... why I had not been shewn into the *dining-parlour. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 348 The dining-parlour... might pass for his only sitting room. 1790-1810 WM. COMBE *Devil on 2 Sticks* in *Eng.* (1817) VI. 258 A *dining party in high life. 1594 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 244 [1n] the Hauli, Towse *dining tables. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard-maker, and so on.

Dining-room (dai'niŋru:m). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 481 The fashion came up at Rome, that our dames had their beds covered all over with silver, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., College*. A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy in Heath Graces' Comp.* (1865) 547 London's the Dining Room of Christendom. 1708 in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 163 She . . . shows him into the dining-room. 1856 LEVER *Marins of Cro' M.* 129 The dark-wainscoted dining-room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions.

Dining-time. The time at which people dine, dinner-time; the time occupied with dinner.

1450 LONELICH *Graill* xii. 391 In the ost it was dyneng tyme, For it was ny noon, and passed þe pryme. 1633 FORO *'Tis Pity* v. v. Now there's but a dining-time 'Twixt us and our confusion. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

Dinite (doini't). *Min.* [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resia found in the lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany.

1854 DANA *Min.* 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 334.

Dinitro- (doini'tro-). *Chem.* (Before a vowel dinitr-). [f. Di + NITRO-]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO₂ taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dinitrobenzene C₆H₄(NO₂)₂, dinitrophenol C₆H₃(NO₂)₂O.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-benzol. 1873 ROBERTS *Chem.* (ed. 11) 760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. 189a *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous . . . are picric acid and its salts, dinitro-cresol, and aurantia.

2. Dinitro-cellulose, a substance C₁₂H₈(NO₂)₂O₅, analogous to gun-cotton (*trinitro-cellulose*), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose C₁₂H₁₀O₅ are replaced by NO₂. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*: its solution in ether and alcohol forms *COLLODION*.

Dink (dink), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marit Wmen* 377 Him that dressit me so dink. 1a 1550 *Frederic of Berwick* 55 (*Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287) And fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dink and dangerous. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 200 As dink as a lady. 1795 BURNS *'My Lady's Gown'*, My lady's dink, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy of the west. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress. 1891 F. O. MORRIS in *Morn. Post* 25 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence **Dinkly** *adv.*

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 163 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 P. H. WADELL *Psalm* cxix. 3a.

Dink, v. Sc. [f. DINK *a.*] *trans.* To dress finely, to deck.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 132 (Jam.) In braw leather boots. . . I dink me. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx. I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bow of dames.

Dinmont (din'mont). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 5 dymmond, 6 dilmond, dynmonthe, 9 dinman, dinment, dimment, dinmond, dynmont, 6- dinmont. [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in *townmont* twelvemonth, but the first is unexplained.] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 4 (Jam.) Item, Gymmer, Dymont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xliid. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 353 (Jam.) Vitis of gymmeris and dymondis. 1542 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 119. I yve unto saynt eubhte guild a dymonthe or ellis the price. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit . . . gymlyris and dilmondis. 1844 *Pestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shaudforthe a wether, a yowe, a dinmont, and ij lams. 1791-2 *Statist. Acc. Bern.* III. 155 (Jam.) When they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off, they are called dimmonts. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xi.* Killancureit talked . . . of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts. 189a *Northumbd. Gloss.* 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dinmont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe.

Dinna, Sc. for do not: see *Do v.*

Dinnage, obs. f. DUNNAGE, material used for packing on shipboard.

Dinned (dind), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DIN *v.* + -ED.] Assailed or disturbed with din: see *DIN v.*

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 128 When other harmonies . . . Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly.

Dinnel (l), *Sc. form of DINDLE v.*

Dinner (din'ni), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 diner, dyner, 4-5 dinere, denere, 4-7 dynere, 5 dynere, dyner, 6 denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner (Sc. dennar, denner), 6- dinner. [ME. *diner*, a. F. *diner* (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), subst. use of pres. inf. *diner* to *DINE*.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf. Ger. *Mittagessen*), but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually

in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 558 Pulke to diners deluol were, alas I a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3508 His fader. . . Of he fed wit gode dinere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 38 Thei wolde don for a dyner. . . More þan for oure lordes loue. 1432-50 *tr. Illeged* (Rolls) V. 459 Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kyngte at dyner (= in mensa). 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1866) 26 Whos wiff that obiethe worst, lete her husbonde paie for the denor. 1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him. 1557 W. TOWARSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 116, I had the Capitaine of the towne to dinner. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* xviii. Wks. 1888 I. 84 Quhy mak 3e 3our communiooun afoir dennar, sen our Saluour institutit His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner. 1606 BAYSKETT *Civ. Life* 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 1620 VVINNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 Our vsual time for dinner . . . is about eleuen of the clocke. 1712 HERRNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 372 At eleven Clock this Day, I being then at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress.* Mar 10 Mar., She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes in meat. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In an aristocratic country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution.

† b. To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey: see *DINE v. 1 b.*

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dinner-bag, -book, -club, -company, -course, -doctrine, -dress, -furniture, -giver, -gown, -meal, -napkin, -plate, -room, -tea; dinner-giving, -like* adjs.; *dinner-hour*, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; *dinner-pair*, the pairing of two members of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see *PAIR*; *dinner-party*, a party of guests invited to dinner; the social gathering which they compose; *dinner-set*, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; *dinner-table*, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; *dinner-wagon*, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* i. His hoe on his shoulder, and his 'dinner-bag' suspended from it. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and *dinner-book, has long been censured. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. vi. Involved by *dinner-clubs and debts. c 1430 LVDC. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 81 The 'dyner' coursie eke at every feste. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xix. Wks. (1847) 320/3 Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their *dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii. An innocent piece of *dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 109 The one keeps a 'dinner-giving house, the other does not. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb *dinner-gown. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1801) IV. 160 You step to a friend's house on business, near his *dinner-hour. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten—which in parliamentary phrase is called the 'dinner hour'. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxii, A *dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 1/3 He frequently secures a *dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House. at 6.30. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Eumia* xvi. Out of humour at not being able to come . . . for forty-eight hours without falling in with a *dinner-party. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 344 The decanters, the glasses, 'the *dinner-set' of crockery-ware. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 A . . . greater number of persons than assemble at a *dinner or a tea-table. 1852 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* II. 162, I am to have a *dinner-tea with them next Wednesday. 1895 *Catal.*, 'Dinner wagons, three-shelf, plain turned pillars, on castors, mahogany, oak or walnut.

Dinner (din'ni), *v.* [f. DINNER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dine, have dinner: also *dinner it*.

1748 [see DINNENING below]. 1786 BURNS *Lines on Interv.* 70, *Ld. Daer* i, I dinner'd wi' a Lord. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fan.* Paris viii. 20 Where in temples antique you may breakfast or dinner it.

2. *trans.* To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for.

1822 BLACKVO. *Mag.* XI. 481 Hogg would have been dinned to his death. 1826 *Examiner* 337/1 Before that worthy governor . . . left the Cape, he was twice dinned. 1859 CHADWICK *De Foe* vi. 310 Harley dinned himself into the Speaker's chair. 1885 GRACE STEBBING *Aggravating Sch.-girl* xxxiv, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms . . . they may go elsewhere.

Hence **Dinnering** *ppl. sb.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering. 1837 *Q. Rev.* 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season. 1867 CARLILE *Remin.* II. 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings . . . was not his element.

Dinner-bell. The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc., rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose.

1622 O. N. BAILEAN *Lutrin* iv. 206 For all Agree, no Keell could more concern them than the Dinner-bell! 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 376 Close to the chimney . . . a dinner-bell hung in a common frame. 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* iv. v. The horn was then their dinner-bell. 1779 F. W. ROBINSON *Conard Consc.* I. viii. The dinner-bell rang for the first time. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5.

Dinnerette. [see -ETTE.] A little dinner; a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. v. 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly . . . where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes.

Dinnerless, a. [-LESS.] Without dinner; fasting

a 1601 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1708 *Britt. Apollo* No. 29. 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

Dinnerly (din'ni), *a. and adv.* [f. DINNER *sb.* + -LY.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to dinner. *B. adv.* In a manner appropriate to dinner.

1614 COWLEY *Wits, Fits*, etc. (N.). A merry recorder of London . . . met . . . in the street, going to dinner to the lord maior . . . The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to hear him. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* iv. iv. Didst hear . . . How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

Dinner-time. The usual time of dining; the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner.

1371 in Britton *Cathedrals, York* (1819) 80 Swa y^e yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in y^e forsayde loge na tyme of y^e yer in dyner tyme. 1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. l. 105 We will leave you then till dinner time. a 1627 MIDDLTON, etc., *Changeling* (N.). Dinner time? thou meanst twelve o'clock. 1710 TAITER No. 258 ¶ 2 We were disturbed all Dinner-Time by the Noise of the Children. 1869 TAOL. LOPE *He knew*, etc. vi. (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see *-WARD*.

Dinnery (din'ni), *a.* [f. DINNER *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by dinner or dinners.

a 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Curious if True in Gray Woman*, etc. (1865) 83, I . . . disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the *salle à manger*. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and Wister parties thrown in.

Dinnick, local var. of DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow.

Dinning (din'ni), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DIN; the making of a din or noise of any kind; † wailing, etc.

13 . . . *Cursor M.* 18630 (Gott.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thoru dme into þat dinnig dale. 1375 HARBOUR *Brnce* xiii. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dyntis As wappys upon armor stynis. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord. 1489 CAXTON *Blackchardyn* xliii. 162 The stout dynnyng and noyse that their horses made. 1693 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 35 What shal wee sai then, or think of . . . Scurrilities, Huffs, and Dinnings? 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xiv. 111 The chime of minstrel music . . . a pleasant dinnig makes. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* vi. 150 After four years dinnig of his project into the ears of the great.

Dinning, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar. 129/1 The noise of these dinnig feters. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 131 With dinnig sound my ears are rife.

Dinnle, dinn'le, mod. Sc. ff. DINDLE *sb.* and *v.*

Dinny (dini), *a.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -Y.] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Sometimes my ears are a little dinny.

|| **Dinoceras** (doin'serās). [mod. L. (Marsh, 1872) f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *képas* horn.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (*Dinocerata*) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence **Dino-cerate** *a.*, related to the dinoceras, as a *dinocerate animal*.

1872 MARSH *Amer. Jyrl. Sc. & Art Ser.* III. IV. 344. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 506 The brain of the Middle Eocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size. It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead.

Dinomic (doin'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *di-*, (DI-2) twice + *νομ-ós* district + -ic.] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1863 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is *polynomic* . . . If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are *dinomic, trinomic*, etc.

|| **Dinornis** (doin'ni-s). [mod. L. (Owen 1843) f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *óρνις* bird.] A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zealand; the moa of the Maori. Hence **Dinorni-thio, Dino-rnithine** *adjs.*, related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis.

1843 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 Feb. 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name *Dinornis* for that of *Megalornis*, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting . . . Mr. G. Gray having previously used the term *Megalornis* for a genus of Birds. 1865 BAIRD-GOULD *Werewolves* 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age. 1875 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 729/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters. 1891 *Athenum* 14 Nov. 651/2 An extinct diornithine bird from New Zealand.

Dinosaur, deino- (doin'nos). Also in Lat. form *dinosaurus, deino-*. [mod. L. *dinosaurus* (Owen 1841), f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *σαύρος* 48*

os (=σαῦρα) lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Dinosauria*, typical genus *Dinosaurius*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age. 1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

Dinosaurian, *a.*, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group *Dinosauria*.

1873 [see DYNODONTIAN]. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its deinosaurs head afresh above the slime of its consciousness.

B. sb. A member of the *Dinosauria*, a DINOSAUR.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 102 Dinosaurians. A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of *Dinosauria*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 295 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurs having become extinct. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurs.

Dinothere, deino- (δαινός). [f. mod.L. *dinothereum* (1829, Kaup, in Oken's *Isis* XXII. 402), f. Gr. *deu-ōs* fearful, terrible + *θηπιον* wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order... on account of its enormous tusks, is named *Deinotherium*. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xv. 353 A pachydermatous species... showing many curious points of resemblance to the *Dinothere*. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 143 The *dinothere*s and mastodons... were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence Dinothereian *a.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 867/2 Those Mastodons... manifest the *Dinothereian* character.

Dinoxide, *erron. f.* (after *binoxide*) for **DIOXIDE**.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or Oxide) of Mercury.

†Dinrie, *Sc. Obs.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -RY.] = DIN.

1853-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 15 Disputing without dinrie or pertinacity in contention.

Dinsome (di'nsum), *a. Sc.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -SOME.]

Full of din; noisy.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi me And leave this dinsome town awhile. a 1774 FERGUSON *King's Birthd.* Poems (1845) 2 The hills... would echo to thy dinsome rout. 1868 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi. Till block an' studdie ring an' reel wi' dinsome clamour. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 112 The stir Of dinsome life.

Dint (dint), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dynt*, 2-4 *dunt* (*ii*), 4-6 *dynt*(e), 6 *dinte*, 3- *dint*. [OE. *dynt*, cogn. with ON. *dyntir*, *dyttr* in same sense; cf. Sw. dial. *dunt*. Not recorded in the other Teut. langs. See also DENT *sb.* and DUNT. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by *indent* and its family.]

†1. A stroke or blow; *esp.* one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = DENT *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or blending with 3.

c 897 K. ALFRIC *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 328 Ac ondraden him done dynt swæ neah, ða þe noht to gode ne doð. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 An... ðara ðegna salde dynt mid honde uaterde ðam healde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 þe duntas bod uel to kepen. c 1200 *Orm.* 4200 Þurh Adamess gilltes dint Wass all mannikin þurhwounded. c 1225 *Anc. R.* 60 Swoordes dint is adunrit... vor swoerd... 3183 *deades dunt.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 161 Such beo þe duntas of batayle. c 1475 *Ranf. Colivar* 514 I sall dyntis deill, quhill aue ofvs be deid. 1555 *ASP. PARKER P.* lxxxix. Thou hast whole stynt hys weapons dynt. 1607 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 576 With dint of Sword, or pointed Spears. 1791 *CONFER* *Thad* xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = DENT *sb.* 1 b.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1505 How Capanneus þe proude with þonder dynt was slayn. c 1386 = *Wife's Prol.* 276 With wilde thunder dynt and fry leuene Moote they welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xl. xxxi. 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new. 1808 *SCOTT Marmion* i. xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin.

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (*lit. and fig.*); violence, force, attack, impression. Now *rare* exc. as in c.

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 If he wild it wyne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneid* ii. x. 63 The auld waklie but force or dynt A dart did cast. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Paynyng* 355 Quho clymyth moist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1570 *SPESSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 104 Such pleasure now displast by dolours dynt. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 198, I perceive, you feeble The dint of pity. 1687 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* iii. 200 But dint of argument is out of place. 1748 J. MASON *Elucid.* 7 Mechanical Minds... affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 *GOLDSM. Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 420 He had

gone as far... as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

†b. *phr.* By dint of sword: by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. *Obs.*

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in c. a 1330 *Koland & V.* 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd wan Charlmain. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 330 (Add. MS.) The sones... gotten mekill good by dynte of swerd. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1602 *DEKKER Satromastix Wks.* 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 248 He... by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

c. Hence *By (the) dint of*: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.)

[1597 see DENT *sb.* 1 3.]

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 201 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint. 1683 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* (1877) I. 36 Subdued by... dint of valour. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 411 ¶ Pleasures of the Fancy... which are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 102 Tallard... had risen by the dint of merit alone. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 159 By dint of cross-examination, I found he was not at all satisfied. 1806 *SCOTT Trul.* 25 Dec. By dint of abstinence... I passed a better night. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger. Europe* ii. (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour... by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 *BACONING La Saisias* 29 We... Earned, by dint of failure, triumph.

†d. *Under, within* (etc.) the dint of: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf. DENT *sb.* 1 2 b. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1637-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lvi. 275 He that comes within the dint on't [noysom breath] dies. 1640 A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Temptation. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was... sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = DENT *sb.* 1 4. (Also *fig.*)

1590 *SPESSER P. Q.* i. i. 1 Veladd in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 47 The very little ones... may make some secret marks... with some little dint with their nails. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 46 Make the cut smooth and even... without dints or ridges. 1700 *DEYDEN Fables, Pygmalion* 32 Afraid His hands had made a dint. 1818 *BYRON Mazeppa* 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wild luxuriant soil. 1847 S. WINSTON *Life & Lett.* i. 402 The single opportunity of making... a dint in a character. 1856 *MAS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* ii. 927 Beside her bed Whose pillow had no dint.

Dint (dint), *v.* [ME. *dynt*, *dunt*, *dint-en*, f. DINT *sb.* Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. *dynta* to dent, Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake; and see also DENT *v.* and DUNT.]

†1. *trans.* To strike, beat, knock. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4302 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangonele. c 1300 *Handel* 2448 He [pl.]. duntten him, so mau doth here, And keste him onascabbed mere. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 Wip sharpe nayles dunted and drue. 1556 *SPESSER P. Q.* vi. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restless paine. a 1649 *DRUMM, OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 502 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 234 In alle this world... Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtily dyntand on mule and on stede.

†2. *intr.* To make a dint or impression in something; = DENT *v.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxv. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesh. 1590 *SPESSER P. Q.* i. viii. 8 The ydle stroke... So deeply dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow yd did throw.

3. *trans.* To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. ix. Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. i. (1647) 167 This Emperour's heart was... furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xlix. Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 *LONG. Gold. Leg.* iii. (Street in Strasburg). He dints with his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The scars which my unthrifities hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 232 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep, Mr. North.' 1855 *TENNISON Maid* i. ii. A body was found... Mangled, and flatten'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground.

†4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juices... are I say dinted, sofined and sweetened. *Ibid.* xix The waters of the spaw may... help to dint the acrimony.

Hence *Dinted, Dinting* *phl. adjs.*

1566 *DRANT Horae* Sat. viii. E.v.b. With dynt-ye axe is hewed round aboute. 1579 *POOR Knt's Palace.* No feare of dinting death. 1596 *SPESSER P. Q.* (J.). They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails. 1697 *DAVIDEN Æneid* (J.). Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. lxxviii. With dinted shield, and helmet bent. a 1881 *ROSSSETTI Rose Mary* iii. 142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand.

Dintless (dintlēs), *a.* [f. DINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a dint or dints.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.

1558 *PHAEAS Æneid* ii. E.iii. On his targat side it hit, where dyntless down it byng. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. 1 Thess.* iii. 4 Darts fore-seen are dintless. 1847 *BLACKIE in Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 238 Dintless the missile hail is pour'd.

2. That has, or receives, no dint.

1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24. 102 Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks.

3. *dial.* See quot., and cf. DINT *sb.* 2.

1878 *Cumtld. Gloss.* Dintless, lacking in energy.

† **Dinumerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dinumerare* to count over one by one, reckon up, f. *di-*, *dis-* apart, separately + *numerare* to number.] *trans.* To number one by one.

1721 *BAILEY, Dinumerate*, to Account or Number.

† **Dinumerate**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **dinumerate*, ad. L. *dinumerat-us* reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. v. I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up... the particular Arguments.

Dinumeration. [ad. L. *dinumeration-em*, n. of action from *dinumerare*: see DINUMERATE.]

1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1666 *COCKERAM, Dinumeration*, numbring or reckoning. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Dinumeration*, the act of numbering out singly.

2. *Rhet.* Enumeration; = APARITHMESIS.

|| **Dinus** (dōi'nūs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *δίνος* whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Dinus*, a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd Vertigo. 1775 in *ASH*. In mod. Dicts.

Diobely (dōi'w-bēlī). [ad. Gr. *διωβελία* an allowance of two obols, f. *di-* twice + *ὀβολός* obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals.

1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely... on occasion of various religious festivals. 1852 *Ibid.* ii. lxxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money... was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

Diobol (dōi'w-bōl). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. *διώβολος*, f. *di-* (Di- 2) twice + *ὀβολός* OBOL.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Calia, Rubi, and Teate. *Ibid.*, The currency of Apulia... consisted... of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

Diocesal, *a. rare.* [f. DIOCESE + -AL.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

Diocesan (dōi'w-sān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 dyocesane (e, 6 diocesain, dyocysen, 7 diocesane, dioceesain. [Formerly *dyocysen*, *dioceisain*, a. F. *dyocesain* (15th c.), f. *dyocies*, *dyocies*: see -AN 1, and cf. med.L. *dyocēsānus* (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. *dyocēsis* (DIOCESE) would be *dyocēsānus*: cf. OF. *dyocesiien* (1332 in Godef. Suppl.). and see DIOCESEAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 71 Wythout lycense of the bysshope dyocesan. 1637-50 *Row Kirk* (1842) 54 That office of a dioceanal Lord Bishop... unprofitable and unlawfull. 1640 *BP. HALL Episc. Ep. Ded.*, the publicke, or my own Dioceanal Occasions. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Their Business... was to attend Dioceanal Synods. 1859 *JEPSON & REVE Britany* 279 The old dioceanal town of Dol. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not dioceanal. Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

B. sb. 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man... is bodyn com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynarye, to takyn his penauns of hym. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 194 Also ye shall prayre... for the bysshop of .N. our dyocysen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering Deacons. He may be admittid... by his Dioceanal to the ordre of Priesthode. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* II. 278 Whether they are more obliged to their Metropolitan than to their Dioceanal. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 418 They would be no longer subject to any dioceanal in England. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS *S. Sax. Diocese*, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than dioceans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr dioceans, these curates. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 398/2 As the... godfather blesseth y^e chylde... or the bishop his dyocysane. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. xii. 283 These [Bishopes] mighte not then gouerne their Clergie, and other their Dioceans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 317 Titular Prelates... very unlikely ever to visit their Dioceans in partibus Infidelium. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Valentine's day*, Faithful lovers... content to rank themselves humble dioceans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 50 Latimer... said... that the devil was the faithfullest of bishops. His dioceans, too, are no whit less zealous.

Hence **Dioceanist**, an advocate of a dioceanal system.

1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 347 The desire of the Dioceanist leaders... to introduce... certain usages.

Diocese (dai'osés, -síz). Forms: *a.* 4-6 dio-, dyocise, -cyse, 5-6 -cis, (diocise, dyoaya), 6 *Sc.* diosise. *B.* 5-7 dioceese, 6-7 dioeces, 6-9 dioceas, (5 diosses, 6 dioses, dyoces, dyesses). *Y.* 6- diocise (6 dioceso). *Sc.* (S.) 5-6 dyocye, -cio, 6 dyocye, dy-, diosie, diosle, 6- diocle. *E.* 5-6 dio-, dyocysy, -sie, 6 diocessie. [ME. *diocise*, etc., *a.* OF. *diocise* (diocise, 13th c. in Lat. -Darm.), *ad. med.L.* *diocesis*, for *L.* *diocesis* a governor's jurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. *L.* a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, *a.* Gr. *diókeis*, orig. 'house-keeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', *f.* *diókeiv* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, *f.* *di-, dia-* through, thoroughly + *diókeiv* to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renaissance, the form became in Fr. and Eng. *dioces*; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. *diocèse*, in Eng. *diocesse*, *diocess*. *Diocess* was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, *diocese* (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, *diocis(e)*, lost the terminal *s* in the singular, and was reduced to *diocie*, *diocy*. The Gr.-*L.* word was also independently adapted as *diocesy*, -ie: cf. *paralysis*, *F.* *paralysie*, *palsy*. (Cf. Fr. *diocesa*, *diocesi*, Sp. *diocesis*, Pg. *diocese*, It. *diocesi*, -cese.)

† *L.* Administration, dominion, rule. *Sc. Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diocis of Ramfrie (*ditone Ramfrie*). *Ibid.* x. 317 Monie men of wir cum be sey eslie, and subiected the toune lythlie to thair authoritie and diocis, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; *esp.* one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue... the cytie of Lymoges, y^e cytie of Caours, w^{ch} all the dyocis of y^e sayd cyties belongyng. 1545 Ld. BERNERS *Prois.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx] 556 To enioy still peassably all that euer they were as then in possession of in Acqutayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite delyuered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 98 The diocesse Arsinotis, in the Lybian coast. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* ii. (T.), Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 551 Cilicia... this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Diocesses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great diocesses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. *Eccl.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordered parochens for to be. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 85 f^o prestis wolen seie here masse & techen be gospel in a bischopis diocise. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A diocis, *diocesis*. 1535 MORE *Wks.* 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill... & had in euery diocise a dyuerse name. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. 121 Wythout examynation or sentence gyven in the Dyocys. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 449 Sum of the Clergie... war callit... of the maist notable, Johne Leslie... first estemet Juge of the diocise, primat als of the same.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 218 Y^e farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnyng of his diocises. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl... is the moste diligent preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his diocis. 1554 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 93 Alle the parish churches of the diocis of London. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocise. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Diocis we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Austin forbad that [*i. e.* the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester... withdrewd himself wholly to the care of his diocis. 1781 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 384 Serenus ordered... that they should be removed from... his diocis. 1867 *Times* 26 Nov., (Leading Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his diocis. 1868 R. ARTHUR ARNOLD in *Times* 8 Jan., There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocis.

y. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 120/2 Any bishop... within his diocise. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *Invent.* iv. vi. 89 h, Parishes to Curates and Dioceses to Bishoppes. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 301 Vnder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocise, or in some particular part of it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the dioceses of the realm. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 341 The bishops had settled... that each diocese should make its own arrangements.

δ. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 172 Glasgow that gaif... To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 ARB. HAMILTON

Catech. (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 266 That tyme in the diocise of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk*, Three Presbyteries... to make up a Provinciall Synode and a Diocle, and euerie Provinciall Synod shall appoynt the place of the next Synod within that same Diocle. *Sc. Prov. Ramsay Remin.* (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocle.

e. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 542 In all þe kyrkis halyty Of Abyrdeys Dyocesy. 1562 WINZET *Last Blast Trompet* Wks. 1888 I. 43 In euery diociese and parochin. 1580 WILLS & *Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocessie of Durham.

b. transf. and fig.

1616 S. WARD *Coale* *fr. Altar* (1627) 14 True zeale loues to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had... A perfect diocise of actors Upon the stage. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 75 The causes... reside so deeply in the... affections of nature, as is not within the diocese of Law to tamper with. 1822 LAMA *Elia* Ser. i. *Artif. Com. Last Cent.*, I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience. 1891 MORLEY in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocese of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence **Diocessless** *a.*, without a diocese; + **Diocessener**, one who belongs to a diocese; = **DIOCESAN** *sb.*; **Diocesiarch**, the ruler of a diocese; + **Diocesser** = **DIOCESAN** *sb.* 1.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 175 A diocessless bishop. 1666 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks. (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any priuilege between the parishioners or diocesseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese'. In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesiarch, or chief of the diocese. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were stout.

† **Diocesian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* type *diocesiānus*, *f.* *diocesis*, in OF. *dyocesiēn*: see **DIOCESAN**, which is a less regular formation.] = **DIOCESAN** *a.* and *sb.*

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 49 If the Diocesan refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 The Clergy... of his Diocesian City.

Diocess, -cise, earlier forms of **DIOCESE**.

† **Di-octahe-dral**, *a.* *Crystal. Obs.* [DI-2 + OCTAHEDRAL.] Bounded by twice eight planes; i. e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral topaz.

Diode (dai'oud), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [mod. *f.* Gr. *di-*, (DI-2) twice, doubly + *δῶς* way.] *lit.* Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire into two ways or ducts for signalling messages, without reference to direction; one application of the *multiplex* system of working.

1886 W. H. PREECE in *Yrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XV. 231 A mode [of working] by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be *diode* working.

† **Diodon** (dai'odn). *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, *f.* Gr. type **diōdon* doubly-toothed (*sc.* *θηριον* animal), *f.* *di-*, (DI-2) twice + *δῶς*, *δῶντ-* (in neuter adjs. -*δῶν*) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus *Ziphius*.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 129 Oblong Diodon. -Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. *Ibid.* 131 Short Diodon. -Sun-fish from Loo. *Ibid.* 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* II. 95/2 The... grinding tubercle of the diodon.

Diodont, *a.* and *sb.* [See *prec.*] *adj.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ* or family of fishes of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So **Diodontoid** *a.* and *sb.*

In modern Diets.

† **Diocia** (dai'fšā). *Bot.* [mod. *L.* (Linnaeus 1735), *a.* Gr. type **diocia*, abstr. *sb.* from **diokos* having two houses, *f.* *di-*, (DI-2) twice + *okos* house. Cf. **MONOCIA**.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnaeus, comprising plants which have male (stamiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Diocia**, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts... in different flowers, and... on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96.

Hence **Diocian** *a.* = **DIOCEOUS**.

1828 WEBSTER, *Diocian*.

Diocio- (dai'fšio), comb. *f.* **DIOCEOUS**, = **dioceously**; as **diociodimorphous**, **diociopolymorphous**.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diociopolymorphous**, a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

Diocious (dai'fšis), *a.* [*f.* **DIOCEIA** + **-OUS**.]

1. *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748-52 Sir J. HILL *Nat. Hist.*, *Plants* 291 (Jodr.) The rhamnus with terminal spikes and quadrified diocious flowers. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 393 Hops are diocious plants. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* *Intro.* 3 A species tending to become diocious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. *Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlviii. 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are diocious. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 All fishes are diocious, or of distinct sex. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 8 Sex in Man is diocious.

Hence **Diociously** *adv.*, in a diocious manner; **Diociousness**, diocious state or condition.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 Some... species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray... more or less diociously polygamous. 1874 F. A. KITCHENER *Year's Bot.* vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in diociousness. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* vii. 279 Otherwise every step towards diociousness would lead towards sterility.

Diocism (dai'fšiz'm). [*ad. mod. L.* *diocismus*, Gr. *diōcismus* (Sachs), *f.* Gr. **diokos* (in *L.* form *diokos*: see **DIOCEIA**) + **-ISM**.] Diocious condition. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Diocism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Diogenes (dai'odžēniz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub; see **CYNIC**. Hence **Diogenes-crab**, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. **Diogenes-cup**, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order... appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diogenes-cup**. 1884 J. HALL *Ch. Home* 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence **Diogenie** (dai'odžēnik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So **Diogenical** *a.*; **Diogenically** *adv.*; **Diogenize** *v.*, to render cynical.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 112 There is vaine glory... in being Diogenical and dogged. 1603 DEKKER *Crissit* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me. 1719 OZELL *tr. Missou's Trav. Eng.* 154 (D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently. 1633 COCKERAM II. One growne Churlish, *Diogenis'd*.

Dioc (dai'ok), *a.* *rare* -*o*. [*ad. F.* *diocique* (Bulliard 1783), or mod. *L.* *diocicus* (Linnaeus 1753), *a.* Gr. type **diokos*: see **DIOCEIA**.] = **DIOCEOUS**. So **Diocious** *a.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diol (e), *obs.* early ff. **DOLE**, **Dool**, grief.

† **Dionise**. *Obs.* Also 5 *diones*, and in *L.* form *dionysia*. [*a.* OF. *dionise*, *dionysie* (13... in Godef.), *ad. med. L.* *dionysia* (Albertus Magnus), *L.* *dionysia*, *dionysia*, Gr. *διονυσία*, *f.* *διόνυσος* Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by medieval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.* R. XVI. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune spronge wyth red veynes... yf it is groundid and medelyd wyth water it smellyth as wyne, and yet it wythstandyth dronkenschap. 1423 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 *Diones*, *dionisia*. 1567 MAPLET *Cr. Forest* 6 The Dionise is blacke, or rather browne, all bestrawed with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxvi. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 94 Dionysia. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sc.* 354 *Dionysia*.

Dionym (dai'ōnim). [*ad. Gr.* *διώνυμος*, -*ον* having two names, *f.* *di-*, (DI-2) twice + *ōnom* name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18... COVES is cited by *Cent. Diet.*

Dionymal (dai'ōnimāl), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; = **BINOMINAL**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dionymal*, that hath two names. 1884 J. A. ALLEN *On Zool. Nomen.* in *The Anth. Oct.* 352 The binomial (or dionymal) system.

Dionysiac (dai'ōni siāk), *a.* [*ad. L.* *Dionysiacus*, *a.* Gr. *διονυσιακός*, *f.* *διόνυσος* the feast of *Διόνυσος* Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod. *F.* *Dionysiaque* (Acad. 1762).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 BECK & FELTON *tr. Munk's Met.* 149 Dionysiac and erotic poems. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 GROTE *Plate* II. xxiii. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustr.* 37 Ours the great Dionysiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames.

B. sb. pl. The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1827-38 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists.

So **Dionysiacal** *a.*; **Dionysiacally** *adv.*

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiac quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII, 57 The mundane intellect... is Bacchus... the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

Dionysian (dai'ni:si'an), *a.* [f. *L. Dionysius* of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the *Dionysia* or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; = **DIONYSIAC**.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxiii. The Dionysian festivals... were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty.

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 839 Who... would not... hate... those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicily? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 688/2 He... punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted date.

Dionysian period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Period, Victorian Period*, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years... Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period. 1768 HORSEFALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 Increased by three Dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34); *esp.* applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340.

Dionysic (dai'ni:sik), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. *L.* or Gr. form of *Dionysus* + -IC.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; Dionysiac.

1831 *Examiner* 201/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music. 1832 *Ibid.* 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatrical honor.

Diophantine (dai'ofa:ntin, -in), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Diophantus* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (*Diophantine analysis*) attributed to him.

1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 The resolution of the indeterminate arithmetical or Diophantine problems. 1811 F. BARLOW (*title*), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

Diophysite, -ism, improper ff. **DIPHYSITE**, **DYOPHYSITE**, etc.

Diopside (dai'opsaid), *Min.* [a. *F. diopside* (Haüy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. *di-*, (DI-) twice + *ops* appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as a deriv. of Gr. *diopis* a view through, f. *di-*, *dia-* through.] A synonym of **PYROXENE**; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 ALLAN *Names Min.* 26 *Diopside*... a mineral from Mussa in Piemonte. 1868 DANA *Min.* 223 *Diopside* has been observed as a furnace product. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections.

Dioptrase (dai'opt's), *Min.* [a. *F. dioptrase* (Haüy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *optros* seen, visible; cf. *dioptr* a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *tr. Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 430 *Dioptrase* is an ore of copper. 1868 DANA *Min.* 402 *Dioptrase* occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz.

Dioptr (dai'opt'r). Also in Lat. form *dioptra*. [a. *F. dioptr* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. dioptra*, a. Gr. *dioptra* an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. *dioptron* spying-glass, f. *di-*, *dia-* through + stem *opt-* to see + instrumental suffix, -*tra*, -*tron*.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magu. Bodies* 112 Make a hole as in a Dioptr, that the Sunne may shine in it. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 51 Two dioptrae... fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1851 ORRÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 53 Long tubes... employed by Arabian astronomers... to the extremities of which ocular and object dioptrics were attached. 1859 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.*

Sc. I. 354 He wrote... a treatise on the Dioptra... an instrument for taking angles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = **ALIDADE**.

1504 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xx. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Dioptr of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 192, I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea... and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed dioptrics sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its dioptrics is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

3. A surgical speculum. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dioptra*... a Surgeon's Instrument. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dioptra*, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein; called also *speculum matrixis*, and *dilatatorium*. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 37 If therefore, says Paul of Aegina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

1878 BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 269.

5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = **DIOPTRIC** sb. 2.

1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.* 133/1 *Dioptr* or *Dioptric*.

† **Dioptric**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *optros*-*os* of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root *opt-* to see.]

A. adj. = **DIOPTRIC**. Also **Dioptrical**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *The Dioptrick Art*, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Celestial bodies. 1818 TODD, *Dioptrical*, and *Dioptrick*, so the next words [*dioptrical*, *dioptrick*] are now sometimes written.

B. sb. a. One skilled in **DIOPTRICS**. *b.* (*pl.*) = **DIOPTRICS**.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 If our Dioptricks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluvioms of the Magnet. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 56 He intends to give the... demonstration in his Dioptricks which he is now writing.

Dioptra: see **DIOPTR**.

† **Dioptral**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. dioptra* **DIOPTR** + -AL.] = **DIOPTRIC** *a.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptral instrument.

Dioptrick (dai'opt'rik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *dioptrikos*-*os* of or pertaining to the use of the *dioptra* (**DIOPTR**); in neuter pl. *dioptrika* as *sb.*, the science of dioptrics. See -IC, -ICS.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a **DIOPTR** (sense 1). *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrically opposite should not be seen by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Dioptrick*, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1660—*Mystr. Godl.* II. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 186 A dead mechanism... ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); *esp.* (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to **CATOPTRIC**.)

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, also called *refracting system*; see quot. 1879.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes... the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difficulty of Refractions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/2 The... Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptric or reflecting. 1871 TYNDAL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* II. 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. xiii. 220 These few fragments... give us... glimpses into that 'dioptric bee hive', the heart of the writer.

B. sb.

1. = **DIOPTR** 1.

1849 ORRÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 545 The Alexandrian astronomers... possessed... solstitial armils, and linear dioptrics.

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, One dioptric, which is written D, is a glass of one meter, or 39.37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCK in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373.

3. *pl.* **Dioptrics**: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to **CATOPTRICS**.)

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1643) 131 The demonstration... Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptricks. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 656 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 41 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 3 Light... through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

Dioptrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 Of which height... it is observed in Pliny, that Dicaearchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius... to be. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dioptrical*, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* II. (1704) 17 Little animals... viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S. HARDY (*title*), A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1752 SHOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 YOUNG *Ibid.* XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

4. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii. To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look'd in.

Hence **Dioptrically** *adv.*, by means of refraction.

1732 Hist. *Litteraria* III. 353 To produce very extraordinary effects... either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins. 1883 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 266/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

Dioptrician (dai'opt'ri:an), *rare.* [f. **DIOPTRIC**; cf. *optician*.] One skilled in dioptrics.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

Dioptrics: see **DIOPTRIC** B 3.

Diorama (dai'ora'mā), [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *ōraōma* that which is seen, a sight: cf. *dioptriv* to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowsmith, No. 4899.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 399/1 It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama. 1824 J. ARROWSMITH *Specif. Patent* No. 4899 (*title*) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures... which I denominate a 'diorama'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* liii. Its scenery like a diorama.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortu. Rev.* Jan. 117 Literature is able... to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows. *attrib.* 1848 MARIA HARE in A. J. C. HARE *Mem. Quiet L.* (1874) II. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence **Dioramist**, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

1834 HOON *Tydney Hall* (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a hogging scene-shifter.

Dioramic (dai'ora:mik), *a.* [f. **DIORAMA** + -IC. (Gr. analogies would require *dioramatic*.)] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 251 There is another chapel... where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec. Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with... thunder and lightning.

Diorism (dai'oriz'm), *rare.* [ad. Gr. *dioptrismos*-*os*, distinction, logical division, f. *dioptriv* to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. More used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry; but, by a Prophetic Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 92 If they were not just four... yet by a Prophetic Diorisme they might be called four. 1685 — *Illustration* 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

† **Dioristic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *dioptrismos*-*os* distinction; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. 1684 *Phil.*

Trans. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Equation .. such as shall have the dioristick limits rational.

† **Dioristical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Dioristically adv.**, by distinctive application: see DIORISM.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 72 Churches* 72 Ve are not .. free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols). 1668 *Div. Dial.* v. xl. (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural.

Diorite (dior'it). *Min.* [a. F. *diorite* (Hauy), irreg. f. *diorite* to distinguish + -ITE.] A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a trichlinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. PHILLIPS *Ontl. Mineral. & Geol.* 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xli. 239 Hornblende green-stones, or diorites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1869) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials.

attrib. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17 The stone .. running through a diorite dyke.

Dioritic (dior'it'ik), *a.* [f. DIORITE + -IC.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 KANZ *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 55 A similar range .. on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 78 Dioritic Schist.

|| **Diorthosis** (dior'thō'sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *διόρθωσις*, n. of action f. *διόρθω-ειν* to make straight, f. *δι-*, *dia-* through, thoroughly + *ὀρθός* straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: *a.* in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. *b.* The recension or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Diorthosis*, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restored to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

Diorthotic (dior'thō'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διόρθωτικός* corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec. b.).

1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

Dioscoreaceous (dior'skō-rē'jās), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dioscoreacea*, f. *Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

Dioscorein (dior'skō-rē'in), [f. *Dioscorea* + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

|| **Diosma** (dior'smā), *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *διος* divine + *σμή* odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 MARTYN Rousseau's *Botany* xvi. 209. 1800 J. AREA-CROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 16) 251 African heaths .. diosmas .. will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411/1 *Diosma* .. cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence **Diosmin** (see quot. 1883).

1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmin*, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the *Diosma crenata*.

|| **Diosmosis** (dior'smō'sis). Also in anglicized form *diosmose*. [mod. f. Gr. *δι-*, *dia-* through + *ὄσμισις*: cf. *end-*, *exosmosis*.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane; = *OSMOSIS*.

1825 W. STIRLING tr. *Lindor's Text-bk. Hum. Phys.* I. 393 This exchange of fluids is termed *endosmosis* or *diosmosis*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmose* .. *Diosmosis*, same as *OSMOSIS*.

Hence **Diosmotic a.**, pertaining to diosmosis; = *OSMOTIC*.

|| **Diota** (dior'tā), *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* [L. *diōta*, a. Gr. *διώτη* two-eared, f. *δι-*, (DI-2) doubly + *ωτή* stem of *οὖς* ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

1857 *Black Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes. 1890 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 3) I. 640 *Diota*, is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handled vessel .. A diota of the earliest style.

Dietholism, -ite, irreg. ff. *DITHELISM*, *DYOTHELISM*, etc.

|| **Dioti, dihoti**. *Obs.* [Gr. *διότι* wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. *διδ* (root) *δῶ* for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 *Biogr. New Disp.* Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Dihoties of things. 1687 *Harvard Unmask'd* 6 To satisfy those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Pers.* (1780) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so)

Diotrephes (dior'trē'fiz). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the pre-eminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence **Diotrephesian**, **Diotrephian**, **Diotrephic** *adjs.*, like Diotrephes; **Diotrephetically adv.**, in the manner of Diotrephes; **Diotrephist**, an imitator of Diotrephes.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preeminence in these our days. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrophetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit. *Ibid.* 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrophes. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 161 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrophists. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrophes of a Meeting. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* iv. iv. 385 The diotrophical lovers of pre-eminence. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 475 Is there any of the old Diotrophian spirit left? 1862 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* iv. 194 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrophesian female.

Dioxide (dior'kso'id, -sid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + -OXIDE.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloids, as Carbon dioxide CO₂, Manganese dioxide MnO₂.

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element: see DI-2 2.

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper. 1869 A. J. JARMAN in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 130/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 An invisible gas, known as carbon dioxide, or more commonly carbonic acid.

Dioxy-, diox-. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + OXY- (GEN.)] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; *spec.* the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dioxy acid*, *dioxybenzene*, C₆H₄(OH)₂ (benzene being C₆H₆).

1877 WATTS *Fewnes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by the action of two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide. One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals .. not coloured by ferric chloride.

Dip (dip), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dipped**, **dippt**, **pr. pple. dipping**. Forms: 1 **dipp-an**, **dipp-an**, 2-6 **dyp-p**(n), 3-5 **duppe** n (ū), 3-6 **dippe**, 6-**dip**. Pa. t. 6 **dypto**, **dypped**, 6-**dipped** (*Sc. dippt*), 7 **dipp'd**, **dip'd**, 7-**dippt**. Pa. pple. 1-6 **dypped**, (5 **deppyd**), 6-**dipped** (*Sc. dippt*), 7-**dippt**. [OL. *dyppan* wk. vb. (pa. t. *dypte*, pple. *dyppēl*:-Oteut. **duppjan*, f. weak grade *dup-* of ablaut series **deup-*, *daup-*, *dup-*, whence the adj. *DREP* (:-*deup*-os). Cf. the cognate *DEFE* v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially *in* or *into* a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 20 Se be his hand on disse mid me dyppd. 1000 *Sac. Leech* III. 118 Nim þanne þenese wulle and dupe on e. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8044 A vesselle dypped alle biðene In water, or in other lycour thyn. 1384 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Fadir Abraham .. senst Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his fyngr in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dypte in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscariote. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 The Germaines .. used then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 143, I but dipt a knife in it. 1651 HONNRS *Leuath.* III. xxxvi. 224 Clothed in a garment dipt in bloud. 1722 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 8: A piece of loaf bread, dipt in cold water. 1823 LANA *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He dipt his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 73 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crisis* 83 Up with quill, Dipt and indite! 1878 PETTIE *Gazette's Civ. Cont.* II. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat of the Tuscan tongue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 19 The great love the general gender beare him Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would haue Conuert his Gynes to Graces. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xii, By .. the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually *concomitantly*). In quot. 1602 = CHRISTEN v. 3. Also *absol.*

1607 *Rushev. Conf.* Matt. xii. 11 Ic eowic depn & dyppe in waetre in heunneise. 1200 OSMIN 1551 Þurh þatt tatt to fullness þenn & under water dyppest. 1375 SHOREHAM II And wanne þi cristneþ in the font þi prestes so þries dyppeth. In the honour of the Trinite. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) iii. 10 þai make bot ane vncionu, when þai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim bot anes in þe font. 1552 *Ek. Con. Prayer*, Publ. Baptism Rubric,

Then the Priest shall take the child .. and .. shall dip it in the water. 1602 MARSHON *Ant. & Mol.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 It pleas'd the font to dip me Rosaline. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 248 He and six-and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. 222. 262 The confessions .. began to be directed against the Anabaptists. Mary Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3. In various technical processes; see also **DIPPING** *vbl. sb.* 1. *spec. a.* To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (*poetic*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore .. the middle pair .. round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold And colours dipt in Heav'n. *Ibid.* xi. 244 Iris had dipt the wooff. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 65 Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies. 1780 COWPER *Table* 7. 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 112 Raiment dipped in the purple.

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles, c. 1865 LETIKOFF in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time.

c. To dip sheep: To lath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

1840 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* Ser. I. I. 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks. 1847 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. III. II. 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Shaw* 1 Such is the importance .. of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. 1. These poison'd Gifts .. Minards of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

† b. *fig.* Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. LOVEADY *Let.* (1653) 36 We dip'd some choice healths .. in the best Laurentian Liquor. *Ibid.* 95 Dipping your health in the noblest liquor.

c. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into. *rare.* 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 143 But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm .. And caught him [i. e. Excalibur the sword] by the hilt.

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with *up*.

To dip snuff (*South. U. S.*): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow. 1848 60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To dip snuff, a mode of taking tobacco. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay. 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

6. *transf.* To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; *spec.* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion [ink-pad], and sealed the bond. 1859 READE *Love me little* II. iv. 174 'They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack'. 'I and the boy will dip the lug'. Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 179 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; men-of-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip' their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b. To cause to sink; to lower, depress.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 418 Duty or social good .. Would dip the scale.

7. *fig.* To immerse, involve, implicate (*in* any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in *pass.* (Cf. *DREP* a. 19.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv. A woman dippt'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671-3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Haiton Corr.* (1878) 74 St Steph. Fox is dipt 70,000' deepe in that concerne. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prolog. True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show. 1700 = *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipt in the rebellion of the Commons. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but by disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 MAS. PROZZI *Journ. Astrology*. 1798 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) I. Remin. iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (*colloq.*)

1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* v. If you scorn to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1663 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. 160 Never dip thy Lands. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Laid-up*. Cloaths .. are pawn'd or dipt for .. Money. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Novels* (Ridg.) IX. xii. 116 My little Jessica has .. played away at a rare rate with my ready

money—dipped me confoundedly. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* ii, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped'. 1883—*Phant. Port.* xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

II. Intransitive senses (some for *refl.*; others absolute uses).

8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge. Const. *in, into, under.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lantern wip lyzt fletch and swymmeth above, and 3if be list is queynt, it dupeh down and drynceh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 66, I was fain to dip for it into the water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Voyage* (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horat.* vii. Unharm'd the water-fowl may dip in the Volinian mere. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. 1. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out. *b. slang.* To pick pockets. *c. To dip (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, means, etc.* (*fig.*) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 DAVDEN *Persius* ii. 38 Suppose I dip'd among the worst, and Staius chose. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* (Farmer), I have dipped into 150. pockets and not found a shilling. 1847 MAS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse.

10. To fish by letting the bait dip and hob lightly on the water: = DAP v. 1, DIB v. 2, 3, DIBBLE v. 2, 2.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1875 [see DIPPING vbl. sb.].

11. *transf.* To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water; to go down, sink, set.

1375 *Joseph Arim.* 534 He mette a gome on an hors. . . He hente vp his hachet and huttes him euene. . . Wip he dep in his hals downward be dippes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 312 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till . . . that Guide dipeth under the Horizon. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jnl.* (1721) 58 Before he had told it all, the Sun dip't in. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

c. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 292 The short pipes *v* are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid. 1878 L. P. MERRITT *Teeth* 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: *spec.* of the magnetic needle, and in *Geol.* of strata (see DIP sb. 4, 5).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but only the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more depressed. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, A magnetical needle so hung as that, . . . one end dips, or inclines to the horizon. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iii, *Dip* is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dips, unless we be on the Top of it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 251 [Fungus]. . . Pileus convex. . . edge dipping down, 13 to 2 inches over. 1806 GAZETTEER *Scot.* (ed. 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 140 You have no idea how the road dips.

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 15 Here about the beach I wander'd. . . When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see.

14. To dip into (a book, a subject of study); to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(*Cf. skim*, to read superficially and slightly but continuously.)

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dip'd here and there. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* Pref. 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Might not Moses have dipped. . . In the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

Dip (dip), sb. [*f. Dip v.*]

1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see various senses of the verb.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanet* i. iv. 189 Foringrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 201 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1795 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 248 Have ready . . . a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, 'I'll give him a dip in the horse pond'. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

b. A dip in or into (a hook): see DIP v. 14.

1760 FOOT *Minor* I. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

c. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping.

1841 S. WARREN *10,000 a year* III. 20 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it. 1889 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 196 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready.

d. A curtsy, a 'bob': *cf.* DIP v. 11 *b.*

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808—*Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* *ibid.* V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

f. Naut. The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail): see DIP v. 6: in *phr.* at the dip.

1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal . . . at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dip*, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 *Ad. 43-4 Vict.* c. 24 § 17 Any attempt . . . to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

3. *Astron.* and *Surveying*. The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* i. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 444 The dip of the sea . . . at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle . . . from maintop; add dip for that height.

4. The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, The dip . . . in the year 1796 he found at London to be 75° 50'. But the dip varies. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iii. § 98. 24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface; *esp.* in *Mining* and *Geol.* the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.

1708 J. C. COMPL. *Collier* (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setting. 1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iii, The natural Dip of a Vein is when it runs itself more down into the Rock. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 The strata . . . have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 10 The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap.

6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.

1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* 129 Woody hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii. The great dip of ground . . . making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge.

7. (Short for *dip-candle*.) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubblemania* 15 Paper . . . brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap . . . dip or choice mould. 1829

MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* viii, A purser's dip—*vulgo*, a farthing candle. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely *dips* and *moulds*. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as *bronzing-dip*, *sheep-dip*, etc. (*cf.* DIP v. 3).

1871 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* iv. 111. 269 Any other dips I have seen. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dip*, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng.* and *U.S.*)

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dip*, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dip*, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called *Brandy-dip*.

10. *Thieves' slang*. A pickpocket; also pocket-picking. (*Cf.* DIP v. 9 *b.*)

1859 in MATSELL *Vocab.* 26 (Farmer). 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer Amer.), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

11. *Comb.* [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: *dip-bucket*, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; *dip-candle*, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; *dip-circle*, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; *dip-head*, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence *dip-head level*; *dip-needle* = DIPPING-NEEDLE; *dip-net*, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; *dip-pipe*, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; *dip-rod*, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; *dip-section*, a section showing the dip of the strata; *dip-sector*, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon: see *SECTOR*; *dip-side*, the side on which the dip or declivity is; *dip-splint*, a kind of friction match; *dip-trap*, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; *dip-well*, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* ii, On it stood a brass candle-stick, with a *dip-candle. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* vii. (1869) 96 The apprentice . . . came up . . . from the cellar with a string of dip-candles. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the *dip-circle. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle . . . is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1875 *Uae Dict. Arts* III. 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the *dip-head levels carried from any point would be elliptical. *Ibid.* III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the *Dip Needle. 1858 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with *dip-nets in the twilight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable *dip-pipe to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in *dip-section on the east and north slopes. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the *dip-sector. 1834 *Mechanic's Mag.* 445. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating-circles. 1875 *Uae Dict. Arts* III. 325 Have on the *dip side of the level a small quantity of water . . . so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1829 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dip-side*, the low side. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* x. § 2. 367 The common mason's or *dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming *dip-wells, in Hammer village.

Dipar, obs. form of DIAPER.

Dipartite (dip'ar-ti), *a.* [*f. Di-1*, L. *dis-* asunder + *partit-* divided, *f. partire* to divide, part. (The L. compound was *dispartitus*.)] Divided into various parts. So *Dipartit* *ppl. a.*; *Dipartition*, division, parting asunder.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartite, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence. 1838 G. S. FABER *Hist. Vallenses* III. ix. 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

Dipa'schal, *a.* [*f. Di-2* twice + PASCHAL.] Including two passovers.

1840 L. CARPENTER cited in WORCESTER.

Dip-bucket, -*circle*: see DIP sb. II.

Dipchick, var. of DABCHICK.

Dipe, obs. form of DEEP.

Dip-ears (dip'ī-iz). Also *dip-ear*. [*f. Dip v.* + *EAR*: 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson.]

A marine bird, the Little Tern, *Sterna minuta*.

1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 204 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*) .. Dip ears (Norfolk).

Dipetalous (dipe'tálos), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *dipetal-us* (f. Gr. δι- (DI-2) twice + πέταλ-ov leaf, PETAL) + -ous.] Having two petals.

1850 SLOANE *Jamaica* 1. Pref. Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Diphanite (di'fánit). *Min.* [f. (1846) Gr. δι-, dis twice, doubly + φαν-ης showing, appearing + -ITE: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 292. 1868 *Ibid.* 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

Diphasic (doif'ázik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI-2) twice + φάσις appearance, phase + -IC.] Characterized by having two phases: *spec.* used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other negative.

1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7 The diphasic character of the variation .. is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

Dip-head: see DIP sb. 11.

Diphen- in chemical terms: see DI-2 2, PHEN-.

Diphenic (doif'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENIO.] In *diphenic acid* (2C₆H₄.CO.OH) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are **Diphenates**.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl, but into diphenylene ketone.

Diphenol (doif'ngl). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENOL (f. as next + -OL in alcohol).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition (C₆H₄OH)₂ (that of PHENOL being C₆H₅OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 567 Dioxidyphenyl or Diphenol.

Diphenyl (doif'nil). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENYL, F. *phényle* (f. *phaîveir* to show, bring to light + φαν substance: see -YL.) An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula C₆H₅ C₆H₅, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) 11. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane, etc.

Diphenylamine, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence *diphenylamine blue*=spirit blue.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenyl-benzamide. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamido-triphenylcarbinol. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture .. of diphenylaminaphthal, resorcinol, or alizarine dyes.

Diphosphate. *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and PHOSPHATE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 There is also .. a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 220/a Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

Diphrelatic, *a.* *nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. διφρηλάτ-ης charioteer + -IC.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (*humorous or affected.*)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates .. I .. studied the diphrelatic art.

Diphtheria (dif'thē-riā). *Path.* [ad. F. *diphthérie*, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term *diphtherite*: see DIPHThERITIS.]

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the skin.

1857 GODFREY in *Lancet* Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat. 1858 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 11/a To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country. 1884 SIR L. PLAYFAIR *Sp. in Parl.* 18 Mar., Diphtheria .. when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/a The

diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 30 Mar. 722 The girl's throat was .. found to contain the diphtheria bacillus.

Hence **Diphtherial**, **Diphtherian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to diphtheria.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diphtherial*. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 487 A detailed report on .. the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/4 Sucking a tube to draw out the 'diphtheria matter' in his child's throat. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonality hear of the commonality.

Diphtheric (-erik), *a.* [f. DIPHThERIA + -IC.] = DIPHThERITIC.

1859 SEMPLE *Mem. Diphtheria* v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1887 J. C. MORRISON *Service of Man* (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

|| **Diphtherite** (French): see DIPHThERITIS.

Diphtheritic (dif'thē-ritik), *a.* [mod. f. DIPHThERITIS; in F. *diphthérique* (Littré).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic. 1850 RAMSAY in *Dublin Med. Press* Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils. 1884 R. MARRVAT in *19th Cent.* May 845 A woman .. suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

b. Affected with or suffering from diphtheria.

1880 *Boston Jnl. Chem.* Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients .. a gargle composed of .. salt dissolved in .. water.

Hence **Diphtheritically** *adv.*, in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 CRESSWELL in *Sanitarian* (N. V.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

Diphtheritis (dif'thē-ritis). *Path.* Also || (Fr.) *diphtherite*. [mod. f. Gr. διφθερία or διφθερίσις skin, hide, piece of leather + -ITIS; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.]

First used in 1821 in the French form *diphthérie* by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as *diphtheritis*, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name *diphthérie*, probably because terms in -ite, -itis, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*; in Eng. this was adapted as *diphtheria*, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic here in 1857-58; but the adj. *diphtheritic* was generally retained in preference to *diphtheric* used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)

= DIPHThERIA.

[1826 BRETONNEAU *Traité de la Diphthérie* (Hatz.-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérie'. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 116/3 Examples of croup .. analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.]

1826 *Lond. Med. Rev.* XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. TWEEDE *Syst. Pract. Med.* IV. 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours 'Diphtheritis'. 1855 A. SMITH in *Dublin Hosp. Gaz.* II. 149 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chlorate of potash. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 2/4 Diphtheritis has become a name more terrible than the small-pox. 1859 C. WEST *Dis. Infancy & Childhood* (ed. 4) xxv. 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady.

Diphtheroid (dif'thē-roid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1870) 450 Diphtheroid (chancres) of the glands. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diphtheroid*, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. *Ibid.*, *Diphtheroid ulceration.*

Diphthong (dif'thŋn), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 dip-tong(ə, dypton), 6 dyptong, diphthonge, -gue, 7-9 diphthong, 8 diphthongue, 6- diphthong. [a. F. *diphthongue*, earlier *dyptongue*, ad. L. *diphthong-us*, a. Gr. διφθγγος, adj. having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. δι-, dis twice, doubly + φθγγος voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels *i* and *u*, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants *y*, *w*. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell *glides*, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in *out*, *how*, *boil*, *boy*; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in *It*, *now*, *piano*. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant *w* or *y*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/a A Diphthong [M.S. A. Dypton], *diphthongus*. 1530 PALSGR. 213/a Diphthongue, *diphthongue* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* v. Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowels. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 15 I and u according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 9 All Diphthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1888 J. WRIGHT *O.H. German Prim.* § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs .. were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two

elements. 1892 *Sweet New Eng. Gram.* 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a *diphthong*, such as (oi) in *oil*.

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIORAPH.

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as *ea*, *ou*, in *head* (hed), *sonp* (sŋp), they have been termed an *improper diphthong*; properly speaking these are *monophthongs* written by digraphs.

1530 PALSGR. 15 This diphthong *ou* .. in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowel *u*. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 10 We have of this three diphthongs, *tuac* with a befoer, *ae* and *ai*, and *ane* with the *e* befoer, *ea*. 1668 PRICE in A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. (Chaucer Soc.) 125 That is an improper diphthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper diphthongs, *ea* *eo* *io*, *ea* *oo* *ui*, *ou* *obscure* as in *cousin*. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong or digraph. *Ibid.* § 25 The same letter or diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

c. *esp.* In popular use, applied to the ligatures *æ*, *œ* of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures *æ* and *œ* always represented monophthongs.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xix. (1877) l. 312 Waldene with a diphthong. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Lnn. Mon.* To Rdr. A ij, I write the Latine .. as I find it .. *E* vowel for *E* diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 20 We find that *æ* is never written with an *æ* diphthong. 1765-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the diphthong *æ*, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single *e*. *Vitam obit* *Vil* *Id.* Oct. *etatis sue ann.* *f. & L.*

d. *transf.* Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (*consonantal diphthong*), especially to such intimate unions as those of *ch* (*tʃ*) and *dg* or *j* (*dʒ*), in *church*, *judge*.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet .. is .. destitute of consonant diphthongs. 1889 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (new ed.) § 64 The simple articulations *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, etc. are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong .. as in *plough* .. *try*.

e. *attrib.* = DIPHThONOAL.

1798 H. LAIR *Lect.* I. ix (R.). We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds than in consonant languages.

Diphthong, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. F. *diphthonguer*.] *trans.* To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Chr. Observ.* 1888 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-cleaving' mainly affects long vowels. *Ibid.* 277 The characteristic feature of the (living English) vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs. 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Rimes of Chariodius* 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of *i* in early texts.

Diphthongal (dif'thŋgāl), *a.* [f. DIPHThONO sb. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 493 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels .. struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 14 So easily does *r* slide into vowel or diphthong sounds. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 116 Ben Jonson .. entirely ignores the diphthongal character of long *i*. 1888 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of the .. words.

Hence **Diphthongally** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER *Cites WYLLIE*. Mod. The question whether long *i* was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

Diphthongation, *rare* = °. [f. DIPHThONG v.: see -ATION. Cf. mod. F. *diphthongaison*.] =

DIPHThONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

Diphthongic (dif'thŋgik), *a.* [f. Gr. διφθγγ-ov DIPHThONG sb. + -IC.] = DIPHThONOAL.

1880 SWEET in *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in *Academy* 24 Apr. 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] *æ* and *œ* nearly as in English *by* and *boy*.

Diphthongize (dif'thŋgiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. διφθγγ-ειν to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a diphthong.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 52 All sorts of broadenings and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizings [etc.]. 1874 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 56, *ii* and *uu* being diphthongized. 1877-9 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 458 In German, original long *i* was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.

2. *intr.* To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Engl. Pronunc.* i. iii. 196 This second (i) may diphthongise with any preceding vowel.

Hence **Diphthongization**, the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization.

Diphthongous (dif'thŋgəs), *a.* *rare*. [f. as DIPHThONO + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

Diphy-, ad. Gr. διφν- from διφν-ης, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as **Diphycero** *Ichth.* [Gr. *ῥέπ-ος* tail], a diphycercal fish. **Diphycercal** (difis'rkāl) *a.*, having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. **Diphyercy**, diphyercal condition. **Diphyid Zool.**, a member of the *Diphyidae*, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. **Diphyodont a.** [Gr. *δύοντι*-tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals; as *sb.* a diphyodont mammal. **Diphyzooid**, **diphyo- Zool.**, a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., **Diphyercy*, a fish with the form of tail called *Diphyercal*. **1870** ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 70 A true **diphyercal* tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. **1871** HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* i. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphyercal*. **1884** SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* i. 250 These groups of individuals may in some **diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as *Endoxia*. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 100/1 The **diphyodonts* .. generate two sets of teeth. *Ibid.*, The diphyodont mammalia. **1883** FLOWER in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/1 Teeth .. of the simple homodont and diphyodont type. **1861** J. R. GRAENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 120 The same naturalist [Huxley] has proposed the distinctive term of **Diphyozooids* for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult *Calyceporidae* which received the name of **monogastic Diphyæ*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. § 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzooid. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (dōi-fil-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *diphyll-us* (f. Gr. *δι-*, (Di-²) twice + *φύλλον*-leaf) + -OUS.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 JAS. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xi. (ed. 4) 25 The Calyx .. In respect to its Parts it is .. *Diphyllous*, of two [leaves] as in *Fumaria*. **1819** *Pantologia*, *Diphyllous*, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

Diphyo-: see DIPHY-.

Diphysite (dī-fis-ait), *sb.* (*a.*) *Theol.* [f. Gr. *δι-*, *dis* twice, doubly + *φύσις* nature + -ITE.] One who held the doctrine (**Diphysitism**), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see DRO-PHYSITE.

Diplanetic (dōi-plān-ē-tik), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *δι-*, Di-² twice + *πλανητικ-ός* disposed to wander, f. *πλανητός* wandering (see PLANET).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family *Saprolegniaceæ*. So **Diplanetism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. HARTOG in *Annals of Bot.* 203 note, The 'first form' of zoospore .. is ovoid with a flagella from the front .. The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

†Diplanti-dian, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. *διπλό-ος* double + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *εἶδος* form, image + -IAN.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 351.

Diplarthrous (dī-plā-rth-rōs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *διπλό-ος* double + *άρθρον* joint + -OUS.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to *taxocephalous*. So **Diplarthrism**, the condition of being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxocephalous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblyopodous. *Ibid.* 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

Diplasic (dī-plā-zik, dōi-), *a.* *Pros.* [f. Gr. *διπλό-ος* twofold, double, f. *δι-*, *dis* twice + *πλάσιος*-fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in *diplastic ratio*, = Gr. *διπλασίον λόγος*.

1873 J. HAULEY *Ess.* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one — a *diplastic ratio*, as the ancients called it — as in the trochee. *Ibid.*, The diplastic ratio answers to our common time.

Diplatinamine. *Chem.*: see DI-² 2 and + PLATINAMINE.

†Diple (dī-plē). [Gr. *διπλή*, fem. of *διπλός* double (sc. γραμμή stroke, line).] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses, beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diple*, a note or mark in the Margin to signify that there is somewhat to be amended.

†Diplegia (dōi-plē-dzī-ā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *δι-*, *dis* twice + *πληγή* stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the

body. Hence **Diplegic** (dōi-plē-dzīk) *a.*, relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides. **1883** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dipleidoscope (dī-plē-i-dō-skōp). [f. Gr. *διπλό-ος* double + *εἶδος* form, image + -σκοπος viewing, a watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. DENT (*title*), A Description of the Dipleidoscope. *Ibid.* (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12 s. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Exhib. I.* 414. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

†Dipleura (dōi-plū-rā), *sb.* *pl.* *Morphol.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *dipleur-us*, f. Gr. *δι-*, *dis* twice + *πλευρά* side (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleural a.**, zygopleural with only two antimeres. **Dipleural a.**, having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. GEORGES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844/2 The Zygopleura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tetrapleura* and *Dipleura*. *Ibid.*, The term bilateral .. must be rigidly restricted .. to the Centropoda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

Dipleurobranchiate (dōi-plū-rōi-brān-ē-ki-ēt), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Dipleurobranchia* (f. Gr. *δι-* twice + *πλευρά* side + *βράγχια* gills) + -ATE².] Having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferebranchiata*, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

Diplex (dōi-pleks), *a.* [An arbitrary alteration of *duplex* after Di-² twice (Precece).] *Telegr.* Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

'Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W. H. Precece).

1878 W. H. PRECECE in *Post Office Official Techn. Instruct.*, Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sf. Telephone* 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

Diplo- (dī-plō), before a vowel *dīpl-*, combining form of Gr. *διπλό-ος*, *διπλός* twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. **Diplobacteria sb. pl.**, bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diploblastic a.** *Biol.*, having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. **Diplocardiac a.** *Zool.*, having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals.

Diplocephaly, monstrosity consisting in having two heads. **†Diplocoëcus Biol.**, a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diploconical a.**, of the form of a double cone. **Diplodal a.** *Zool.* [Gr. *δδ-ός* way + -AL], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and apodal (of exit) well developed. **Diplodoxy nonce-wd.** (see quot.).

Diplogangliate a., having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (*Diplogangliata*) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's *Articulata*. **Diplogenesis**, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence **Diplogenic a.**; **Diplogenic a.**, 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Diplograph** (see quot.); so **Diplographical a.**, of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplography**.

Diploneural a. *Anat.*, supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneurose a.** *Zool.*, belonging to the *Diploneura* (Grant's term for the *Articulata*, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneurous a.**, 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the *Diploneura*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Diploperistomous a.** *Bot.*, of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diploplacula Embryol.**, a PLACULA composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence **Diplopla-**

cular, **Diploplaculate a.** **Dīplōpod a.** and *sb.* *Zool.*, belonging to the order *Diplopoda* (= *Cheilognatha*) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence **Diplopodous a.** **Diplopterus a.** *Entom.*, belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. **Diplosphe-nal a.**, **Diplosphe-ne**, *Anat.* = **HYPOSPHERNAL**, **HYPOSPHERE**. **Diplospendyl a.** *Zool.*, said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence **Diplospendylism**, the condition of being diplospendylic. **Diplostichous a.**, arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. **Diplosy-ntheme** = **DISYNTHHEME**.

1888 F. P. BILLINGS in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule .. These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. **1854-67** C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Diplocardiac*, having a double heart. **1847** CRAIG, *Diplocephaly*. **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diplocephaly*, in Teratology, the condition of a fetus having two heads on one body. **1883** MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascoeci; coupled spherules are diplococci; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he [Billroth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria. **1887** W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and apodal canals may be termed the *diploidal* type of the Rhagou canal system, occurs but rarely. **1851** *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplo-dox— to coin a word— which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords; hence the term diplogangliata. **1835-66** *Toup Cycl. Anat.* i. 505/1 That form of monstrosity .. called Diplogenesis. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Tophard's Anthropol.* v. 162 Diplogenesis, in which the whole body is monstrosity or less double. **1876** *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 2052 *Diplograph*. Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. **1793** C. WAGEN *Parentalia* 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing .. by an instrument called the *Diplographical Instrument*. **1758** *Grand Mag. of Mag.* Nov., In 1647, about three years before Mr. Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. **1824** *Mech. Mag.* No. 60, 59 *Diplography*. **1836** 9 *Toup Cycl. Anat.* i. 412/2 Belonging to the diplocephalose .. divisions of the animal kingdom. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 359 With two rows, they are diploperistomous. **1884** A. H. V. in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. **1864** WEBSTER, *Diplopod* (*Zool.*), one of a group of myriapods. **1883** *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.*, *Zool.* (Cent. Dict.), One of the diploped myriapods. **1884** O. C. MASON *Amer. Jurass. Dinosauria* in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* CXXVII. 334 In *Ceratosaurs*, these vertebrae show the diplosphe-nal articulation seen in *Megalosaurs*. **1888** ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 525 The lateral eyes in *Scorpionidae* and all the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous; the central eyes of the former group and other Arachnids, so far as known, diplostichous.

†Diploe (dī-plō-ē). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *διπλόη* doubling, fold, overlapping of the bones of the skull (Hippocrates), f. *διπλός* double.]

1. *Anat.* The light porous or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1699** *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 139 The Blood Vessels of the *Diploe* might be burst by some accidental blow. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 68 The Bones of the Cranium are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their *Diploe*. **1767** Gooch *Treat. Wounds* i. 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little *Diploe*, and in old subjects, scarce any remains. **1878** T. EVRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 197 An acute inflammation of the diploe of the skull.

2. *Bot.* = **DIACHYMA**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diploe*, that part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epidermis. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and vascular bundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves *Diachyma* or *Diploe* according to Link, *Mesophyll* according to De Caudolle.

Hence **Diploetic a.**, bad form for **DIPLOIC**.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diploetic*, of, or belonging to, the *Diploe*.

Diplohedron (dī-plō-hē-drōn). *Cryst.* [f. **DIPLO-** + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base: cf. *trihedron*.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron.

1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. **1895** STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 216 The terms dyakis-dodecahedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty-four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. *Ibid.* 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence **Diplohe-dral a.**, of the nature of a diplohedron.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. **1895** STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 207 Hemisystematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.

Diploic (diplō'ik), *a. Anat.* [f. DIPLOE + -IC.] Belonging to the diploe.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

Diploid (di'plōid). *Crystal.* [f. Gr. διπλόος double + εἶδος form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOEDRON.

|| **Diploidion** (diplō'idion). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοῖδον dim. of διπλός: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the diploidion.

|| **Diplois** (diplō'is). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοῖς double cloak, f. διπλόος double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

Diploite (di'plōit). *Min.* [mod.f. Gr. διπλόος (DIPLO-) + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1845 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Diploite.

Diploma (diplō'mā), *sb.* Pl. -aa, sometimes -ata. [a. L. *diplōma* a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, n. Gr. διπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλόειν to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλόος double. Cf. F. *diplôme* (Aubert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter. In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 19 The king of Spain.. was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispensed with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric.. respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; *pl.* historical or literary muniments.

1697 H. WANLEY *Lett. to T. Smith in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 80 My present design.. is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspensia* Wks. 1800 XIII. 347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomata of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic. 1891 H. H. HOWORTH in *Spectator* 12 Dec. 843/1 It [the Old Canon of Scripture].. contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek.. all of them treated as their most sacred diplomata by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; *esp.* that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 1684 GZEW *Anat. of Plants* Pref. Aija, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr. iv.* (1853) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us.. to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4812/1 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 WESLEY *Jnrl.* 28 Apr. They.. presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1795 in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks.. for the diploma.. admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 LEWIS *Authority in Matters Opin.* ix. § 17. 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, H. D. Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. *attrib.*, as *diploma picture* (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the *Diploma Gallery*.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dolbadern'.. full of the grand solemnity of evening. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

VOL. III.

|| 3. The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. a. = DIPLOE 1; b. A folded cloth; c. A double vessel used in chemical operations.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1823 CRARA *Technol. Dict.* (c), Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel.. into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied. 1853 SOVER *Pantropheon* 262 (c).

Hence **Diplomaless** *a.*, without a diploma.

1837 G. WILSON *Lett. in Lett.* (1860) II. 82 Diplomaless folks. 1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 61 A diplomaless doctor.

Diploma, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in *pl.* a. **Diplomaed** (partly from the sb.: cf. *certificated*).

1831 TARLAUWY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diplomaed butchers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. vii. Doggeries never so diplomaed, beupuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1865 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Jndg.* (ed. 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diplomaed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

Diplomacy (diplō'māsi). [a. F. *diplomatie* (pronounced -cie), f. *diplomate*, *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*, *aristocratie*; see DIPLOMATIC and -AOY. So It. *diplomazia*, Sp. *diplomacia*, Ger. and Du. *diplomatie*, all from Fr.]

1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 note, He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 *Ibid.* iii. 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is.. that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. xl (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 WEAVER, *Diplomacy*.. the customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy. 1864 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be.. considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called.. I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit.. than double-dealing.. it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns.. gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other.. It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STRAS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

|| 2. The diplomatic body. [= F. *diplomatie*, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré)] *Obs.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 48 The diplomacy.. were quite awestruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestic Senate. 1806 SOUTHLEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 387 If there be no English diplomacy at Lisbon.. away go my hopes in that quarter.

3. Skill or address in the management of relations of any kind; artful management in dealing with others.

1848 W. H. KELLY *Tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 329 The aristocracy were already.. acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy. *Mod.* The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

|| 4. = DIPLOMATIC sb. 3. *rare.*

1870 J. HADLEY *Ess.* vii. (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

Diplomat (di'plōmat). Also -ate. [a. F. *diplomate*, a back-formation from *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 Sir R. WILSON *Diary* I. 312 The diplomatists will.. have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomatists. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v. She went everywhere as a diplomat and a political spy.

Hence **Diplomates**, a female diplomat.

1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 14/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of say, M. Sardon, have very little in common.

Diplomatal (diplō'mātāl), *a.* [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a diploma.

1889 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct. The diplomatal sheepskin.

Diplomate (di'plōmet), *sb.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomatists of London Corporations.

|| **Diplomate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 334 The former.. was afterwards diplomated. 1683 *Ibid.* III. 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne.. was diplomated D.D. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 268 Within.. little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Divinity.

|| **Diplomatial**: error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATICAL.]

Diplomatic (diplō'mæt'ik), *a. and sb.* Also 8-9 -ique, -iek. [ad. mod.L. *diplōmatic-us* (Mabillon, 1681, *De re diplomatica*), f. Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -IC. In senses 2, 3, a. F. *diplomatique* (1788 in Hatz-Darm.).]

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus* of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c., and the *Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens* of Dumont historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of 'the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709'. In these titles (as in the *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* of Kemble), *diplomaticus*, *diplomatique*, had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of original official documents. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was international relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and *diplomatique* taken as 'having to do with international relations'. The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to documents connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

Diplomatic copy, *edition*, an exact reproduction of an original.

1711 T. MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* p. ix. The diplomatick or law word *Charta* was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1784 ASTLE *Origin & Progr. of Writing* Intro. 2, A diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents.. and a copious index are attached. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse.. has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1851 SCRIVENER *Intro. Crit. N. T.* iii. 376 Designated by Professor Elliott 'paradiplomatic evidence', as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt. ix.* 70 There is.. not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations.

1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatic artillery on all sides [i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments].

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. *Diplomatic body* (F. *corps diplomatique*), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; *diplomatic service*, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1787 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatic, and mercantile affairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatic body. 1791 - *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language.. The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1796 - *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 114 A pacification such as France (the diplomat name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Preston Pans*, Sir Robert Murray Keith.. well known for his diplomatic talents. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (ed. 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages.. quite well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 1. 18 Diplomatic relations.. were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 587 The English statesman.. was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 *John Bull* 4 Mar. 149/a The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind.

1826 DISRAELI *Vfu. Grey* iv. iii. Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse. 1837 HALE in *His Name* x. Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party. 1864 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 6. 440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B. *sb.* 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin.. was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man. 1836 MARRIVAT *Midsh. Easy* II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic.

2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. **diplomacies**, and \dagger in L. form *diplomatica* (obs.).
 1794 BUAKE *App. Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatic. 1796 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatic. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomacies.

3. 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in pl.

[1681 MABILLON (*titul.*), De Re Diplomatica.] 1803-19 A. REES *Cycl.* (L.). The science of diplomacies owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F. Mabillon. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Ecol. Hist.* iii. § 1. 125 It was written . . . when Diplomatic . . . did not exist as a science. 1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Inv.* (ed. 4) I. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomacies. 1894 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

Diplomatical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. = DIPLOMATIC *a.* 1.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIO *a.* 3.

1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xv. It chanced some diplomatical relations arising out of business, often brought himself and Juan . . . into close contact. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2096 Paul III. . . employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas. V.

B. sb. (*rare.*)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1830 GALT *Lawrie Tr.* vi. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical.

2. pl. Diplomatic arts or proceedings.

1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 654, I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind.

Diplomatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* lxii. My lord shook his head. . . diplomatically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. v. ix. 294 Old Bessival diplomatically whispering to him. 1862 SNIRLEV *Nagz Crit.* ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 MRS. RANOLPH W. *Hyacinth* I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy.

1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is . . . both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents.
 1885 *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* VI. 192 The indication-number . . . is diplomatically uncertain, and of so no independent value.

Diplomatician (diplōmātī'fan). *rare.* [f. DIPLOMAT- see -ICIAN.] = DIPLOMATIST.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

Diplomatics: see DIPLOMATIO B 2, 3.

Diplomatism. *rare* -^o. [f. as next + -ISM.]

The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Diplomatist (diplōmātist). [f. DIPLOMAT

sb., or stem of *diplomat-ic*, etc. + -IST: cf. F. *philologue*, Eng. *philologist*.] *a.* One engaged in official diplomacy. *b.* One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person.

1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. i. Vivian . . . dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 Diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise.

attrib. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. iv. 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss.

Diplomatize (diplōmātīz), *v.* [In I. f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -IZE; in II. a new formation from *diplomat*, *ic*, -ist.]

I. 1. *trans.* To invest with a diploma. Hence **Diplomatized** *ppl. a.*, *diplomaed*. *rare.*

1670 *Lex Talionis* 21 As able Physicians as any that Practise, and better than many diplomized Doctors.

II. 2. *intr.* To act or serve as a diplomat or diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplomatic arts; to act with address or astuteness.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. i. He diplomized, in order to gain time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. ii. vi. 219 Brave Bouillé mysteriously diplomizing in scheme within scheme. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 285/1 He was too impatient to diplomize. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 One who had been campaigning and diplomizing almost from his childhood.

3. *trans.* To treat in the manner of a diplomatist, to act diplomatically towards. (*rare.*)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 239 His only chance . . . was to cajole—we mean to diplomize—his neighbours.

b. To *out of* by diplomacy or address.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomized out of Luxemburg.

Hence **Diplomatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 CARLYLE *Prinzessinn* 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomizing, needed for him. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomizings.

Diplomatology (diplōmātōlōdgi). [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXX. 347 Many of the young doctents, whose speciality is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archaeology, or church history, or diplomatology.

+ **Diplome**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diplome*, ad. L. *diplōma*.] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA 1.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenism* 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new *Diplome*.

Diploneural, -neurose, etc.: see DIPLO-.

|| **Diplopia** (diplō'piā). *Phys. and Path.* Also in anglicized form **diplopy**. [mod.L. f. Gr. διπλο- DIPLO-double + -οπία from ὄψω eye: cf. AMBLYOPIA.]

An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double. Hence **Diplopie** (diplō'pik) *a.*, pertaining to diplopia.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diplopia*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Diplopia*, *Diplopy*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 This dryness . . . is associated with . . . dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

Diploplacula, -pod, etc.: see DIPLO-.

Diplostemonous (diplōstēmōnēs), *a. Bot.*

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. στῆμων warp, thread, taken as = στῆμα stamen + -OUS.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplostemony**, the condition of being diplostemonous.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diplostemonous*, having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 note.

1888 HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isotemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations . . . on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

|| **Diplogogia** (diplōtō'giā). *Bot.* Also -ium.

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. γέγος roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diplogogia*, an inferior capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 *Diplogogia* is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

|| **Diplozoon** (diplōzō'zn). *Pl. -zoa. Zool.*

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. ζῶον animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (*Diploporæ*) fused together in the form of an X.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills] of the beam . . . to which he has given the name of Diplozoon or Double animal. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 32/1 This animal corresponds . . . with the half of the Diplozoon. 1888 KOLLETON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely; in other respects, however, the two *Diploporæ* which make up a single Diplozoon are independent of one another.

Dip-net: see DIP *sb.*

Dipneumonous (dipniā'mōnēs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *dipneumonius* (f. Gr. δι-, δῖς twice + πνεῦμα lung) + -OUS.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the *Dipneumona* or two-lunged fishes, and of the *Dipneumones* or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

Dipneustal (dipniā'stāl), *a.* [mod.L. *Dipneusta* (f. Gr. δι- twice + πνεύσθαι, πνεῖν to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] = DIPNOAN.

[1892 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. 290 Of the still living Dipneusta, *Ceratodus* possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas *Protopterus* and *Lepidostiren* have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).]

Dipnoan (di'pno,ān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see DIPNOOUS) + -AN.]

A. adj. Belonging to the *Dipnoi*, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. *B. sb.* A fish belonging to this order.

1883 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that . . . to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleostean, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. 1886 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 830/2 A paper on the development . . . of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

Dipnoid (di'pnoīd), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see next) + -ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. DAY *Fishes of India*, 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the *Chondropterygii*. 1880 — *Fishes Gt. Brit.* Introd. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function. . . Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid.

Dipnoous (di'pno,ēs), *a.* Also *erron. dipnous*.

[f. mod.L. *dipno-us* (in pl. *Dipnoi*, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. διπνο-*os* with two breathing apertures, f. δι- twice + πνέω breathing, breath.]

1. *Zool.* Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimaeras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. *Ibid.* 686/2 It is impossible to decide . . . whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoous type.

2. *Path.* Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dipnous*, an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at both ends.

Dipnosophist, *obs.* form of DEIPNOSOPHIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 129 All natural . . . dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

Dipodic (di'pōdik), *a.* [f. Gr. διποδ- (see DIPPODY) + -IC.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

Dipodous, *a.* [f. Gr. διποδ- (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having two feet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dipody (di'pōdi). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dipodia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. διποδία two-footedness, dipody, f. διπous, διποδ- two-footed, f. δι-, DI-² + πous, ποδ- foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody. 1859 J. W. DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonias, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza. 1882 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* 137 In trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i.e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 576/2 (Folk-songs) in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Dipolar (di'pōlār), *a.* [f. DI-² + POLAR.] Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 381 II. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1882 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* I. xlviii. § 168. 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 *Tait Light* § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

Dipolarize, *v. Optics.* [f. DI-² + POLARIZE *v.*] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense a). So **Dipolarized**, **Dipolarizing** *ppl.*

adjs.; also **Dipolarization**. (See *quots.*)

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* ix. ix. (*heading*). Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Polarized Light. *Ibid.* The effect which the mica produced was termed *depolarization*;—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word *depolarization*, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. *Ibid.* xi. § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, *dipolarized* light. *Ibid.* § 5 Fresnel explained very completely . . . the dipolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the *analysing plate*, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

+ **Dipondiary**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. L. *dī-, dupondīarius*, f. *dī-*, *dupondium*, the sum of two asses.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dipondiary*, that is of two pound weight.

|| **Diporpa** (di'pōrpā). *Zool. Pl. -æ.* [f. Gr. δι-, δῖς twice, doubly + πόρπη pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The embryo known as *Diporpa* is at first free-swimming. *Ibid.* The two *Diporpæ* which make up a single Diplozoon.

Dipped, **dipt** (dipt), *ppl. a.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In *quots.* 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UNALL, *etc. Erasm. Par. John* 89 b, He . . . to whom I shall give a dipte soppe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 309 We read not that Christ gave dipped bread to others, except that disciple only. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 30 Churches of anapaptized and dipped Saints. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 609 E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xvii, Flash'd the dipt oars. 1876 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* vi. lxi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is . . . Christ's dipped sop.

b. Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP *v.* 3 b). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*, Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other moulded. *Ibid.*, Making of dipped Candles. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. ii. 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side.

2. *fig.* Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP *v.* 7 b). (*colloq.*)

1676 WYCHERLEY *P.L. Dealer* III. i. Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Reddemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

Dipper (di'par). [f. DIP v. + -ER.]

1. One who dips, in various senses: *spec. a.* One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR. *Trempeur*, a dipper, wetter, moistener. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 By the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 8 The action of the Dipper shows the process in glazing. 1881 ISSANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 130 There was in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct. Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper.

b. One who 'dips' snuff: see DIP v. 5.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 75 (Cent. Dict.) The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

c. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP v. 14.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326, I became also a lounge in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers.

d. *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket. (Farmer 1891.) 2. One who uses immersion in baptism; *esp.* an Anabaptist or Baptist: *spec.* one of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 300 To be dippers and baptizers. 1642 FEATLY (*title*). The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over head and ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 LAMB *Elys. Ser.* II. *Amicus Rediv.* Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887 C. W. SUTTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1644).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, *C. mexicanus*. b. *locally* in England: The Kingfisher. c. = DABCHICK I, DIPPER I. ? Obs. d. in U.S. A species of duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and dipper [1388 deuvedep, deuvedoppel]. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 A dipper, a pursioun, and a remouss... alle in her kynde. 1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1754 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 (Jod.). The dobchick... we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 SELAV in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). 1864 THOREAU *Maine* W. iii. 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, half grown, came paddling by. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Dipper*, the Kingfisher. 1881 A. HERBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluscs, *Bulla*.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nudes, sea bullæ; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seantits. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 276 The dippers (*Bulla*) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: *spec.* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

1801 MASON *Suppl. Johnson, Dipper*, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dipper*... 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 LONGF. *Hinu.* xxii. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dipper*, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi. Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork. 1891 R. KIPLING *Naulahka* iv. It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). *Little Dipper*: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

1858 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Il. Jyns.* II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper... pointing to the North Star. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west.

6. *Photogr.* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see QUOTS.

1859 *Photogr. News* 186 *Dipper*, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr.* 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette.

1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 599 The Dipper is made so

that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as dipper-bird (see 3 a); dipper-clam (U.S.), a bivalve mollusc, *Macra solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; dipper-gourd (U.S.), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

Dipperful (di'parful). U.S. [f. DIPPER + -FUL.] As much as fills a dipper (see prec. 5).

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk.

Dipping (di'pin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIP v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dypynge yn lycore, intinctio. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 215 He knoweth not what baptisme is... nor what the dypynge in the water doth betoken. 1655 JAR. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 4 (R.) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS 34 *Conferences* 218, I ask'd them, how daily dipping and plunging did avail them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student... but only a casual dipping here and there. 1867 J. KZA *Lett.* (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people. 1870 PUMPELLY *Across Amer. & Asia* i. 1 The woman a very hag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 *Dipping*. 1 The process of brightening ornamental brass-work... The work is... dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1881 *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.

2. *concr.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (Sc.).

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Dipping*, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Dipping*, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly in reference to technical processes, as dipping-bath, -house, -ladle, -liquid, -net, -pan, -process, -room, -tub, -tube, -vessel, -works; also *Naut.* (cf. DIP v. 6), as dipping-line, -lug, -mark; also dipping-frame, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †dipping-place, a baptistery; dipping-shell, -snail = DIPPER 4; dipping-well, the receptacle in front of an isobath instand.

1841 *Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland*, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep *Dipping Apparatus. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLI. 3 Procure a glass vertical *dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Dipping House, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping... is carried on. *Dipping House Women*, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 1 Work *dipping-line and hoist sail. c. 1805 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 He will require several... pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with "dipping" liquid. 1875 BROADFOOT *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a *dipping lug § from the foremost yard-arm. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 How would you dip a 'lug'? Lower the halyards to the *dipping mark. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dipping-net, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 *Dipping-pan (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1816 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Payd vnto a carpenter for making of a *dipping place xvjd. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 374 In this parish [is] the Anabaptist dipping-place. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 27 From the *dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 A sort of *Dipping Shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 1776 *Dipping-snail (see DIPPER 4). 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus... It consists of a *dipping-tub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dipping-tube, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope. c. 1865 LETNAY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The tallow is kept in the *dipping-vessel, at a temperature just over the point of solidification. 1889 *Durham Univ. J. nrl.* 196 It... has a small *dipping-well in which the ink is always at the same height.

Dipping, *ppl. a.* [f. DIP v. + -ING.] That dips, in various senses: see the verb.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. 12 With sloping masts and dipping prow. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xli. With formal dipping curtsies the ladies separated. 1869 JEAN INGELW *Raven in White China* vi. With a crimson hue The dipping sun endowed that silver flood. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iii. 4 My dipping paddle scarcely shakes The berry in the bramble-brakes.

Hence **Dippingly** *adv.*, in a dipping way.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Lotus-eating* 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly.

Dipping-needle. [see DIP v. 12, DIP sb. 4.]

A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So *dipping-compass*, an instrument consisting of a dipping-needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = *dip-circle*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made. 1713 DEARHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. 1, note 21 (R.), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dipping-needle. 1805 M. FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dipping-needle, I landed. 1878 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle... stands accurately level.

Dip-pipe, -rod: see DIP sb.

Diprionidian (dai'prai-oni'di-an), *a. Palæont.* [f. Gr. δι- twice (DI-²) + πριων a saw.] Having serrations on both sides of the stem: said of graptolites.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites... 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'.

† **Diprismatic**, *a. Min. Obs.* [f. DI-² + ΠΡΑΙΣΜΑΤΙC.] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two prismatic systems: see QUOT.

1821 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* Introd. 10 Cleavage is said to be *diprismatic*, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal prism.

Propargyl (dai'prɛp-əd'zil). *Chem.* [f. DI-² + PROPARGYL.] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C₆H₆) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl (CH≡C·CH₂); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1008 Dipropargyl... is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 *Nature* XXII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

Diprotodon (dai'prɔt-ɔn). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτος first + -ον, neuter of -δους, f. δδός tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon. 1880 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lxix. 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon.

Diprotodont, *a. and sb.* [f. as prec., with stem δδον-.]

A. adj. Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus *Diprotodon*. *B. sb.* A marsupial of this genus.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres and diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

Dipsacaceae (dipsak-ē-ēs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Dipsacaceæ*, f. *Dipsacus*, Gr. δῖψακος teasel, f. δῖψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Dipsacaceæ*, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also **Dipsaceae**, *a.* (Smart *Suppl.* 1849.)

† **Dipsad**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dipsade* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *dipsad-em*, Gr. δῖψαδ-α (accus.): see DIPSAS.] = DIPSAS 1.

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 698 (tr. Lucan) And dipsads thirst in midst of water flood.

Dipsadine (dipsād-in), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *dipsad-estem* of *Dipsas* + -INE.] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadinae*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (DIPSAS 2 a).

Dipsas (dipsās). *Pl. dipsades* (dipsādiz). Also 5 *dypsas*, 6 (*Her.*) *dipsez*, 8 *dipsa*, *dypsas*. [L. *dipsas*, Gr. δῖψας a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δῖψα thirst. Cf. F. *dipsade*, *dipsas*, older *dipse* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* viii. 25 Scorpioun, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurȝ threste die. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iii. 198/1 Platerers lykened to an adder that is called dyspa. 1573 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 63 A Dipse verte, charged on the first quarter. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 Of serpents, to wit... the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1637 *Maye* *Lucan* ix. 703 Dipsases in midst of water dry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Ellips drear, And dire, Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellips drear, And Dipsas. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* III. iv. 19 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. *Zool. a.* A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. *b.* A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidae*, or river-mussels.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—*Tortrix*;

Boa .. *Columba* .. *Dipsas*. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 5 Mr. J. E. Gray makes the *Unionidae* the eighth family of his order *Cladopoda*. Genera: *Anodon*, *Margaritana*, *Dipsas*.

Dipsetic (dip'set'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. διψητικός provoking thirst, thirsty, *f. διψάειν* to thirst, *διψα* thirst.]

A. adj. Producing thirst. **B. sb.** A substance or preparation that produces thirst.

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dipse, **-sie**, **-sy**, var. of **DEEP-SEA** (apparently associated with *dip*), *esp.* in *dipsy-lead*, *-line*.

1626-1698 [see **DEEP SEA**]. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xliii, 1 may. as well go down like a dipsy lead. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dipsy*, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Dipsy*, the float of a fishing-line.

† **Dipsian**, *a.* Obs. [*f. dipsa* form of **DIPSAS**, or Gr. διψα- thirsty + -AN.] Of thirst: such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas; raging.

1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Auto-machia* 700 Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and frets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.

[**Dipsin**, app. mispr. for *dipsie*, **DIPSEY**, deep-sea. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde.]

|| **Dipsomania** (dipsomā'niā). *Path.* [*f. Gr. διψο-* comb. form of διψα thirst + μανία madness, **MANIA**.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking.

1843-4 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurispr.* lvi. 655 *Dipsomania*, drunkenness. This state, which is called in law frenzy, or *dementia affectata*, is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 tr. Caspar's *Handbk. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) II. 91 [She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania'. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 512 *Dipsomania* is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks. 1881 S. ALFORD in *Med. Temp. Brit.* XLVII. 163 *Dipsomania*, or inebriety, is a fundamental disease of the nervous system, primarily of a functional character. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dipsomania* .. is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company.

Dipsomaniac, *sb.* and *a.* [*f. prec.* + -AC (after **MANIA**)]

A. sb. A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink.

1858 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurispr.* lxx. (ed. 6) 950 The two jurors .. considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero ix*, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

B. adj. = next. (In recent Dicts.)

Dipsomaniacal, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL.] Affected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. Caspar's *Handbk. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) IV. 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal.

Dipsopathy (dipsō'pāpi). [*f. Gr. διψο-*, διψα thirst + πάθεια, *f. πάθος* suffering (taken after *homoeopathy*, *hydrophathy*, etc., in sense 'method of cure').] The treatment of disease by abstinence from liquids.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dipsosis**. *Med.* [irreg. *f. Gr. διψα* thirst + -OSIS: the actual Gr. word was διψησις.] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst: nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia*' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851-60).

1847 in CRAIG.

Dipsy, variant of **DIPSEY**.

Dipt, variant of *dipped*, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of **DIP V.**

Diptani, obs. form of **DITTANY**.

Dipter (diptēr). *Entom.* [ad. *f. Diptère* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), *L. dipter-us*, *a. Gr. διπτερος* two-winged, *f. δι-*, *dis* twice + *πτερόν* wing.] One of the *Diptera*; a two-winged fly.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

|| **Diptera**, *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. *L.* = Gr. διπτερα (Aristotle), *pl. neuter* of διπτερος two-winged (*sc. insecta* insects, *animalia* animals): see *prec.*] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Well-known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Diptera*, in zoology, an order of the class insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 196 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are .. the *Diptera*, or two-winged. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera.

Dipteraceus, *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. Bot. L. Diptera*, *sc. f. Dipter-* contracted from *Dipterocarpus* generic name (*f. διπτερος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit): see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*): see **DIPTEROCARP**. So **Dipterad**, a plant of this order.

1849 SMART *Suppl.*, *Dipteraceus*, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree; an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 413/2 *Dipteraceæ*, *Dipterads*, a natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons or Exogens .. containing large trees with resinous juice.

Dipteral (diptēr'al), *a.* [*f. L. dipter-os* (Vitruv.), *a. Gr. διπτερος* (DIPTER) + -AL.]

1. *Arch.* Having a double peristyle.

1812 W. WILKINS *Civil Archit. Vitruvius* 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a tieble portico in that front only through which they were approached. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement. 1886 *Century Mag.* Nov. 130/1 A dipteral temple.

2. *Entom.* = **DIPTEROUS**.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Dipteran, *a.* and *sb. Entom.* [*f. as DIPTER*, **DIPTERA** + -AN.]

A. adj. = **DIPTEROUS**. **B. sb.** A dipterous insect.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.: and in mod. Dicts.

† **Dipteric**, *a. Arch.* Obs. rare. [*a. f. diptérique* (17th c.), *f. Gr. διπτερος* two-winged + -IC.] = **DIPTERAL**.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archil.* 37 It was of the dipteryque figure; that is, environ'd with a two-fold range of Columns.

Dipterist (diptēr'ist). [*f. DIPTER-A* + -IST.] An entomologist who studies the *Diptera*.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. ii. (1885) 48 Competition .. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Dipterocarp (diptērō'karp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. Diptercarp-us*, *f. Gr. διπτερος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit.] A member of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or Natural Order *Dipterocarpeæ*, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes. Cf. **DIPTERACEOUS**. So **Dipterocarpeus**, *a.*, belonging to this genus or order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 702 *Dipterocarps* .. Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 135 Various species of coniferous and dipterocarpeous trees.

Dipterology. [*f. DIPTERA*: see -(O)LOGY.] That branch of entomology which relates to the *Diptera*. Hence **Dipterological**, **Dipterologist** = **DIPTERIST**.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 46 Descriptions of new diptera, and dipterological notes.

|| **Dipteros**, *Arch.* Formerly also **dipteron**, and, after Fr., **diptere**. [*a. Gr. διπτερος* (*sc. ναός*) two-winged (temple).] A temple or building with double peristyle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dipteron* (in *Archit.*) A Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars .. which they call'd Wings. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diptere*, or *Dipteron*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diptere*. 1822 OGILVIE, *Dipteros*.

Dipterous (diptēr'ous), *a.* [*f. mod. L. dipter-us* (see **DIPTER**) + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the **DIPTERA**.

1773 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 201 They .. are greatly .. annoyed by a large dipterous insect. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects .. are those having only two wings, each furnished at its base with a poise or balancer. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 304 The noisiest wings belong to insects of the dipterous order. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupae.

2. *Bot.* Having two wing-like appendages or processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dipterous* .. having two wings: dipterous. *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

|| **Dipterus**, *Palaeont.* [mod. *L.*, *f. Gr.*: see **DIPTER**.] A genus of Palaeozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence **Dipterian**, *a.* and *sb.*, belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* (ed. 2) 103 The *Dipterus* or double-wing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians). 1854 F. C. BAKWELL *Geol.* 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day.

Dipterygian (diptēr'idg'ian), *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [*f. mod. L. Dipterygii* (*f. δι-*, *dis* twice + *πτερύγιον* fin) + -AN.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also **Dipterygious**, *a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Dipterygians*, a family of fishes, furnished with two fins only. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (both words).

Diptong (e, obs. form of **DIPHTHONG**).

Diptote (diptōt), *sb.* and *a. Gram.* Also 7-8 -tot, 8 -toton. [ad. *L. diptōta* (*pl.*) nouns that have only two case-endings, *a. Gr. διπλωτα*, *pl. neuter* of διπλωτος with a double case-ending, *f. δι-*, *dis* twice + *πλωτός* falling (*πλῶσις* case).]

A. sb. A noun having only two cases. **B. adj.** Having only two cases.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1666) 101 Q. What words do you call Diptots? A. Such as have but two cases. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diptote*. 1751 WESLEY *Whs.* (1872) XIV. 40 Diptots, which have but two cases; as, *Spontis*, *Sponte*. 1885 tr. *Socii's Arab. Gram.* 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the inunation being always written over the former.

Diptych (dipt'ik). Forms: 7 diptyck, 7-8 diptyck, dyptick, 7-9 diptyc, 8 dyptic, 7- diptych. [ad. *L. diptycha* (*pl.*), *a. late Gr. διπτυχα* pair of writing-tablets, neut. *pl.* of διπτυχος double-folded, *f. δι-*, *dis* twice + *πτύχῃ* fold. Cf. mod. *F. diptyque*, c1700 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; *esp.* a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. Diptychs or Folded Tables. 1731 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences. 1829 J. FLAXMAN *Lect. Sculpt.* iii. 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes. 1859 GULICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 306 The diptychs .. were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

b. *spec. (in pl.)* Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc. of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office; hence transferred to a list of magistrates. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. H.* 11 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces .. the senate .. the people. (Note) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dypticks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 506 The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers.

2. *Ecll. (in pl.)* Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 HAMMOND *Poor Man's Tithing* Wks. 1684 IV. 5 Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptychs. 1880 STILLINGER, *Mischief Separation* (ed. 2) 30 Atticus restored the name of St. Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. l. v. 64 The Diptychs .. have been in use, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. iii. 40 The Names of Accius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church.

3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of two leaves which close like a book.

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 52 A Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 158 Svinavatn church contains a curious diptych with mediæval figures.

Diptychous, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.] Double-folded. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dipus** (dōi'pūs). *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, ad. Gr. δίπους two-footed.] a. The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. b. A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Chæropus castanotis*.

1799 B. J. BARTON in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* IV. 114 (title) Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Austral.* II. 5 Mr. Browne and I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured it. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 194 The wallabi, the dipus, the talpero, the wombat.

Dipyre (dipi'rē). *Min.* [mod. (Häuy 1801) ad. *L. dipyros*, Gr. δίπυρος twice put into the fire, *f. δι-* twice + *πῦρ* fire: so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 441 The dipyre. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* s. v. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks.

Dipyreous (dipi'rē'ous), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. δι-* twice + *πῦρ* fruit-stone + -OUS.] Containing two fruit-stones.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 298 The fruits are dipyreous, tripyrenous, tetrapyrenous, etc., according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenæ.

† **Diradate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. dir-, dis-* asunder + **RADIATE**.] *trans.* To shed abroad in rays.

1651 BIGGS *New Dis.* 785 [To] diradiate their virtues. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diradiated*, spread forth in Beams of Light.

Diradiation (dairādī'ā-jōn). [*n.* of action from *prec.*]

1. The diffusion of rays from a luminous body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diradiation*, a spreading abroad of Beams of Light; also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diradiation*, the emission of light-rays from a luminous body.

2. *Med.* (See *quots.*) 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diradiation* (in Medicine) an in-

vigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in *Crane Technol. Dict.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lett.* *Diradiation*.. a synonym for *Hypnotism*.

† **Diral**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. Diræ* the Furies, the dire (sisters) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the Furies; dire.

1666 *Doo & Cleaver Exp. Prov.* xiii-xiv. (1669) 102 That we expose not our hearts to these diral and bitter errors.

† **Diramation**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *L. dir-*, disasunder + *ram-us* branch + *-ATION*.] Branching out, ramification.

1778 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 109/4 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones.

Dircean (dɪrˈsiːən), *a.* [f. *L. Dirceus*, f. *Dirce*, Gr. *Διρκή* name of a fountain in Boeotia.] Of or belonging to the fountain of Dirce: used of Pindar, called by Horace *Dircean cygnus* the Dircean swan; Pindaric, poetic.

1730 *Young Merchant* iv. ii. O thou Dircean Swan on high. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 136 The voice of poet and prophet.. blended in a sublime Dircean strain. 1894 GLAOSTONE in *19th Cent.* Sept. 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircean swan.

Dirdum (dɪrˈdʌm). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 5 durdan, 6- dirdum, 7-9 -dam, -dom, durdum, 9 durden, durdem, dordum, dyrdum. [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with *Sc. dir* stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelic *diardan* anger, snarliness, snarling, and with Welsh *dyrdwl*, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din.

1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 41 And se þat no durdan be done. 1510 *Douglas King Hart* i. 453 Than rais thair meikle dirdum and dera. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. (1858) l. 4 Lat be thi dirdum and thi din. 1655 *Clarke Phrascol.* 170 (Halliwell) An horrible dirdum they made. 1674-91 *Ray Local Words* 129 *Durdum*, noise. 1686 G. STUART *Yoco-Ser. Dial.* 70 For aw their Dirdum, and their Dinn, it was but little they did winn. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* Peace I, Sec a dirdum, Nichol says, They've hed in Lannoun town. 1834 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 9 Their dirdum yv may hear each neet, If ye'll but gan to Robbins. 1855 *Robinson Whitby Gloss.*, *Durdum*, riotous confusion. The street is all in a dirdum. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Durdum*, *Durdum*, uproar, hubbub. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Durdum*, *Durdum*, *Dordum*, noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly.

2. Outcry; loud reprehension, obloquy, blame. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) A clash of the Kirk's craft, a fair dirdum of their synagogue. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vii. 'This is a waur dirdum than we get frae Mr. Gudylin when ye gar'd me refuse to eat the plum-porridge on Yule-eve.' 1823 *Misses Corbett Petticoat Tales* l. 280 (Jam.) 'I gied her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry.' 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* Let. xi. 'We had better lay the baill dirdum on that ill-deedie creature.' 1886 *Stevenson Kidnapped* xix. If I get the dirdum of this dreadful accident, I'll have to fend for myself.

Dire (dɪr), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 *dyre*. [ad. *L. dir-us* fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding.]

A. adj. 'Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' (J.).

1567 *Drant Horace's Epist.* xvi. Fj. With gyues, and fetters Ie tame the under a galow dyre. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. xi. 40 All was covered with darkness dire. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* ii. iii. 63 Strange Schreemes of Death, And Prophecy, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things, Gorgons and Hydras and Chimeræ dire. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1649/3 And His Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to dire and vigorous Execution. 1768 *Beattie Minstr.* ii. ii. To learn the dire effects of time and change. 1774 *Goldsm. Double Transform.* 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower. 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 270 Gives his direst foe a friend's embrace. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxv. Forced by dire necessity. 1868 *Helfs Reclaim* xvii. (1876) 46a Ostentation, the direst enemy of comfort.

b. Dire sisters (*L. diræ sorores, Diræ*): the Furies.

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* vii. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

† **B. sb.** *Obs.*

1. Dire quality or matter, direness.

1660 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 367 Their sermons.. before were verie practical and commonly full of dire.

2. *pl.* = *L. Diræ*, Furies, dire sisters.

1610 G. FLUTCHER *Christ's Tri.* over Death xxi. Arme, arme you selues, sad Dires of my pow'r.

C. Comb. (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *dire-clinging*, -gifted, -lamenting, -looking, -visaged. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iii. ii. 82 After your dire-lamenting Elegies, Visit.. your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1633 *Milton Arcades* 52 The cross dire-looking planet. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native.. to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. 1881 *Rossetti Rose Mary*, and *Beryl Song* 2 Dire-gifted spirits of fire.

Dirackar, *obs. Sc. form of DIRECTOR.*

Direct (dɪrˈekt, dɔi-), *v.* Also 5 *de*, 5-6 *dy-*, 5 *deret*, 6 *Sc. direock*. [f. *L. direct-* (*direct-*), *ppl. stem of dirigere* (*dir-*) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f. *dir-* apart, asunder, distinctly (or *de-* down) + *regere* to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the *ppl. adj. direct* was first formed immediately from *L. direct-us*, and that this

originated a verb of the same form: cf. *-ATE* 3. Both the *pa. ppl.* and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between *direct* and *address*, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also *DRESS* v.]

1. *trans.* To write (something) directly or specially to a person, or for his special perusal; to address.

† **a.** To dedicate (a treatise) to. *Obs.*

c1374 *Chaucer Troylus* v. 1688 O morall Gower, this booke I directe to thee. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) Intro. 7 You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyhs. 1555 *Eden Decades* 136 They dyrected and dedicated suche thynges to kynges and princes. 1581 *Saier. Poems Reform.* xlv. A to you, ministers, and Prelatts in perdition, This schedul schort I do direct. 1607 *Topsell Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs.. translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† **b.** To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

[*L. dirigere epistolam*, 4th c., Servius and Jerom; also attributed by Servius to Cicero.] *Obs.*

1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* 111. 378/2 As it is.. declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 173, I have reseyved 3ower mooste grasyous[er] letter to me derected, to be wethe 3ower hynes.. the nexte morow after Kandelmas day. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxii. 84 Yf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is dyrected vnto. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall.. direct his lettres missyues to wyayn of his honourable Counsellours. 1535 *Boorde Let. in Intro. Knowl.* (1870) Foreward 53 10.. Master Thomas Cromwell be his byll directyd. 1601 R. PARSONS (*Illus.*), An Apologetical Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords.. of her Majesties Privie Counsell. 1730 *GAY in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 115 If you knew how often I talk of you.. you would now and then direct a letter to me.

c. spec. In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from *b.*)

1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 132 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 *King's Reply* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 63 His Message.. was.. taken.. by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1697 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 123 ¶ 3 A letter folded up and directed to a certain nobleman. 1726 *Shelvoke Voy. round World* 134 Put them all up together in one packet, and direct them to me. 1855 *Lo. Houghton in Life* (1891) I. xi. 327 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

absol. 1707 *Thoresby in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 337 If I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago.. written. 1751 *Burke Corr.* (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr. Hipkiss's, Ironmonger in Monmouth. 1775 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write me a long letter, when.. she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) to any one; to utter (speech) so that it may directly reach a person. *arch.*

c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxiii. Pider directe praiers & daily mornyngs wip teres. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modest[ly] directed. 1611 *Bible Ps. v.* 3 In the morning will I direct my prayer vnto thee. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxv. 131 To whom the Speech is directed.

† **b.** To impart, communicate expressly, give in charge to a person. *Obs.*

1400 *Pistill of Susan* 278 He directed his dom.. To Danyel be prophete. 1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* i. i. 1 The straite charges and commands directed from her Majesty. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. † **a.** To set or put in right order, to arrange. *Obs.*

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* x. iii. Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The matters forme of this noble arte, Gyving them place after the aspect.

b. To keep in right order; to regulate, control, govern the actions of.

c1510 *More Picus* Wks. 32 O holy God.. whiche heauen and earth directest all alone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 132b (Commun. Coll.) To direct, sanctifye and gouerne, both our heartes and bodies. 1554 *Asp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 29 It [the eye] directis all the membrs of our bodie. 1713 *Addison Cato* i. i. 41 He.. cover'd with Numidian Guards, directs A feeble army. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 His grand weapon, namely, the millions whom he directed. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. i. i. 1 The mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

c. absol.

1611 *Bible Eccl. x.* To Wisedom is profitable to direct.

4. *trans.* To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight to or towards a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) to any point; to turn (the eyes, attention, mind) straight to an object, (a person or thing) to an aim, purpose, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 Ye vice ye most maketh man lyke to bestes, & directeth hym from god. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Directed the ruler with hys two sightes unto anye one place. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my saile from Aegina towards Megara. *Ibid.* 350 But if he failed.. in directing his shafte. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* iii. 99 Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* Ded., I send this booke to you because you first directed me to this design. c1676 *Laure*

CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31, I.. had the good luck to escape the squibs.. especially directed to the balcone over against me. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 8, I directed my Sight as I was ordered. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 31 They directed their steps towards my Confinement. 1790 *Palley Hora Paul.* I. 8 A different undertaking.. and directed to a different purpose. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 26 Howe.. directed all his sarcasms.. against the malecontents. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed.. by older engineers. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a.) I. 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him. *absol.* 1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. ix. (1647) 244 Good deeds wth direct to happiness.

b. To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), as to the way; to show (any one) the way.

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* iv. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Aufidius lies. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Fromena* 92, I would faine be so directed as I might.. finde him out. *Mod.* Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† **c. intr. or refl.** To point. *Obs.*

1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 205 Little white bristles whose points all directed backwards. 1723 *Chambers tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* l. 64 Care.. taken that.. each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. *trans.* To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 114 b, [He] maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 16, Having prepared a frigate to direct us. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* ii. vii. 14 Some God direct my judgement. 1634 *Sia T. Hearbeat Trav.* 5 Shakes.. are always directed by a little specked fish, called a pilot fish. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed. 1776-81 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 440/2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just.

b. Mus. To conduct (a musical performance).

1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 390/1 At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820). 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The music.. was composed and directed by Handel.

6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing) to be done.

1508 *Shaks. Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 I'll first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket. 1611 *Cymb.* v. v. 280 A feigned Letter.. which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 457 He made fast the doore.. as he was directed. 1727 *De For. Hist. Appar.* iii. (1849) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come. 1747 *Cott. Rec. Pennsylv.* v. 101 The Order of the King in Council which was directed to be laid before us. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 12 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 *Bess Bunsen in Hare Life* (1879) I. ii. 59 The seaming alitler of war.. directed his legions to remove from Bonlogne. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

b. intr. or absol. To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

1655 *Digges Compl. Ambass.* 6 Her skill and years was now to direct.. not to be directed. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 39 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General. 1764 *Goldsm. Trav.* 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 *Law Times* Rep. LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

c. trans. To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing) to be done or carried out.

1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid.. directed a different arrangement. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. vii. 81 The House of Commons had directed an impeachment against Lord Treasurer Danby. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged.. and directed a nonsuit.

† **d.** To prescribe (medically). *Obs.*

1754-64 *Smellie Midwif.* III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops.

7. *Astrol.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator): see *DIRECTION* 10.

1819 *Jas. Wilson Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Directions*, Problem 1st.—To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect.. Problem 7th.—To direct a significator with latitude to any conjunction or aspect.

† **B.** Examples of *direct* as *pa. ppl.* = *DIRECTED*. (Cf. also next.) *Obs.*

c1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 650 Another lettre wrought ful synfully, Vn to the kyng direct of this matere. c1392 — *Com. Venus* 75 Pryncesse, reseyveye his complaunt in grete Vn to youre excellent benygnyte Dyrect. 1423 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* lxii. The ditee there I maid Direct to hire that was my heris queene. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lxiv. To be myn eyen dyrecte, my god, fader of mercies. 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* vii. 126 Thorough whome his subgetes be dyrect. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*

c. 4 § 7 One write of proclamation to be direct to the Sheriff of the County. 1567 *Satir. Parns Reform.* (1890) vi. (title), Ane Exhortation direct to my Lord Regent.

Direct (direct, dōr-, a. and adv. Also 4-6 dy-, directe, 6 direct. [prob. a. F. *direct* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*) = Pr. *direct*, It. *dirretto*, Sp. *derecho* right, ad. L. *direct-us* (*directus*), pa. pple. of *dirigere*, *derigere*: see **DIRECT** v. The pa. pple. was used as a simple adj. already in Latin. For the strictly ppl. use in Eng. see after prec. vb.]

A. adj.

1. In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked.

[1391: see c.]
1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 13 The confederates .. took the direct way .. toward Windsor. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 The direct distance from Portsmouth to Barwick, is 330. miles. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 1 We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 90, I soon left the horseroad, and took a direct line over black beathery hills. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 1 To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc.].

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind. Of a shot: That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object.

So *Direct vision*, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; *direct-vision spectroscopy*, one in which direct vision is used. *Direct-draft* (attrib.), applied to a boiler, etc. from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direct Ray* (in *Opticks*) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. *Ibid.*, *Direct Vision* is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 156 Under the direct rays of a tropical sun. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. 1876 *Catal. Sc. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 1802 The instrument may be used as a small direct vision spectroscopy. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit. The 1st Middlethian got a direct at first shot.

† c. phr. In direct of, in a straight line with.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in the hede of thy tabelle, and than loke what þou findest in directe of the same zere of owre lord wyche is passid. *Ibid.*, Wryte þat þou findest in directe of the same planete þat þou worchyst fore.

2. Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b. In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too high to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate. 1658 DUGDALE in Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* (1736) 50 Some of them are .. Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. into E. I.* 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere: Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (*parallel sphere*), or lying on the horizon (*right sphere*); not oblique. Of a sundial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* Dvb, note, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 310 Of Dyal Planes some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique. 1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dial*, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials .. North Dial or erect direct North Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward.

c. *Mil.* Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 8 The defence is called *direct* when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed *oblique*.

d. *Mech.* (see quot.).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched. If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called *direct*.

e. *Cryst.* Opposed to *oblique*: see quot.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 65 Those [rhombohedral] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called *direct*. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 141 and 312.

3. *Astron.* Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i.e. from west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to *retrograde*.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 heading, This is the working of the conclusion, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde. *Ibid.*, Yif so be þat this planete be vp-on the Est side .. thanne he is retrograde & yif he be on the west side, than he is directe. 1700 DAYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* II. 616 Two geomantick figures were displayed .. a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 453

After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at d, it becomes direct again. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course.

4. Of relations of time, order, succession, etc., which can be figured or represented by those of space: Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

a. gen.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in such a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Roder.

b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse; lineal, as opposed to *collateral*; as a *direct heir* or *ancestor*.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV, 21 b, Edmonde Mortimer .. then next and direct heir of England and of France. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 The last King of Portugal, in whom ended the direct masculine line. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.* (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines.

c. *Logic.* Proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted, immediate.

1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. iv. iv. 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. *Ibid.* 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is.

d. *Math.* Following the simple or natural order: opposed to *inverse*: see quot.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xi. (ed. 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions .. the direct method .. consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1839 G. BIRAO *Nat. Philos.* 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the lever.

e. *Direct opposite or contrary*: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or exactly contrary.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

f. *Music.* Opposed to *inverted* (of intervals, etc.), or to *contrary* (of motion).

1828 WEBSTER s. v., In *Music*, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — *Direct chord* (*Mus.*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 50 The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 448 *Direct Motion* is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circnmlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

1530 PALSGR. 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answer to the question. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 3, I will question thee, se thou geue me a dyrecte answer. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apt. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 90, I durst go no further then the lye cymstantial; nor he durst not giue me the lye direct. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 If the Sovereign Power .. be not in direct termes renounced. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 114 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer. 1888 R. KIPLING *Tales fr. Hills* (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1586 A. DAN *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 298 Be even and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and down-right in the people. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 168 (*Pulse*) When my views are direct .. I care not if all the world saw me. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 279 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and manly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

† c. Downright, positive, absolute (in character).

1668 PERYS *Diary* 19 Aug. What should it be but Jane, in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour. 1751 PALTOK *P. Wilkins* (1784) II. 232 I then perceived they were direct forgers.

6. Effected or existing without intermediation or intervening agency; immediate.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seek the life of any Citizen. 1601 — *All's Well* III. vi. 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice .. he's a most notable Coward. 1805 FOSTER

Ess. I. ii. 29 Direct companionship with a few. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 356 The fisher is liable to receive .. direct blows from its fins or tail. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 30 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives of the people in direct touch with their constituencies.

b. Of speech or narration: In the form in which it was uttered, not modified in form by being reported in the third person.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself. 1879 ROBY *Latin Gram.* II. iv. xxiii. 325 The indicative expresses a fact; or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. *Ibid.* 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood.

c. *Biol.* Of cell-division: Effected without the formation of nuclear figures; amitotic.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus. The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction.

d. *Direct action*, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality.

Direct-action or *direct-acting steam-engine*, one in which the piston-rod or cross-head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

Direct-acting or *direct-action pump*: a steam-pump in which the steam-piston and the pump-piston are connected by a straight piston rod, without intervening crank.

[1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 507/1 [It] effects the direct connection of the piston with the crank. *Ibid.* 507/2 Engines of direct connection.] 1843 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* II. 69 The comparatively recent introduction of direct-action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy. 1857 CHAMBERS *Information* I. 396 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 356/1 (Westinghouse-brake) A small but powerful direct-acting steam-engine .. operates the air-pump. *Ibid.* 705 In Napier's direct-action steam-engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. 1878 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* LIII. 98 (title) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps. *Ibid.* 364 The construction of the second direct-action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St. Maur.

e. *Direct tax*: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to *indirect* taxes levied upon commodities, of which the price is thereby increased, so that the persons on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article. So *direct rate, rating, taxation*, etc.

The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 442 There are .. two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) II. 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., *Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 1 A Tax is called direct when it is immediately taken from property or labour; and *indirect* when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1845 MISRAEL *Sybil* (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is .. almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/5 Having fabricated a direct-rating test for parish councillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor.

B. adv. = **DIRECTLY**. a. Straight in direction or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly. d. Comb. with adj., as *direct-acting* (see A 6 d), *direct-dealing*.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Her [Venus] golden face in opposition of God Phebus direct descending down. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 342 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 296 And to the east direct he turns his face. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 14 Saying grace in mental wile, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 526 Direct against which op'nd from beneath. A passage down to th' Earth. 1743 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xcix. 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjects. 1830 *Westminster Rev.* XII. 292 We do not think that any direct-dealing man .. can admire the figure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Ranke (1854) 556/2 His orders have come down to him .. direct from on high. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 669 He fancies that the embassy went direct to Hungary. 1880 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 460 This property is held direct from the Crown. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 App. Cases 1 Securities .. procurable only from the corporations direct.

Direct (direct, dōr-, [app. f. **DIRECT** v.])

1. gen. A direction.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 4 'Behold!' is .. in Holy Writ, evermore the avant-courier of some excellent thing .. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen.

2. *Mus.* A sign (w) placed on the stave at the end of a page or line to indicate the position of the following note.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the

first Note on the next Line. 1880 GROVER *Dict. Mus.* I. 448/2 *Direct*, a mark (w) to be found in music up to the present century, like the catchword at the foot of a page.

†3. *In direct of*: see DIRECT *a.* 1 c.

Directable, *a.* Also -ible. [*f.* DIRECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being directed.

1884 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument... would have persuaded... the spectators that I had not guided with singular expertness my directable balloon. 1884 *Commercial Advertiser* (N. Y.). Once the principle of directible ballooning is discovered.

Directed, *ppl. a.* [*f.* DIRECT *v.* + -ED¹.] Aimed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb.

1598 FLORIO, *Directio*, directed or adrest. 1727 *Philosophical Quarterly* 93 The Coach was arrived to the directed Place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 111. 236 The Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.

Hence †**Directedly** *adv.* Obs., directly.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1832) 49 We should put an other foundation of the church than Christe, whyche is dyrectly agaynst saint Paule. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his owne advancement.

Director, -ible: see DIRECTOR, -ABLE.

Directing, *vb. sb.* [*f.* DIRECT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Directyng, *adresse*. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 As touching the directing of anye shippes. 1632 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 97 The countenancing of causes and directing of juries. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nitrogenous Volunteer Colonels.

Directing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That directs; see the verb.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* Gviii. About the directing line. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 69 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light. 1719 DE FOX *Cruise* (1840) I. xv. 259 A secret directing Providence. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. That is the true end of arranging work, and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

b. spec. **directing-circle**, a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; **directing-plane** (*Persp.*), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; **directing-point** (*Persp.*), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt *Arch. Gloss.* 1876); **directing-post**, a finger-post on a road.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 66 The directing circle is then laid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops. 1876 *Directing plane*, point [see DIRECTOR 3f]. 1876 HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she paused.

Direction (direk'shon, doi-). [*a. l. directionem*, *n.* of action from *dirig-ere* to DIRECT; cf. F. *direction*, 15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*, possibly the immediate source in some senses.]

1. The action or function of directing: *a.* of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; *b.* of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; *c.* of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; *d.* of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. xiii. She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly... In sondry wyse by great dyrecyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 128 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And give direction. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 38 Where without any direction from me, a Spanish village was burnt. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 109 Father Amout, who was preferred by the Duke of Luyne, to the direction of [the King's] Conscience. 1661 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way. 1699-92 LOCKE *Toleration* II. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. a 1719 BR. SMALRIDGE (J.). The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60 [No] such precision... in the direction of the arrows. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ix. She felt the need of direction even in small things.

†2. Capacity for directing; administrative faculty.

1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* Avij. Because of their industrie... and of that prudence and direction that they have. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 16 Call for some men of sound direction. 1636 MASSINGER *Basili.* *Lover* II. iv. The enemy must say we were not wanting In courage or direction.

3. The office of a director; a body of directors; = DIRECTORATE.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 2 We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 225 A friend... will recommend you to the direction. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS

Midl. Railw. 124 Resignation by Mr. Hudson of his position on the direction.

b. Mus. The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT *v.* 5 b.

†4. Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in *to take or set direction*. Obs.

1407 MANN & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 173 Jeff there be any derekesson take at this kowensel for the Kinges goenge. 1475 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 33 He shall see such a direction betwixt his brother Gascoine & you, as shalbe to your harts ease & worship. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* VII. 491 The whiche variance to apese the Kyngte toke therein some payne, but no direction he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke & sir John departed with wordes of defiance. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 14/b, And there remained at the kynges charge, til other direction was taken for them.

5. With *a* and *pl.*: An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.

1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 129 He... took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a direction to themselves to act by. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Intro. 24 The stage direction then requires the entry of two men. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 897/1 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church', would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 569 His instructions contained the following directions.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. x, Fitzpatrick... was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ciii. I beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like. †*b.* The dedication or address of a writing (obs.). *c.* The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; = ADDRESS *sb.* 7. *d.* U. S. Law. 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent. Dict.). (Called in England the *address*.)

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Duncres* 24 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Illustr.* Ladies (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and sealed semibly with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 4 That it [a writing] contains not base... or scurrile matter, unbecoming a direction so worthy. *Ibid.* I. 16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter... are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 CHAS. II. in Cartwright *Madame Henrietta* (1894) 138 A little booke... by the directions you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar. 10 Mar., I have received... that short note... in which you... promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ii. The proper direction to him was, To Dr. Misaubin in the World. 1786 BURNS *Let. to W. Chambers* 27 Dec., My direction is - care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. vii. Has he not written to you? - he did not know your direction. 1886 N. & Q. 7th Ser. II. 425/1 These letters... retain their directions... and bear the postmarks of the period.

†7. Disposition, turn of mind. Obs. rare.

1642 LIFE Dk. Buckhm. in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

†8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT *a.* 3. Obs. rare.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Direction*, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*, in astronomy, the motion, and other phenomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

Angle of d., line of d.: see QUOTE. 1706, 1727.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 100 The undulating pulse is... at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction. 1706 CLARKE *Attrib. God ix.* (R.). The direction of all their [the planets'] progressive motions... from the west to the east. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Direction* (in *Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Angle of Direction*, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The tides... move it in two different directions four times in the natural day. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xv. Their parts never continue long in the same right line. They vary their direction every moment. 1834 MERTON *Angler in Wales* II. 103 The trout were darting about in all directions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 6 These terms - north and south, east and west... indicate definite directions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts. If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that

point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force. *Mod.* Tell me in what direction to look. He has gone in the direction of Warwick. In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

b. fig. in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. 1790 WILLOCK *Poy.* 306 Of late... politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. 1. 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 4. 308 Efforts... in the direction of educational and religious reform. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry.

10. *Astrol.* (See QUOTE.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*... is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall befall the person whose horoscope is drawn. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promissors. *Ibid.*, The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect... is called the arc of direction.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *direction-giver*, -*paper*; *direction cosines*, the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of co-ordinates in space; *direction-post*, a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; *direction-ratio*, the ratio of one of the oblique co-ordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin; *direction-word* = CATCHWORD 1.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giver, Let us into the City presently. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direction-word*... a Word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page. 1769 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 233 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* II. A direction-post, which is always telling the way to a place. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 35 To inform a traveller... is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Hence **Directionism**, the theory of a directing power underlying the material forces of the universe; **Directionless** *a.*, void of aim or direction.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iv. § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 190 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze. 1894 MONTAGU *June* 281 He... supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism'; as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

Directional (direk'shonl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.]

†1. Serving for direction or guidance: see QUOTE. Obs.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Directional is that middle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the dimensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the kinds of the matter and the stuffe... to make the engin intended.

2. Of or relating to direction in space.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 168 These directional relations. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a battery... or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

3. *Alg.* **Directional coefficient** (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the quantity by its modulus.

Hence **Directionally** *adv.*, with respect to direction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 207 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre).

†**Directitude**. Obs. Humorous blunder, used apparently for *wrong* or *discredit*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 222 Which Friends sir, durst not... shew themselves... his Friends, whilst he's in Directitude.

Directive (direktiv, dei-), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. med. L. directivus*, *f. direct-* ppl. stem of *dirigere* to direct: see -IVE. In F. *directif*, -ive (13-14th c.), Sp. and Pg. *directivo*, It. *direttivo* 'having or giving direction vnto, directive' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see DIRECT *v.*

1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule vnto goodnesse of operation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 245 To the poet Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 FEARSON *Creed* (1839) 414 The... directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warns us what we are to receive. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 656 No friendly stars directive beams display. 1853 M. KELLY *tr. Gosselin's Power Pope* II. 364 The directive power of the Church. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

†*b. Law.* = DIRECTORY *a. h.* Obs.

1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 166 His meaning is by lawes directive... that Princes have no coactive power over the Clergie but onely power directive. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 205 There is a threefold power of magistratral authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law... he likewise underwent the Penalty of it.

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 44 The virtue Directive, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conforms it self North and South. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 65 It is . . . directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not . . . initiating them. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

† 3. Subject to direction. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† B. sb. That which directs. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 That directive of minde, and freedom of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue . . . is . . . the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence **Directive** *adv.*, in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; **Directiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 MILTON *Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 44 Those . . . that allow humane Laws to oblige Kings more then directly. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directly, then he may not Teach. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 74 Prudence . . . actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves . . . and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 BUSNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work . . . directly in all the great struggles of believing souls.

Directly (dire'ktli), *adv.* [f. DIRECT *a.* + -LY².]

In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall . . . and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. iv. i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1658 SIR T. BAWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or cross-wise. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Prog.* i. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul. Rom.* i. 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria. 1820 SCOBESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 304 [It] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

b. *fig.* Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; † correctly, rightly (*obs.*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. ii. (Grammar) doth us tech . . . In all good ordre to speke directly. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse . . . handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftily. 1568 *Ibid.* II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he answered directly to the poynte. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 Not being able to discern directly what likeness they were of. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3, I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

c. *Math.* Opposed to *inversely*.

1743 W. EMERSON *Doctrine Fluxions* iii. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 384/2 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1799 CR. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up . . . is, as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, directly, and as its conducting power, *inversely*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance.

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 29 Take a quadrant . . . and set it directly upright. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b. In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth . . . the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 120 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1668 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 243 They use a Pencil, held . . . not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. *Mod.* The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. *Astron.* In the order of the signs, from west to east. See DIRECT *a.* 3.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. vi. The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes . . . Some rethrogarde, and some directly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

Esp. in directly contrary (see DIRECT *a.* 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If he . . . leup to wirke, and dop contrarily directly. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 280 Entending to draw directly togidres with you. 1523 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1852) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 73 This concurs directly with the Letter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Education* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. ii. 20 The wind . . . is directly contrary. 1891 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Latv Times*

Ref. LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Immediately or mediately, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 147 (R.) Now of this major or first proposition thus understand, that the conclusion folowe directly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly . . . such as are stripes or wounds. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

6. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 18 Sent the Barge ashore . . . to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. He sat down : but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1881 BLADES *Caxton* (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. *Mod.* I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

b. *collog.* as *conj.* As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for directly that, as, or when.)

1795 *Montford Castle* I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 68, I quite forget all my scepticism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. EOE *Pract. Chem.* 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 BUCKLEY *Civiliz.* I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed . . . directly it appeared.

Directness (dire'ktnes). [f. DIRECT *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being direct (*lit.* and *fig.*); straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 FLORIO, *Diritessa*, directness, straightness. c 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 141 So would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 TEMPLE *To Lord Keeper* 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers. 1852 Lp. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 344 His denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

Directo-executive, *a. nonce-comb.* That combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive appliances).

Director (dire'ktar). Also 5-7 -our, 6-9 -er (6 *Sc.* direkkare, direckar). [a. AF. *directour* = F. *directeur*, ad. L. **director*, agent-n. from *dirigere* to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

Director-general, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 CAXTON in *Earl Rivers' Dictee* 145 Erle of Ruyters . . . Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catch.* (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and directear of the same kirk. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 747 They use hir [the moon] as the director of their festuall daies. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Director of infinite knowledge to guide her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* v. xvi. 526 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house. The director was Mr. Frederick Beale. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 86 Stable-master and director-in-general of everything. 1891 S. C. SCHIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable 'weather' that the director of cultivation requires.

b. *spec.* A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (Title), A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company . . . touching the bloody proceedings against the English Merchants . . . at Amboyna. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6113 He. is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors. 1697 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 3303/3 (Bank of Eng.), A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1732 POKR *Epb. Bathurst* 117 What made Directors cheat in South-sea year? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 6, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 13 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

c. *spec.* A member of the French Directory of 1795-9: see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6.

1798 CANNING *Elegy* xiii. in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* ix. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors . . . The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments.

d. *Ecll.* (chiefly in R. C. Ch.) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Director, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 DAVDEN *Don Sebastian* ii. i, He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc.* ix. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv, The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 648 Tillotson . . . as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 A director is not the same as a confessor . . . A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

† e. *Mus.* = DIRECT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 It is called an *Index* or *director*: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Musick* 22 This mark ♯ is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a *Director*.

f. A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for an illuminated initial.

1881 BLADES *Caxton* (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

† 2. The dedicatory of a book or the like. *Obs.*

1553 *Douglas' Aeneis* (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and Translatore of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* ii. ii. 62 [The Needle . . . will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW. *Trav.* vii. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. *Surg.* A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Director*, grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1795 CAVALLIO *Electr.* II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments *YV.*, which are called directors. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xv. 394 (Electricity).

e. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.

1889 C. SLEEMAN *Torpedoes & Torp. Warf.* (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director . . . consists of a brass circular casting . . . faced out and graduated.

f. *Perspective.* (See *quots.*)

1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Director of an Original Line*, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. *Director of the Eye*, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. *Geom.* = *Director circle*: see below and cf. DIRECTRIX 2 b.

1852 GASKIN *Geom. Constr. Conic Sect.* Pref. 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **director-circle** (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also **director-sphere** (of a surface of the second degree); **director-plane**, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a DIRECTRIX; **director-tube** (= sense 3 e).

Director-circle is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius=major axis. See TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics* (1881) 90. (H. T. Gerrans.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Director plane*. 1867 R. TOWNSEND in *Quart. J. Math.* VIII. 11 For the paraboloid . . . the director sphere opens out into a plane. *Ibid.* The director plane of the paraboloid. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 99 The director planes . . . of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1882 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 5/1 Director tube . . . is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

Director, *v. nonce-nd.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To manage as a director.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/1 Another typical mine . . . the Lauglaigte, which is directed by Mr. G. B.—.

Directoral (dīrēktōrāl), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* to July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 20,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led, must of necessity be exceptional.

Directorate (dīrēktōrēt), [mod. f. DIRECTOR: see -ATE]. Cf. F. *directorat*, 17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] a. The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. b. *concr.* A board of directors.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. viii. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Empireships. Succeed this business in due series. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 Apr. 601/3 The Musical Union . . . under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 *Times* 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made . . . by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Directress: see DIRECTRESS.
Directorial (dī, dīrēktōrīāl), *a.* [f. L. *directōrius* (f. **directōr-em* DIRECTOR) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr. Gram.*, *Germ.* (T.), The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. 1839 G. S. FABER *Husenbeth's Professed Refut.* 39 note, Directorial books . . . with which I conclude Mr. Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors; *spec.* belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directoral conquests. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directoral government. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 69 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 *Lavo Times* LXXX. 130/2 He brought . . . charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence **Directorially** *adv.*, in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived . . . with kings, monarchically; . . . with the nobility, aristocratically; . . . with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

+ **Directorian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a director: see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* Introd. Blijh, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

+ **Directorize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. DIRECTOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under the authority of a director (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a.).

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hcy for Honesty* II. v. There would be no Presbyteries to directorize you. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. 609* Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. DIRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a director, guiding.

1780 A. HILL *Let. to G. Sewel* 3 Sept. Wks. 1753 I. 9 Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 106 The directorship of the mint. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

Directory (dīrēktōrī), *a.* [ad. L. *directōrius* that directs, directive, f. **directōr-em* DIRECTOR: see -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *directoire* (Cotgr.)] Serving or tending to direct; directive, guiding.

a 1450 *Lyng. Sacrees* 593 Rewle directory, set up in a somme. 1611 COTGR., *Directoire*, directive, directive, directing. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 62 The iron barres . . . being . . . placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty. 1645 *Tombes Anthropol.* 11 The power of Pastors . . . being . . . not in a compulsory, but a directory way. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the . . . Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. Introd. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 7. 134 In the directory business of the confessional.

b. *spec.* Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction'.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory. 1765-6 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (CL.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, another necessary . . . to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 *Lavo Times* LXXX. 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

+ c. *Directory needle*, a magnetic needle. *Obs.* 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 A Directory-needle, VOL. III.

or a little file Magnetical in the boxe, fastened at the bottom in his convenient distance. 1646 J. GARCOVY *Terrestrial Globe* Posth. (1650) 281 This Needle . . . directing towards the North and South, the Mariners . . . call their Directorie-Needle. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* II. 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after friction) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

Directory (dīrēktōrī), *sb.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *directorium*, subst. use of neuter of *directōrius*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *directoire*, 15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, It. *direttorio* a directorie (Florio).]

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; *esp.* a book of rules or directions.

1543 J. HARRISON *Man of Synne* title-p., An alphabetically directorey or Table also in the ende thereof. c 1550 (title), The Directory of Conscience, a profitabyl Treatise to such that be tymerous . . . in Conscience. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xx. 312 Sometimes a light occasion serveth as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things. 1675 TONGUE *Diary* (1822) 7 Wee . . . hast toward the Downes; looking for our directorey, the Foreland light. 1691-8 NOARIS *Pract. Disc.* 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directorie of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1878 J. P. MORRIS *Princ. Relig.* vii. 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher.

2. *Ecll.* A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; *spec.* a The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. HENDERSON in C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt. Scotl.* (1892) 194 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xi. (1847) 93/1 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of public prayer. 1645 (title), The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 157 The Parliament . . . imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. x. 172 The English commissioners . . . demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt. Scotl.* 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 193 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still.

b. R. C. Ch. A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal.

1759 (title) The Laity's Directory (Cath. Dict.). 1837 (title) The Catholic Directory (ibid.). 1867 (title) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265/2 The Catholic Directory . . . familiar to Catholic divines . . . contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc.

3. A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or *Medical Directory*, etc.

1732 J. BROWN (title) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London. 1778 (title) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778. 1838 GRAY *Let.* (1893) 71 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi, Gryce, searched for an address in the directory.

+ 4. Direction, ordering, control. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 This manner of trial . . . and that of Ordeale (were) under the directory of the Clergy. *Ibid.* I. xlvii. (1739) 81 Present as Assistants in directory of judgment.

+ 5. *Surg.* = DIRECTOR 3 c. *Obs.*

1691 MULINIEX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 By help of a Directory and Forceps . . . he brought away the Stone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory.

6. *Fr. Hist.* [transl. F. *Directoire*.] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary period (Oct. 1795—Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (*directeurs*).

1795 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I. 378 (Stanford) It is probable that this net of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directorie. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 273, I little expected . . . that a private letter of mine . . . would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 202 It is said by the directory . . . that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796—Corr. (1844) IV. 397 Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1896) 66 General Buonaparte . . . when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directorie of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 92/2 The principal working members of the directory.

Directress (dīrēktōrēs), *Also 6-7 -esse, 8 directress.* [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; + a governess. *Also fig.*

1580 SINNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie. 1647 R. STAVELTON *Juvenal* 236 We stile him happy too, that . . . life for his directresse takes. 1737 JOHNSON *Irene* III. i. Reason! the hoary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 MISS C. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* I. 240 Her cunning directress had foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKERAY *Rh. Snobs* vii. She . . . is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 *Lavo Times* 4 Oct. 369/1 The mother . . . obtained a conditional order for a *habeas corpus* addressed to the directress of the home.

+ **Directrice**, *Obs.* [a. F. *directrice* (ad. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, *directric-em*), fem. of *directeur* DIRECTOR.] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. c 1730 BURR *Let. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 193 The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality.

Directrix (dīrēktōrīks), *Pl. -ices.* [a. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, fem. of *director DIRECTOR.]

1. = DIRECTRESS.

1622 H. SVOENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 112 As if the same pen had bene as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1669) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 164 The several parts, acting alone . . . without any common directrix. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 40 An unfailing directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J. RICKABY *Aquinas Ethics* I. 224 Renson is the directrix of human acts.

2. *Geom.* + a. = DIRIGENT *sb.* 3; (see quot. 1753). *Obs.* b. A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Directrix of the Conchoid. *Ibid.* App. The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Directrix, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 117 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xx. 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D, D', are called directrices of the ellipse.

3. *Directrix of electrodynamic action* (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. *Ibid.* 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

+ **Directure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *directūra* (in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. *direct-* ppl. stem of L. *dirigere* to DIRECT.] The action of directing; direction.

a 1677 MANTON *Disc. Peace* Wks. 1871 V. ii. 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

Direful (dīrēfūl), *a.* [f. DIRE *a.* (or *sb.*) + -FUL.] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abstr.* I. (1879) 70 Except these women weare minded to . . . follow their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of . . . Pride. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 55 Wheneas the direfull feend She saw not stirre, . . . she xhered. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 357 The direfull grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1725-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direfull spring Of woes unnumber'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. II. xlii. 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful impressions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 177 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 8 Prodigious of direful import.

Hence **Direfully** *adv.*, dreadfully, terribly; **Direfulness**, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 244 Curtius . . . describes . . . the direfulness of the tempest. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.), The direfulness of this pestilence is . . . emphatically set forth in these few words. 1775 ASH, *Direfully* . . . (not much used). 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iv. 126 These convictions . . . men were too direfully earnest in carrying . . . out. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

Direge, *obs. form of DIREGE.*

Direkkare, *obs. Sc. form of DIRECTOR.*

Direly (dīrēlī), *adv.* [f. DIRE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliath* (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxix, Direly he blasphemous. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 121 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, Yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Some great catastrophe . . . was likely direly to affect Master G.

+ **Dirempt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *diremptus*, pa. ppl. of *dirimere* to separate, divide, f. *dir-*, Dis- i apart + *emere* to take.] Distinct, divided, separate.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* Aij, (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

+ **Dirempt**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dirempt*- ppl. stem of *dirimere*: see prec.] *trans.* To separate, divide; to break off.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 52/1 That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, 50*

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentence. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disq.* 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

Diremption (dīrēm'pshn). Now rare. [ad. L. *dīrēmpshō-em*, n. of action f. *dīrēmōre* to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diremption*, a separation. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* iii. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1874 C. E. APPLETON in *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 960 The successive stages... on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. *spec.* Forcible separation of man and wife.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off then an utter diremption of them. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 Marriage... ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

Direness (dīrē'nēs). [f. DIRE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 14, I have snpt full with horrors; Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 356 Trismegistus and Capella averre the direness of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direnge v., obs. form of DERAIN, to decide.

† **Direption**. Obs. [ad. L. *dīrēpshō-em*, n. of action f. *dīrēpōre* to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f. *dīr-*, *dis-* asunder + *rēpōre* to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. *direption* (Godef.).]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. l. 118 Such as before dwelt in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. 181 Calphurnius, notwithstanding this direption, went forthwart with his army. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. l. 191 The whole Country by these continual direptions, was utterly deprived of the staffe of food. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 203 The arrears... due to him before the direption and deprecation. 1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76½ For we haue not obeyed thy comandementis, therefore we ben betaken in to dyrepcion, captyuete, deth. 1550 BALE *Apal* 21 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the churche, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony. 1623 COCKERAM, *Direption*, a violent taking away. 1650 ASHWOLE *Chym. Collect. Arcanum* (ed. 3) 238½ Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion... the more Eagles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their Joynts.

† **Direptitious**, a. Obs. — [f. L. *dīrēpt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīrēpōre* (see DIREPTION) + -ITIOUS (after *supplicatious*).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence † **Direptitiously** adv., by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* i. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

Diresioun, obs. form of DERISION.

Dirge (dārdz), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 (8-9 *Hist.*) dirige, (4-6 dir-, dyr-, der-, -ige(e), -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy, 6-7 dirgie). b. 6 Sc. dergie, (6-8 dregy, dredgy, drudgy), 7 dirgie, 7-8 dirgee. γ. 4 derge, 5 derche, dorge, 5-6 dyрге, 6- dirge. [Originally *dirige*, the first word of the Latin antiphon *Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam* 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (*Placebo*), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (*Requiem*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo euerliche niht hwon 3e beoð eise; bute 3if hit beo holniht vor þe feste of niht lescuns þet kumēð amornwen, biuore Cumple, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, and mit þreo lescuns euerliche niht sunderliche... et Placebo 3e muoen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2002 Beues is ded in bataile Par fore... Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He ssal sende forthre þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe systemen, þat þey bien at the derge of þe body. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte my dryрге. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2170 He continnede algate... In doynge of masse, of derche, & of almys-dee. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 191 When any Broder or Sister of this Gilde is deceased outte off this worlde... y' Steward of this Gilde shall doo Ryngre for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, w^t a masse on y^e morowe of Requiem. 1537 WRIGHTESLEY *Chron.* (1875) l. 71 Also a solempne dirige songen in everye parische churche in London. 1539 BR. HILSEY *Manual of Prayers in Three Primers Hen. VIII* 407 Of those old Jewish customs bath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. *Ibid.* 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 453 They wblome used... to say... Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shifts. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 165 Give moneyes

and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Diriges for the weale of his soule after his decease. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Diriges, and twenty Diriges at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1721 C. M. Lett. to Curial 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins... Dirige... and such other Ecclesiastical Jargon. 1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. 111 note, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers; and the Matins. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with *Dirige*... the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a *Dirige* or Dirge. 1875 J. T. FOWLER in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 83 note, The 'Vigilia Mortuorum'... consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo'... and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. *transf.* A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

1500-40 DUNBAR *Dregy* 111 Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable battels; as when CRASSUS lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirges of the Roman Poets. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige... at the dissolution of Abbies. 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. i. Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Care! 1819 SHELLEY *ode West Wind* ii. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 65 The waves... renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. *dirge-ale* in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (Sc.)

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) l. 268-9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them... This last homage they call the Drudgy (read Dredgy), but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. a 1750 in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirgie.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dirge-man*, -mass, -note, -priest; *dirge-like* adj.; also *dirge-ale*, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); *dirge-groat*, -money, money paid for singing the dirge.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) l. 32 The superfluous numbers of... church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also 'dirge-ales'... are well diminished. 1564 BECON *Displaying Popish Mass Prayers*, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your 'dirge-groat and your dinner?' 1721 STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* III. xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for... dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether they vse to sing any number of psalmes, 'dirge lyke at the buryall of the dead?' 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year Restoration* iii. One dirge-like note of orphanhood and loss. 1862 LYTON *Str. Story* II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village... bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1824 J. SYMMONS *Æschylus Agamemnon* 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no 'dirgemmen. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 544 To say a 'Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward. 1564 Brief *Examinat.* ***** Von can be content 'Dirige money be converted to preachynge. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Swan & Skylark Poems* (1875) 553 The 'dirge-note and the song of festival. 154. *Def. Priests Marriage* 24 (Strype *Mem.* I. iii. 393) Mass-priests, 'dirge-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests.

Dirge, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge.

a 1845 HOOD *Loss Pegasus* II, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his briny grave! — She is far fr. Land 62 Waves over-surg'ing her, Syrens a-dirgeing her.

Dirgee, var. of DURZEE, *Anglo-Ind.*, tailor.

Dirgeful (dārdzful), a. [f. DIRGE + -FUL.] Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.

1787 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank*, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round. 1794 COLERIDGE *Chatterton*, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. a 1851 MOIR *Poems*, To a wounded Ptarmigan x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

† **Dirgy** (dārdzi), a. rare¹. [f. DINGE sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a dirge.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* II. 47 How glumly somnes von dirgy song! [*affected archaism*.]

|| **Dirhem**. Also dirham, derham. [Arab. *dirham*, *dirhim*, ad. L. *drachma*, Gr. *δραχμή*; see DRACHM. Formerly in It. *dirēma*.] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47.661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4d. English.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 397 note, Elmacin... compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxix. (1853) 199 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 kilsos or carats, and 64 grains. *Ibid.* 48 note, The drachma of Constantinople... the original of the

Egyptian dirhem. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* (1887) III. 36, I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams.

Dirhombhedron (dairēmbohēdrōn). *Cryst.* (See quot., and *Di-pref.* 2. 1.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 66 The dirhombhedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

† **Diribitory**. Obs. [ad. L. *diribitōrium*, a place wherein Souls-diers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voices.

Dirige (dīridzi), obs. and historical f. DIRGE.

† **Dirigent** (dīridžent), a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *dirigent-em*, pr. pple. of *dirigere* to DIRECT.]

A. adj. 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* l. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men lone to speak.

2. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.), The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line descript is carried in the generation of any figure.

B. sb. 1. = DIRECTOR 1.

1756 T. AMORY *Life Bunclie* (1770) l. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. *Pharm.* A dirigent ingredient: cf. A. 2.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 217 *Dirigent*, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

3. *Geom.* A dirigent line: see A. 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dirigent*, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure. 1706 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

Dirigible (dīridzibl), a. Also 7 derigible, 9 dirigeable. [ad. L. type **dirigibil-is*, f. *dirigere* to DIRECT. Cf. mod. F. *dirigeable*.] Capable of being directed or guided.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* l. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the *Dedimus potestatem* to gine these Oaths were dirigible to the Justices (and none other). 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. i. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 137 Intellectual operations... in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 120½ For eighteen years... no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 764 The balloon was dirigeable. 1887 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

Dirigo-motor (dirigo-mōtōr), a. *Physiol.* [irreg. f. L. *dirig-* stem of *dirigere* to DIRECT + *Motor*.] That both produces and directs muscular motion.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

Diriment (dirimēt), a. [ad. L. *diriment-em*, pr. pple. of *dirimere* to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see DIREMPT. Cf. F. *dirimant* that nullifies (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in *diriment impediment*, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Council of Trent* (1888) p. cccxxv, The Church having authority to establish... new essential and diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888 *Ch. Times* 2 Mar. 179 In England... marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised.

† **Dirity**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dirītās*, f. *dirūs* fell, DIRĒ.] Direness, dreadfulness.

c 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* v. Wks. III. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1623 COCKERAM, *Diritie*, cruelte, fiercenesse. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Dirk (dārk), sb. Forms: 7 dork, 7-9 durk, (7 durke), 8- dirk. [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt durk, then common from second half of 17th c. as *durk*; the spelling *dirk* was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755, app. from the falling together of *ir*, *ur*, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. *Burmah*, *Birmah*, *dirt*, *durt*, etc. Although early quotes. and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called *biodag*. O'Reilly's *duirc* is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. *Dirk*, familiar form of the personal name *Diederik*, which name, in Ger. *diétrich*, L.G. *dierker* (Bremen Wb.), Da. *dirik*, *dirk*, Sw. *dyrk*, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that *dirk* is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form *durk* might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. *dolk*, Ger. *dolch*, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: *spec. a.* The dagger of a Highlander. † b. 'A small sword or

dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty.' *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* (Obs.).

1605 *Form of ancient trial by battle* in Nicholson and Burns' *Hist. Westmoreland* (1777) I. 596 note, 'Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles.' 1610 *Robin Hood & Beggar* 11. 90 (Ritson) 1795 I. 106 A drawn dork to his breast. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 36 Armed men, fell upon them with Swords and Dukes. 1681 Colvitt *Whigs Suppl.* (1695) 4 Some had Halberds, some had Dukes, Some had crooked swords like Turke. 1724 *Ramsey Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 With dork and pistol by his side. 1740 T. TICKELL *Imit. Prophecy Nerue* 29 The shield, the pistol, dork, and dagger. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 184 Some few of their Men . . . arm'd only with Dork, Sword, and Pistol. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dirk*, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt, An' dork an' pistol at her belt. She'll tak the streets. 1794 — *Let. to J. Johnson* 7 Feb. Wks. 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dork, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dork of Lord Balmerino. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Intro. 25 The Highland dork is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. 1823 J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 113 The dork has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. 1830 SCOTT *Demonst.* x. 396 We saw the dork and broadsword of Rorrio Mhor. 1833 MARAYAT *P. Simple* iv. 1. . . wrote another (letter) asking for a remittance to purchase my dork and cocked hat. 1839-40 W. IAVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse . . . put a dork in my bosom, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 The highland Thracians . . . are independent and carry dirks.

2. *Comb. as dirk-hilt; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand*, the hand that grasps the dirk; *dirk-knife*, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xli. (1839) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vi. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

Dirk (dɜrk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stab with a dirk.

1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 13 For a misobling word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board. 1691. 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durked him. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 356 They . . . Wrench off the hayonet and dirk the foe. 1821 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. 'I thought of the Ruthens that were dirked in their ain house.' 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

Dirk (e, -ness, obs. ff. DARK, -NESS.

Dirle, *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [Allied to *Sc. thirl* to pierce, to THRILL, and to DRILL. It is not a simple phonetic development of *thirl*, since *th* does not become *d* in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopoeic modification.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1513 [see DIRLING *vbl.* sb. below]. 1568 *Dannatyne MS.* in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 236 (Jam.) Young Pirance . . . Was dirilt with lufe of fair Meridiane. 1826 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1872) 8 (Northumb. Gloss.) Thy tongue . . . dirils my lug like woe smith's hammer. 1837 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 23 But she, alas! my heartstrings dirils. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalm* 4 Horns of the siller . . . dirilin the lug an' wauk'nin the heart. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'To diril the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone', as it is called.

2. *intr.* To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. 7 Meg Walleit wi' her pinky een Gar Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 124 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirle. 1835 HOGG *Rings & May* 38 Though . . . the merle gar all the greenwood dirle. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dirle*, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. 1884 *Nuga Eccles.* I. 26 When I smash the table till it dirils.

b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring.

1823 GALT *R. Githaise* I. 131 (Jam.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirle or make a din on the stones. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirle*, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dirlin'.

Hence *Dirling vbl. sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* xii. vii. 97 The pane vanyst als clene . . . as thocht it had bene Bot a dyrling or a littill stond. 1810 CROMBIE *Nithsdale Song* App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

Dirle, *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. DIRLE *v.*] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

1785 BURNS *Death & Doctor Hornbooke* xvi, It just play'd dirle on the hane, But did nae mair. 1818 SCOTT *Let. Midl.* xvii, 'A body has a conscience. . . I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirle on a corner.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous dirle of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered. 1862 HUSLOE *Prov. Scotl.* 18 An elbuck diril will lang play thirl. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirle*, a tremulous sound.

Dirte (dɜrt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *drut*, *dryt*, *drutt* (e), *dryte*, (4) *dryit*, 5 *drytt*, 5-6 *dyrt* (e), 5-7 *durt*, 5- *dirte*. [By metathesis from M.E. *drut*, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. *drut* neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. *drutr* masc., Norw. *drutt*); cf. also MDu. *drute*, Du. *dreet*, Fl. *driits*, *drets* excrement: see *DIRTE* *v.*]

1. *Ordure; = EXCREMENT* 2 b.

a 1300 *Cokayne* 179 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 *Seue* 3ere in swine-is dritte He mot wade. 1387 *Tarvisa* *Aligen* (Rolls) V. 295 (Mätz.) Ureyne and dritte. 1388 *Wyclif Phil.* iii. 8 All thingis . . . Y demie as drit, (1382 *toordis*) that Y wyne Crist. 1398 *Tarvisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. v. (1495) 732 The lambe hath blacke dyrtte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Dryte*, doonge, merda, dertus. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 The dwyllis durt in thi berd, Vyle fals tratur! 1561 *HOLLVSHU* *Hom. Apoth.* 13 b, Take whyte dogges dyrtte three unces. 1643 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. v. xii. 466 Some count a Jestling lie . . . like the dirt of oysters, which . . . never stains. 1830 *MARVAT King's Own* xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

2. *Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; esp. the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.*

a 1300 *Sarunum* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Pi felle wij-oute nis bot a sakke iupdril ful wiþ drit and ding. a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 21 *Sir* 16 Pe ful dritte of grunde. 14. *Sir Benes* 1196 (MS. M.) He . . . tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddus the strete. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iiii. (1586) 151 b, The Swine . . . delightheth . . . to wallow in the dirt. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. I. 80 How she waded through the dirt to plucke him off me. 1611 *Bible Isa.* lviii. 20 The troubled sea . . . whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 *Penn No Cross* ii. § 10 Poor Mortals! But living dirt; made of what they tread on. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1788 *COWPER Gilpin* 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 95 Now comes my master . . . and grinds me down into the very dirt! 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. *Mod. Dirt* is only matter in the wrong place.

b. *fig.* As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase *filthy lucre*.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 771 *Pey sellyn* sowlys to satanas for a lytly worldly drit. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 68 *Bischopis*, munkis & chanons sullen . . . trewe prechynge for a lutt stynkyng muk or drit. c 1679 R. DUKZ *To Dryden on Tr. & Cr. (R.)*, You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 309 The wealth . . . was all like dirt under my feet. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Tril.* No. 22 p. 1 Ever since . . . Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

c. A scornful name for land (as a possession).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* i. ii, Your brother's house is big enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

d. Applied abusively to persons.

c 1300 *Havelok* 684 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 457 That Dirt of a Captain . . . had butchered the English Patriarch. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* iv, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are? 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3. *Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. colloq.*

1698 *FYVER Acc. E. India & P.* 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 497 10 As Infants rid on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1795 WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 279 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials . . . are . . . weaker and more brittle. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer.* 202/3 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

b. *Mining, quarrying, etc.* Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a DIRT-BED.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, a feet of coal. 1881 J. W. URQUHART *Electro-typing* v. 130 The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dirts*, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. 1885 *LYELL's Elem. Geol.* 290 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

c. The material from which a metallic ore or other valuable substance is separated; esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is separated by washing; = WASH-DIRT.

1859 *BORTHWICK California* 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xiv. 142 We were clean worked out . . . before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi's Journ. France* I. 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. 1857 C. G. GOROOK *Let.* III. 141 The Turkish steamer . . . was in a beastly state of dirt. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 26 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

b. *Meanness, sordidness.*

1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* ii. i, Our dunghill breeding and our dirt. 1746 *MELMOTH Phryn.* vii. xxix (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal . . . had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

5. a. *dial.* 'Dirty' weather.

1836 *MARVAT Three Cuts* iii, Shall we have dirt? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dirt*, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some dirt.'

b. *Mining.* Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine; = FINE-DAMP.

1831 *Examiner* 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 23. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirt* . . . is also used to express foul-air or fire-damp in a pit.

6. *Phrases.* † a. *To fall to dirt:* to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt, and the like. *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but will rather laye all in the dirt. 1657 *North's Plutarch. Add. Lives* (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeezed the poore Fable to dirt. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1670 *MARVELL Corr.* cxli. Wks. 1872-5 II. 315 We heard them 'pro forma', but all falls to dirt.

b. *To cast, throw, or fling dirt:* to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1643 *Sia E. DUBING Sp. on Relig.* 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will stick on me. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) 11. 62 Any sterquilinous raskall is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 10 The best of men . . . are more careful to wash their own faces, then busie to throw dirt on others. 1678 B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 7 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—if dirt enough be thrown, some will stick. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. ii. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1738 *Pope Epit.* Sat. ii. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

c. *To eat dirt:* to submit to degrading treatment. *Proverb.* 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see *PECK*.

1859 *FARRAR's Home* ix, Lord Fitzurse . . . made up for the dirt which he had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 1890 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. *To cut dirt:* to take one's departure, be off. *U.S. slang.*

1829 *Negro Song* (Farmer s.v. *Cut*), He cut dirt and run. 1843-5 *HALIBURTON Sam Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt. 1853 *Western Scenes* (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.*, 'of or for dirt', as *dirt-band*, *-box*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-cone*, *-floor*, *-heap*, *-pellet*, *-spot*, *-streak*, etc.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 63, I could see . . . the looped 'dirt-bands of the glacier. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/a Man-hole Cover for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed 'Dirt Boxes. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* vi. 120 The railroad 'dirt-cars are good excavators. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 122 The 'dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart'. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 18 Here are also 'dirt-cones' of the largest size. 1858 P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiog.* xxx. 471 We walked on 'dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. 1862 *BUNYAN Holy War* Advt. to Rdr., John such 'dirt-heap never was. 1709 *SWIFT T. Tub* Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with 'dirt-pellets? 1826 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the 'dirt-spots are perforations of the snow. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 47 Cleanliness, incapable of moral dirt spot. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad 'dirt-streak.

b. *instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, -born, -grim'd, -incrust'd, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked* adjs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs. 1754 J. SIBBEBAUR *Matrimony* (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* I. Dirt-besmeared walls. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts.

c. *objective, as DIRT-EATER, -EATING, -flinging, -loving, -thrower.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canonage]. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. *Ibid.*, Le Clerc divides the . . . Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

d. *Special combs.* *dirt-board* (see *quot.*); *dirt-fast* a., stuck fast in the dirt; *dirt-fear*, -ed a., *dirt-gabard* (see *quots.*); *dirt-roller*, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; *dirt-scraper*, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground; *dirt-weed* (see *quots.*). Also *DIRT-BED*, *-CHEAP*, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Dirt-board [in carriage], a board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cutto-plate. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 33 'Dirtfast dearch. 1767 *MESTON Poems* 131 (Jam.) He trembl'd, and, which was a token Of a 'dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews . . . Who would not Wallace' coming there abide, Was so 'dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dirt-gabard, a large ballast-lighter. 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Dirt-weed, *Chenopodium viride*, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* 38/2 *Dirt-weed*, or *Dirty Dick*, *Chenopodium album*.

Dirt, *v.* Also 6-7 *durt*. [f. *DIRT* *sb.* See also the earlier strong vb. *DRITE*.] *trans.* To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

a 1587 *FOX A. & M.* (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels . . . dirted vp to the horse bellie. 1611 *BARV Ram-Alley* I. ii, How light he treads For dirling

his silk stockings! 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1663) 89 For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 1727 *Th. Var. Subjects* in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 226 Ill company is like a dog, who dirt those most whom he loves best. 1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1828) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 1386 Sitting down on the ashes... which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence *Dirting* *vbl. sb.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enludadura*, dirting, fouling with dirt, lutamentum.

Dirt-bed. *Geol.* A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; *spec.* A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T. WEBSTER in *Geol. Trans.* (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland. It is called by the quarrymen the *Dirt-bed*. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol.* xviii. § 3. (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, *Cecinus viridis*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dirt-bird*, the woodpecker. *North.* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 100 Green Woodpecker. The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird. . . Dirt bird, Storm cock. *Ibid.* 270 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*)... from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are muting, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dandrum Bay) . . . Dirty allan or aulin. . . Dung bird. 1886 W. BROCKIE *Leg. & Superst. Durham* 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

Dirt-cheap (dā'ti:tʃɪp), *a. (adv.)* [See CHEAP a. 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence *Dirt-cheapness*.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Cogh.* xvii. Five bob . . . and dirt-cheap. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will, . . . dirt cheap. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

Dirt-dauber.

†1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. *Obs.*

c1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Here is . . . patrycke peynyshe a conyunge dyrt dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 532/1 A man would thinke him some dirt-daubers sonne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacks-a-Lent* Wks. 1. 155/2 Vntyling houses . . . to . . . the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirt-daubers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 472 These are the devils dirt-daubers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4.

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 382 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

Dirt-eater. One who eats dirt: see next.

1801 BRODIE'S *Hygia* viii. 70 The dirt-eaters of the West-Indies.

Dirt-eating (dā'ti:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 359 The accounts . . . of the Stomach-evil, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth). . . a disease, which . . . terminates in dropsy and death. 1834 *W. Ind. Sk. Book* II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of *mal d'estomac*.

†**Dirten**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [In early use, for *drillen*, *pa. pple.* of *DRITE* *v.*; in later use *f.* DIRT *sb.* + *-EN* 4: cf. *earthen*.]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 25 Dirten Dumbbar, quhome on blowes thow thy boist? 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedy* 248 Rottin crok, dirtin cok, cry cok, or I sall quell the. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvii. xix. (Jam.) Thairfor this jurnay was callit the dirtin raid.

2. *dial.* Made of dirt.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dirten*, made of dirt. *West.*

Dirten Allan: see DIRTY ALLAN.

Dirtilly (dā'tɪli), *adv.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a dirty manner; foully, filthily.

1598 FLORIO, *Sporcamente*, filthily, foully, . . . dirtily. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 90 He looks like his Land, as heavily and dirtily. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xiii. We put up at a Fonda . . . where we are dirtily lodged. 1789 Mrs. Plozet *Journ. France* I. 20 The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept.

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1631 DONEE *Elegie* xii. (R.), Such gold as that, where-with Almightie chymies . . . Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 133 How dirtily . . . the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v. 'Tis dirtily done of you . . . to

kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 434 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

Dirtness (dā'tnɪs), *[f. DIRTY *a.* + *-NESS*.]*

1. The quality or state of being dirty; foulness, filthiness.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* Romans, an. 386 (R.) Paris, which . . . was called Lutecia, because of the muddle and dirtness of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 There will come much filth and dirtness from the horse. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 105 The wages of labour vary with . . . the cleanliness or dirtness . . . of the employment. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 To throw up a contract . . . on the . . . ground of the dirtness of the house.

2. Uncleanliness of language; sordidness of action.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the dirtness of his actions. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtness of speech. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtness. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet Outlets* 74 The darkness and the dirtness of the money-loving mind.

Dirtness (dā'tnɪs), *a. (adv.)* [f. DIRT *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Void of dirt.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtness faire. a 1745 SWIFT (F. Hall). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtness room.

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mud-pie.

a 1641 SUCKLING (J.), That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xiii. And for the young Woman . . . I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-pies, than to look after a Husband. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns . . . gave way like Dirt Pies before his Army. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pies of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

Dirty (dā'ti), *a.* Also 6-7 *durtie*, *durtly*. [f. DIRT *sb.* + *-Y* 1.]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15. . . *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 143 Dryve downe the durtly arses, all by deene. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Dyrty with myers, bonexis. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 405 You . . . in stormy weather, and durtie wayes . . . come tripping to mee in your silken sleepers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. 1. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and darty ground. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kindred & Commu.* 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 64 Now 'tis Dyrty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 p. 1 Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* iii. Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* iii, His Hands . . . were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a 1533 FRIITH *Wks.* 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of diuinitie into the durtie dregges of vayne sophistrie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 41 All his armour sprinkled was with blood, And soyl'd with durtie gore. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durtie slime. 1842 ABBY *Water Cure* (1843) 80 Covered with a dirty purulent mass. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Coal*, *Dirty coal*, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls.

1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1775) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. *Dirty half-hundred:* applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. *Dirty shirts:* the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xciv. (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July (ibid.), As the old Bengal European Regiment . . . they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1894 *Ibid.* 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutej campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor durtie speaking as before. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Foul limmer, durtly down! 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 111 (Case Cons.) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xv. 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicable.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. a 1764 PULTENEY in *Beaton Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 26 Some Ministers . . . cannot do their dirty work without them. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lvii. 399 These two classes do the . . . dirty work of politics.

c. Earned by base or despicable means.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 353 Shall praise . . . Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair? 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 808 Fish

up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of dirty money.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 55 Those Who worship dirty Gods. 1618 Bp. HALL *Serm.* v. 111 To scorn this base and . . . dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451. ¶ 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211, I am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cli, 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xxi, If they can . . . fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark grey.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pionier* xviii, The clouds were dense and dirty.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 SCOT in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 235 Pileus dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6. Comb. *a.* parasynthetic, as *dirty-coloured*, *-faced*, *-handed*, *-minded*, *-shirted*, *-shoed*, *-souled*. So *dirty-face*, a dirty-faced person.

1658 COKEINE *Tragopolin* v. iii, Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dods. O. IV. (1780) XI. 392 She looks like a dirty-sou'd bawd. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett *Kur. Rides* (1885) I. 34 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: *Dirty Dick*, *Dirty John*, popular names of species of *Chenopodium*; *dirty-filling* (see quot.): see also DIRTY ALLAN.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*. *Chesh.* From its growth on dunghills.—Dirty John, *Chenopodium vulvaria*. *W. Chesh.* 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dirty Filling*, loading the hatches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

Dirty, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make dirty or unclean; to defile or pollute with dirt; to soil.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 22 They dirty their hose and shoes upon purpose. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 212 The passage . . . being so dirtied with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, London (R.), He rather soiled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. *intr.* To become dirty or soiled.

1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 Dark blue morocco . . . which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence *Dirtying* *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Schv.* 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

Dirty Allan. Also 9 *dirten*-, *-allen*, *-aulin*. A species of skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = DIRT-BIRD.

1771 PENNANT *Jour. Seail.* in 1769, 78 (Jam. s. v. *Aulin*), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 201 (Jam. s. v. *Scouti-aulin*) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirlen-allan. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 28 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boat-swain, and sometimes dirty Allan, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirlen Allan'. 1885 [see DIRT-BIRD].

Dirtyish, *a.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dirty.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish

flaxen hue. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves. 1877 *BESANT & RICK Son of Vulc.* Prol. 17 Forty dirtyish five-pound notes.

Dirump, obs. var. of **DISRUMP**.

† **Diruncinate**, *v.* Obs. rare-°. [app. f. L. *dir-* apart + *Runcina* goddess of weeding.]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Diruncinate*, to weed.

† **Dirupt**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *diruptus*, pa. ppl. f. *dirumpere* to burst or break asunder. See also **DISRUPT**.] Rent asunder, burst open.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 2 The wales... by rage of the sea... be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken.

† **Dirupt**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *dirupt*, ppl. stem of *dirumpere*.] *trans.* To break asunder.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1809) 241 Atropos... dirupted and brake the threde of his natural life the 9th daie of April.

† **Diruption**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *diruptionem*, n. of action f. *dirumpere*: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Diruption*, a bursting, or breaking asunder. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 23 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake.

† **Dirutor**, *Obs. rare-°.* [f. L. *diruere*.] 1656 *BLOUNT Gl.*, *Dirutor*, he that destroys or puls down.

Dirvesh, var. of **DERVISH**.

Dirworthe, var. of **DEARWORTH** *a.* Obs.

Diryge, obs. form of **DIRGE**.

Dis- (ME. also **dis-**) prefix, of L. origia. [L. *dis-* was related to *bis*, orig. **dis* = Gr. *dis* twice, from *duo*, *duo* two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain']. In L., *dis-* was retained in full before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, sometimes before *g*, *h*, *j*, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became *dir-* (as in *diribere* = *dis* + *habere*, *dirimere* = *dis* + *emere*); before *f*, it was assimilated, as *dis-* (as in *disferre*, *disfissus*); before the other consonants, it was reduced to *di-* (Di-I). In late L., the full *dis-* was often restored instead of *di-* (cf. Eng. *dismiss*, *disrupt*); and the prefix itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for L. *di-*: see **DE**-pref. I. 6. The regular Romanic form of *dis-* (*dis-* was *des-* (*def-*) as in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr. In F., *s* (*f*) before a consonant became mute, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod.F. *de-*. In OF. words of learned origin adopted from L., the L. *dis-* was usually retained; and under the influence of these, *dis-* was often substituted for, or used alongside of, *des-* in the inherited words, e.g. *descorder*, *disorder*. The early OF. words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms; *des-* prevailing in the popular words, *dis-* (*dys-*) in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form *dis-* (*dys-*) was uniformly substituted, and *des-* became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as **DESCANT**. All words taken from L. in the modern period have *dis-*.

Hence, in English, *dis-* appears (1) as the English and French representative of L. *dis-* in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. *des-* (mod.F. *de-*, *dis-*), the inherited form of L. *dis-*; (3) as the representative of late L. *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, substituted for L. *di-*; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in *dis-* were frequently the opposites of those in *com-*, *con-*; e.g. *concolor* of the same colour, *discolor* of different colours; *concordia* concord, *discordia* discord; *conjunctio* joining together, *disjunctio* separation; *compendium* profit, *dispendium* loss; *consentire* to agree in feeling, *dissentire* to disagree in opinion, etc. In cl.L. *dis-* was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though *discondicere* to be unprofitable, is used by Plautus, and *disconvenire* to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in *discon-*, expressing the separation of elements of which *com-*, *con-* expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr. into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. *discoherent*, *discomfit*, *discomfort*, *discommend*, *discompose*, *discompound*, *disconnect*, *disconsolate*, *discontent*, *discontinue*.

In some words beginning with *dis-*, the prefix is *di-*, the *s* being the initial of the radical (e.g. *disperse*, *disstinguish*). But by identity of phonetic change, *dis-* here also became *di-* (sometimes reduced to *de-*) in OF., whence also *des-* in ME. as *desperse*, *distincte*; at the Renaissance these were rectified to *dis-*.

The following are the chief senses of *dis-* in Latin and English:

- I. As an etymological element. In the senses:
 1. 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder,' hence 'abroad, away'; as *discernere* to discern, *discutere* discuss, *dislapidare* dilapidate, *dimittere* dismiss, *dirumpere* disrupt, *dissentire* dissent, *distendere* distend, *dividere* divide.
 2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as *adjudicare* to adjudicate, *diligere* choose with a preference, love.

3. 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as *dinumerare* to dinumerate, *disputare* dispute.

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. *De-I* 6), as *disalceatus* unshod, *disbulare* to unclasp, *disjungere* disjoin, *dispicere* displease, *dissociare* dissociate, *dissuadere*, dissuade.

5. With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of *dis-* was naturally intensive, 'away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly', as in *disperire* to perish utterly, *disputare* to be utterly ashamed, *distendere* to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as *dilandare* to praise exceedingly, *discupere* to desire vehemently, *dissuadere* to kiss ardently. In the same way, English has several verbs in which *dis-* adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in *disalter*, *disaltern*, *disannul*.

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

(Extended from 4, and like *F. des-*, used with verbs, substantives, and adjectives, without regard to their origin. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 21 Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, *un*, *dis*, *re*.)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.) having the sense of undoing or reversing the action or effect of the simple verb.

Usually formed by the addition of *dis-* to an existing verb; sometimes, however, formed from a sb. or adj. by prefixing *dis-* and adding a verbal suffix, *-ise*, *-ate*, *-ify*, etc.

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e.g. **DISAFFIRM**, **DISESTABLISH**, **DISOWN**. Of others, chiefly nonce-words, examples are, *disanagrammatize*, *disangularize*, *disasinate*, *disasinize* (to deprive of asinine nature), *disByronize*, *discompend*, *disdeify*, *disdenominationalize*, *disdub*, *disexcommunicate*, *disshellenize*, *dislegitimate*, *dispantheonize*, *dispapalize*, *dispericraniate*, *disrestore*.

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* § 54. 150 In the wordes of him... who calls himself Clarus Bonarscius but is unmask'd and *Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carulus Scribanus. c. 1890 G. S. FARRER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or *disangularized, is... denominated Rabbinical Hebrew.

1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* 28 Doth he [that asse] desire to be *disasinated and become man again? 1668 *LOWELL Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 361 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor... But one day making his escape... he... was *disasinated to the extent of recovering his original shape. 1798 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 45/2 Europe was getting sadly *dis-Byronized. 1827-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xvi. 53 The Papists pourtray Him [God] as an old man and by this means 'disseife Him. 1870 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 292 The existing system [of education] might be *disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of... energy in the conduct of the schools.

1566 *DRANT Horace Sat.* v. D. I. nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke *disdubbe agayne. 1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 105 [It] signifies receiving men into the Church, *disexcommunicating. 1854 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 21 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly *disshellenized. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IV. 258 Legitimated in 1673. *dislegitimated again. 1801 *Paris* as it was II. xlviii. 137 Marat... was... *pantheonized, that is, interred in the pantheon. When... reason began to resume her empire, he was *dispantheonized. 1616 M. A. DE DOMINIS *Motives* 78 A Spectacle... dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should presently *dispapalize them. 1803 *LAMA Let. to Mr. Manning* (1888) I. 204 Liquor and company... have quite *dispericraniated me, as one may say. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 221 Old churches which have been restored must be *dis-restored.

7. With substantives, forming verbs (with their ppl. adjs., etc.) in the senses:

a. To strip off, free or rid of, to bereave or deprive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: *discharacter*, *discrested*, *disennui*, *diseye*, *disfoliated*, *disgeneral*, *disgig*, *disheaven*, *dislaurel*, *dislipped*, *disnosed*, *disnumber*, *disperiwig*, *dispowder*, *disring*, *distrouser*, *diswench*. See also **DISCLOUD**, **DISEDGE**, **DISFROCK**, **DISHORN**, **DISPEOPLE**, **DISQUANTITY**, **DISWORTH**, etc.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and *discharactering Formosus for such privit offenses. 1887 *SWINBURNE Locrine* III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, *discrested. 1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 363 Many persons... have... run all over the world, to *disennui themselves. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compt. Gard.* 192 We search about the Foot of the Artichoke, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips... and that is called slipping or *dis-eying. 1885 *Science* Apr. V. 352 The *disfoliated forest. 1890 *Star* 26 Nov. 2/7 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and *disgeneralized. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess.* (1879) V. 156 Gignamity *disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of 'gignamity' to escape 'disgigging'. 1877 *PATMORE Unknown Eros* (1800) 162 Yet not for this do thou *disheavened be. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* IV. To the assistance of the almost *dislipped master's-mate. 1881 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* III. xxvi. 189 Showing me here a *disnosed Melisandra. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is *disnumbered. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IX. vii. She was much heated and *dispowdered [dispondered]. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 106, I had forgotten to *disring my finger. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1893) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely *dis-wench me.

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as *disanimal*, *disarchbishop*, *disboy* (-ment), *discommitlee*, *disconventicle*, *diselder*, *disminion*, *disminister*, *disprince*, *disquixot*, *dis-Turk*. See also **DISBISHOP**, **DISBROTHER**, **DISCHURCH**, **DISMAN**, etc. 1864 *Times* 10 Oct. 7/4 The boy has been so far *disanimalled that his reasoning powers have been roused into

full vitality. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* IV. ii. We had to *dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again. 1649 *Discommitlee [see **DISJUSTICE**]. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes... will not be of validity to conventicle or *disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VII. xvi. § 12 Preferring rather... to un-Pastor and *dis-Elder themselves. 1599 *CHAPMAN Hum. Dayes* M. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 73 Neuer was minion so *disminioned. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. 280 (D.) Can you think... him [Lord Orford] so totally *disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he has been? 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 29 For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers... And all one rag, *disprincing from head to heel. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B. v.* The most *disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iii. 54 To *dis-Turk themselves.

c. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. **DE**-II. 2 b); as *discastle*, *dischest*, *discoach*, *disroost*. See also **DISBAR**, **DISBENCH**, **DISBOSOM**, **DISCRADLE**, etc.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. ii. 24 The answer often unseated, and once *discastled, them. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiv. 45 Apt to out breathe, and to *dischest the moistures, humors and iuyces of the body. 1629 *SHIRLEY Grateful Servant* II. i. Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly *discoached. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. App. (1852) 600 To disturb and *disroost these mischievous rooks.

d. To undo or spoil: as **DISCOMPLEXION**.

8. With adjectives, forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as **DISABLE**, **disabsolute**, **disgood**, **disnew**.

1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* To Rdr., The varieblessness of those Men *disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples. 1647 *WARD Simp. Colber* 15 A dislocation, which so farre *disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unallows it.

9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are: *disaffectation*, *disagglomeration*, *discare*, *discharity*, *discircumspection*, *disconcord*, *disgenius*, *dishealth*, *disindivisibility*, *disinvoigation*. Cf. also **DISEASE**, **DISHONOUR**, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and *disaffectation. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 53 My remarks upon decentralization and *disagglomeration. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly *dis-care of the Publick. a. 1868 *LD. BROUGHAM* in *Hinsdale Garfield & Educ.* (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil... all *discharity, all self-seeking. 1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* I. vi. 12 We meet with many instances of 'discircumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity. a. 1632 *DONNE Sermon*. John v. 22 (1634) 10 Take the earth... in this concord, or this *disconcord. 1657 *KEEVE God's Plea* 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a *disgenius to him. 1887 *Scot. Congregationalist* Oct. 136 Though suffering from *dishealth, he was attentive to the sick. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1800) III. 39 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright *disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as **DISHONEST**, **dislike**, **disanswerable**, **dispenal**.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary, but *disalike. 1600 *HARLEY Voy.* (1810) II. 13 Nothing *disanswerable to explanation. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 2 Through the benefite of the *dispenall use or toleration of their Religion.

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in *dis-* are coined to render It. words in *dis-*, *s-*. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur:

Disabound, *disabondare*; *disapostled*, *disapostolato*; *disbolden*, *disboldare*; *discountiered*, *discountierato*; *discripper*, *discrippare*; *disclips*, *disclipsare*; *disfury*, *disfuriare*; *disgianted*, *disgiantito*; *disgreaten*, *disgrandire*; *dissharish*, *disshariare*; *disshumble*, *disshumiliare*; *disimplaster*, *disimplastrare*; *disinpoerish*, *disinpoerishare*; *dislanguish*, *dislanguidire*; *disobstinate*, *disostinare*; *dispearle*, *disperlare*; *dispoeted*, *dispoetato*; *dispupill*, *dispupillare*; *dispurpose sb.*, *disproposito*; *disruded*, *disrullanto*; *dissermillion*, *dissermilliare*; *disuigor*, *disuigorire*; *diswhiten*, *disbiancare*; *diswoman d.*, *sfeminato*.

Dis-, abbreviation of **DISCOUNT**; † also of L. *disputabilis* proper for disputation (see quot.).

1574 M. STOKES in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiv. One of the Bedels must... proclame thorder of their standyng... upon the Dis Dayes... Yf it be Dys, then... from one of the Clocke untill fyve.

Disability (*disabil'ity*). [f. **DISABLE** *a.*, after *able*, *ability*.]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. b. An instance of this. (Now rare in gen. sense.)

1580 *LUTTON Sibylla* 139 His disability to performe his promise. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) VI. 2038 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability of raising their heads. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 205 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr. Massingbred. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. axxi. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper.

b. 1645 *MILTON Colaster*. Wks. (1847) 22/1 Disabilities to perform what was covananted. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. II. xxi. (R.) Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, paies and mental disorders spoken of. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 104 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book.

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means.

1624 *JAS. I Sp.* in *A. Wilson Life* (1653) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 *BOYER Seraph. Love* (1660) 23. 1701 J. LAW *Connc. Trade* (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.*

Art 18 What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2. Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by the law; a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them; legal disqualification.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 118 b, Disability is when a man...by any...cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take...advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done. 1765-9 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH France* in 1815 Wks. 1846 111. 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself...than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland* 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 11 His eagerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay.

† **Dis'able**, *a. Obs.* [DIS-10.] Unable; incapable; impotent.

14. *Certain Balades*, *Lennox* (R.). Consider that my conning is disable To write to you. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic Ep.*, *Rich. II to Isabel*, As my disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* Pref., This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. § 12. 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them.

Disable (dis'ē'b'l), *v.* Also 5 *dysable*, 6-7 *dishable*. [f. DIS-8 + ABLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. *Const. from*, formerly *to, for*, or *with inf.*

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 89 Lesse his fyrst offering...be disabled to the full contentation of syn. 1574 *J. DEE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34 My father was disabled for leaving unto me due maintenance. a 1602 *W. PERKINS Cases Counc.* (1610) 328 Immoderate excesses, whereby we are utterly disabled from these...duties. a 1627 *W. SCLATER Romans IV* (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments...which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle. 1848 *HAMPOEN Banph. Lect.* Introd. (ed. 3) 20 Men...are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn. 1885 *LO. SELBORNE in Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 361 The Plaintiff...by selling the property...disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do.

b. *spec.* To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 *CANTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 204 b/1, I am all dysabled of my membres. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee Gods thee cittyte dishable. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxvi, Strength by limping way disabled. 1606 *G. W[OOOOCKE] tr. Hist. Justine* 576 His continual sickness...was like to disable the government and sway of so high a place. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 296 My writing hand hath been disabled by a sprain. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 283 A Wound in his Breast by a Musket-ball...disabled him at present. c 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 56 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 85½ A member being permanently disabled by an accident.

† c. To injure, impair, or render less able in some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty, power, or possession). *Const. in, of. Obs.*

1604 *JAS. I Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods. 1622 *MALVNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 435 All things that deprive or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his means. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 He...disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

2. *spec.* To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or enjoying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify.

1485 in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III. 316 Piers, Bishop of Exeter...with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and attented by the...High Court of Parliament. 1544 in *Vicary's Anatomie* (1888) App. iii. 156 Doctor Bently & doctor Vakesley...examiners Admytted to habile or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London. 1612 *DANIELS Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 105 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Law. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder was fyned 100^l for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 19 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 18 Vpon paine of being for ever disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing-house. 1678 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 4 An act...disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 673 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crown. 1862 *LO. BRUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; *refl.* to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). *arch. or Obs.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Replie*. 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable. c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 92 That...I presume so far to disable...disgrace and infame this marriage. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. i. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traueller...I...disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie: be out of love with your natuities. 1699 *Ct. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 142 He disabled himself diuers ways, but specially, that he thought himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers...had recommended him to

the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil, required him to take the place. 1763 [see *DISABLING ppl. a.*]

† 4. To make or pronounce of no force or validity. 1552 *HULOET*, Disable, or refuse, or reject, *ocquibisco*. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher*. II. iii. 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in lawe. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 221 (R.) Neither meane I to aouch...ne to disable or confute those things which...have bene reported. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

Dis'able, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disabling; disablement.

1827 *SIR J. BARRINGTON Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

Disabled (dis'ē'b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DISABLE v.* + -ED.] Rendered incapable of action or use, *esp.* by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Crosse* iii, I am in all a weak disabled thing. 1695 *Long. Gaa.* No. 3142/2 He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship. 1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 381 Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men.

Disablement (dis'ē'b'l'mēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled.

1684 *PH. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 322, I heard of y^e Death of Mr. Jo. Tho...after several years disablement. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* V. iv. 182 (T.) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the [intellectual judging] faculty. 1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 230 This practice brings on diseases of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service. 1853 *GAOTE Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 356½ Compulsory assurance...against sickness and disablement.

2. The imposition of a legal disability.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII in Materials Hist. Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 120 Actes of attainder, forfeiture, and disablement. 1503-4 *Act 9 Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 2 The said acte of Atteyndre...or any other things to the disablement of the said Gilbert and of his heirez. a 1626 *BACON Observ. Libel* in 1592 (T.), The penalty...was...disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillings*, iv. 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement.

† **Disa'bleness**, *Obs.* [f. *DISABLE a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inability, incapacity.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 A disableness to bow downe his necke. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 122 A natural disableness to do any good.

2. The state of being disabled or injured.

1666 *PERVS Diary* 4 July, Many of our ships coming in with very small disableness.

Disabler (dis'ē'b'ler), [f. *DISABLE v.* + -ER.] One who or that which disables. (By Puttenham used for the figure *meiosis* in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf. *DISABLE v.* 3.)

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Such speech is by the figure *Meiosis* or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententious figures. *Ibid.* II. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation.

Disabling (dis'ē'b'ling), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb *DISABLE*, *q.v.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 30 Preamb. The said atteyndre and disabling of the said Gervys. 1555 *ABP. PARKER E.* lxix. 188 They did it cast, to my disabling. 1658-9 *EYNTON'S Diary* (1828) III. 248, I was against utter disabling in the other case, because I would not have you meddle with after Parliaments.

Disa'bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That disables: see the verb.

1756 *Monitor I.* xxxii. 293 Must that fire...be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 *HAROWICK in Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxxvii. 288, I made all the dutiful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me. 1832 *LEWIS Esq. & Ab. Pol. Terms* xv. 142 The absence of a disabling law. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* II. 501 The creaking of the door...Which let upon you such disabling news.

† **Disabridge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1592 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* III. xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abridge...The most religious matchless Ezechias.

Disabusal (disābi'n'zāl), [f. *DISABUSE v.* + -AL; after *abusal*.] The action of disabling; = *DISABUSE sb.*

1876 *MRS. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 364 Whatever...she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.

† **Disabuse**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *DIS-9* + *ABUSE sb.*, under influence of *DISABUSE v.*] The act of disabling, or fact of being disabled.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxxiii. 253 I am aggrieved that this Disabuse hath happened so late unto me. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 339 Disabuse is the Son of Truth.

Disabuse (disābi'z), *v.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ABUSE v.*]

1. *trans.* To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see *ABUSE v.* 4 b, *sb.* 2); to relieve from fallacy or deception; to undeceive.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Desabuser*, to disabuse, to rid from abuses. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and make the contrary appear evidently. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 To...disabuse our minds from those false Images. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 14 [Man] still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd. 1856 *FAOUE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 It remained for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms.

1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right.

2. As an intensive of *abuse*: To mar, spoil, misuse. *Sc.* 1825-80 in *JAMIESON*.

Hence **Disabus'd**, *ppl. a.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Disabus'd*: disabused; unblinded; delivered of errors, rid from abuses. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* xii. § 20 Wise and disabused persons.

† **Disaccept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ACCEPT v.*] *trans.* To refuse acceptance to, not to accept; to decline.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 It had formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island, but it was disaccepted.

† **Disacceptable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-10.*] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 63 Yet I hope my instructions...may not be wholly disacceptable.

† **Disacceptance**, *Obs.* [f. *DISACCEPT v.*, after *acceptance*.] Refusal to accept, non-acceptance.

1642 *O. SENDGWICK Eng. Preserv.* 36 Particular and exclusive actings...serve only to the disacceptance of the workes. a 1652 *J. SMITH Ser. Disc.* vii. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is...proportional to his judgment. 1790 *S. SEWALL Diary* 23 July (1882) III. 258 Gave the Govr. £500 only...He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

Disaccommodate (disāk'p'mōdēt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ACCOMMODATE v.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience, to incommode; the reverse of to *ACCOMMODATE*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Desacommoder*, to disaccommodate. 1640 *J. ROUS Diary* (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte...of many of his Majesties subjects. 1767 *WARBURTON Lett.* (1800) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 330 The neck and the hands...were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

Disaccommodation (disāk'p'mōdēt'fən), ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. *ACCOMMODATION* and *DIS-9*.] The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommodation; unsuitableness; disagreement.

1619 *NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers* 95 'The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* 37 John...acquainted Mr. Whitgreave...that His Majesty was return'd to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 23 Too great a confinement...and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 According to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities. *Ibid.* IV. v. 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work.

† **Disacompany**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ACCOMPANY v.*] *trans.* To cease to accompany or frequent; to deprive of one's company. Hence † **Disacompanied** *ppl. a.*, deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented; companionless.

1598 *FLORIO, Scomersare*, to disacompanie, to vnfrequent. *Scomersatione*, a disacompanying, an vnfrequenting. 1618 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 20 To come disacompanied was for neither [life nor honour]. 1631 *Celestina* XXI. 201 Tell me what hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disacompanied habitation?

Disaccord (disāk'p'id), *sb.* [f. *DIS-9* + *ACCORD sb.*; after *disaccord* vb.: cf. *F. dsaccord*.] The reverse of accord or harmony; disagreement, variance.

1809 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* II. 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the hosom of which it rose. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Oct. 436½ There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

Disaccord (disāk'p'id), *v.* [ME. *disacorde-n*, a. OF. *desa(c)order*, f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *a(c)order* to ACCORD, after *desa(c)order* sb. (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] *intr.* To be out of accord or harmony; to be at discord, to disagree; to refuse assent.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disaccorden. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 101 And if it disacorde to by demyng, þanne it ys to þe to loken whether it be helpand and profytable. *Ibid.* 51 Opyn þinge ys þat qualytees er to be dyspysed whenne þey disacord þo þeyr mein. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* IV. 111 From which also not muche disaccordeth the other place of the Apostle above alleged. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. iii. 7 A noble Lord...sought her to affy To a great pre; but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 147 This disaccords with the precise date. 1874 *MIVART Contemp. Evol.* (1876) 210 An action...which disaccords with the action of blind chance.

Disaccordance, *rare.* [f. *DISACCORD v.*, after *accordance*; cf. OF. *desaccord*.] Disagreement; = *DISACCORD sb.*

1862 *T. A. TROLLOPE Marietta* II. viii. 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1891 *E. & D. GERARD Sensitive Plant* III. III. xi. 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disaccordant (disāk'p'idānt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *dsaccordant*, AF. *dsaccordant* (14th c. in *Godef.*), pr. pple. of *dsaccorder* to *DISACCORD*.] Not agreeing, not in accord.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. c. 75 It is disaccordaunt vnto other wryters. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 206 Built up an idol of all elements Most disaccordant.

† **Disaccoutnt**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6, 7 + ACCOUNT *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To strike out of an account or reckoning.

1640 EARL CORKE in Sir R. Boyle's *Diary* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 160 That 150^l is by him to be repaid and disaccoutnted.

Disacoustum (disäk'kustəm), *v.* In 5 *dysac-*. [a. OF. *desacoustumer*, *desacostumer* (12-13th c.), mod.F. *désacoustumer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *acostumer*, *accoustumer* to ACCOUSTOM.]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) no longer customary; to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). *arch.*

1484 CANTON *Curial* 3 He shal dine . . . & soupe in suche facon that he shal dysacoustume hys time and hys maner of lynyng. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* viii. 1, And I though disaccoustuming my Muse . . . May one day raise my stile as others use. 1610 DOMINI *Pseudo-Martyr* 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them disaccoustume and leave off. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Paradise* xvi. 11 With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disaccoustum'd.

2. To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed); to cause to lose a habit. *Const. to, † from.*

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 For one that is disaccoustum'd, it is a great payne to be brought in good order. 1636 E. DAKES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* i. xvii. 90 Sufficient, to disaccoustume them to the ill, and accoustume them thoroughly to the good. 1686 F. STENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medicis* 306 The people might be disaccoustum'd from exercising them. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1832) 271 Such application insensibly disaccoustumes us to the use of our reason. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr.* *Lady* xxii. Disaccoustomed to living with an invalid.

Hence **Disaccoustomed** *ppl. a.*; **Disaccoustomedness**; also **† Disaccoustumen** (*obs.*), disuse.

1504 ORDO *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 209 Moenyng the helpe of god hym to dyscoustume, unto the whiche dyscoustumance be not many comyn in the space of .xx. or .xxx. yeres. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 412 Some long disaccoustomed paines. 1632 SHEPWOOD, *Disaccoustummedness*, *disaccoustumance*. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paragay* iii. 46 How strangely to her disaccoustom'd ear Came even the accents of her native tongue!

Disacidify (disäsi'difoi), *v. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do away with the acidity of.

1864 IN WEBSTER. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Disacknowledg**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next; cf. ACKNOWLEDGE *sb.*] The act of disacknowledging; non-acknowledgement.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledg or neglect.

Disacknowledge (disäk'nö'ledz), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ACKNOWLEDGE *v.*] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce, disown.

1598 FLORIO, *Sconscience*, to disacknowledge. *Sconsciuto*, disacknowledged, forgotten. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. ii. xiv. (1632) 187 These violent opinions I altogether disacknowledge. 1692 SOUTH *2d Sermon*. (1697) I. 108 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and disacknowledge it. 1836 MARAVAT *Phaet* lxxiv. I disinherit, I disacknowledge you. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertram* ii. v. 75 You are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence **Disacknowledging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disacknowledger**, one who disacknowledges; **Disacknowledgement**, the fact of disacknowledging.

1650 B. *Discolimnium* 8 No . . . conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power . . . with an acknowledgement of its Authority, or without a disacknowledgement of it. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. ii. 135 (R.) A disacknowledging or rejecting the due government. 1661 BR. SANDERSON *Episc.* (1673) 55 A disacknowledgment of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* for Disacknowledgers of Tradition.

Disacquaint, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ACQUAINT *v.*] *trans.* To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence **Disacquainted** *ppl. a.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi. Par. Luke* xvi. 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estrange yourselves from the sour old wine of Moses lawe. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* vi. D j, Seeke how to chase that grieve away to make it disacquainted. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* i. viii. (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 89 This kind of dealing . . . will in a little time dis-acquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

Disacquaintance (disäk'kwäntäns). ? *Obs.* [f. prec., after *acquaintance*: cf. DIS-9.] The state of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *English Poesie* iii. ix. (Arb.) 169 The strangeness . . . proceeds but of noueltie and disacquaintance with our eares. 1672 BAXTER in *Life of Ailaine* (1838) I. 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 LAMA *Let. to Gilman* Wks. (1856) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to renew after half a century's disacquaintance.

Disacrone: see next.

Disacryl (disäk'kril). *Chem.* [f. DIS- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + ACRYL.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time. Called also *disacrone*. Also *attrib.*, as *disacryl resin*, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 336 Acrolein when kept . . . changes sometimes . . . into a resinous matter, disacryl resin. Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

† **Disada'pt**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [f. DIS-6 + ADAPT *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit. Hence **Disadap'ted** *ppl. a.*, **Disadap'ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desagencer*, to disadapt, disadiust. *Ibid.*, *Desagenc*, disadapted, disadiusted. *Ibid.*, *Desagencement*, a disadapting, disadiusting.

† **Disadju'st**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADJUST *v.*] *trans.* To undo the adjustment of; to unsettle, disturb. Hence **Disadju'sted** *ppl. a.*, **Disadju'sting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. [see prec.] 1746-7 HERVEY *Medil.*, *On Night* ii. (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadju'sted, why are they not always in Confusion?

† **Disadmon'ish**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADMONISH *v.*] *trans.* To dissuade, to disadvise.

1611 COTGR., *Desadmonest*, disadmonished, or dissuaded. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

† **Disadorn**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADORN *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of adornment; to disfigure.

1598 FLORIO, *Disbrauare*, to disadorn or spoile of brauerie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1626) 276 My brow . . . [he] disadornes: By breaking one of my ingaged hornes. 1799 CONGREVE *Homers Hymn Venus* (1.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head.

† **Disadvantage**, *v.* *Obs.* [ME. *disauantage*, a. OF. *desauancer* to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avancer* to ADVANCE (q.v. for non-etymological change of *a-* to *ad-*).]

1. *trans.* To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 462 (511) Right for to spoken of an ordennance, How we be Grekes myghte disauantage. c 1450 *Merlin* 658 To disauantage the Emperour, and by-reue hym the way to Oton. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Antartick, and disauantage the Arctic [pole].

b. To draw back; to lower (anything put forward).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 8 That forced him his shield to disauantage. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 7 Which 't' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disauantage. 1612 *Revel Hist. St. Brit.* ix. vii. (1632) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to dis-advance them.

2. *fig.* To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower condition or position.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhancest. For sodeynly thow hym disauancest. c 1450 *Merlin* 250 Men . . . hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowess that holy cherche and cristin feith were disauanced. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I disauance, I disalowe or hynder, *je desauance*. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 102 The daughters . . . be disauanced and abased.

3. *intr.* To cease to advance, stop short.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. iii. But when they saw their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon did they disauance, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

Hence **Disadvancing** *vbl. sb.*, retrogression.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 13 The [the stars'] advancements and disadvantages.

Disadvantage (disädvántädz), *sb.* Also 4-6 *des-*, 5 *dys-*. [ME. *des-*, *disauantage*, a. F. *dés-avantage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avantage* ADVANTAGE.]

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Disauantage, *desauantage*. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 36 Him did you leaue vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In disauantage. 1607 — *Cor. i.* vi. 49 Martius we haue at disauantage fought And did retire to win our purpose. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1840) 199 Neuer could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans . . . on more disadvantages. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblers* No. 180 P 3 Every condition has its disadvantages. 1782 COWPER *Let. 7 Mar.*, You must haue seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 DISABELL *Venetia* ii. ii, Her regret of the many disadvantages under which he laboured. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 85 A noble nature should not be reuenged by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Whoso synnep for auantage of himself, his synne makis disauantage of bat pat he wenep turne to good. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Children leueþ Freynsch & construeþ & lurnep an Englysch, & habbeþ þer-by auantage in on syde, & desauantage yn anoper. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Your seid liegemen . . . susteyn and bere grete losses hinderaunce and disauantage. 1618 NAUNTON in *Forrest. Papers* 68 They speake there all they can to the disauantage of our nation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 431 Some disauantage we endure and paine, Till now not known. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 P 3, I . . . neuer speak Things to any Man's Disauantage. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.* He sold to disauantage. 18 . . . BANCROFT (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disauantage before the public. *Mod.* Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disauantage.

Disadvantage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. ADVANTAGE *v.*, and F. *désauantage-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désauantage* *sb.*] *trans.* To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect unfavourably.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 262 Canulus . . . knew that the pollicie of his aduersarie wolde muche disaduantage him. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 951 He . . . made their lands waste, to disaduantage their enemies

by so much the more. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 73 Sun and wind cannot disaduantage you. 1731 FIELDING *Let. Writers* iii. vi, You will be disaduantaged by the discovery. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 414 Vet faltering too . . . As somehow disaduantaged, should they strive.

Hence **Disadvantaged** *ppl. a.*, **Disadvantaging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desauantage*, disaduantaged. 1646 SALT-MARSH *Smoke in Temple* 2 To the aduantage or disaduantageing the cause. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 58 Their . . . disaduantaged Beauty is made the Compliment and Hyperbole of that Quality. 1879 II. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 69, 188 The uniform principle has been that the ill-adapted, disaduantaged in the struggle for existence, shall bear the consequent evils.

† **Disadvantageable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DISADVANTAGE, after *advantageable*: cf. DIS-10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, prejudicial.

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Expense* (Arb.) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disaduantageable as interest. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Reverend Gospel* 116 It is very disaduantageable to the glorie of God and saluation of men. 1631 BR. WEBER *Quieth.* 127 A disaduantageable peace is to be preferred before a just war.

Hence **† Disadvantageably** *adv.* *Obs.*, in a disadvantageous manner, to the disadvantage or prejudice (of any one).

1627 LISANDER & CAL. x. 222 Hee had . . . spoken so disaduantageably of her.

Disadvantageous (disädvántädzəs), *a.* Also 7-8 *-ious*. [f. DIS-10 + ADVANTAGEOUS, perh. after F. *désavantageux* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 168 To enter into some disaduantageous promise. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 70 Intolerably disaduantageous vnto the Romish part. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Harold (1847) 560/2 The English were in a streight disaduantageous place. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. ii, We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disaduantageous manner than we could wish. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disaduantageous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 684 To consent to a disaduantageous peace.

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging; ? *Obs.*

1663 COWLEY *Ode Restoration* viii, Seen . . . in that ill disaduantageous Light, With which misfortune strives to abuse our sight. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub Apol.*, Fixes . . . a disaduantageous Character upon those who neuer deserved it. 1776 HUME *Ess. Princ. Govt.* (R.), Whatever disaduantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disaduantageous representation of the civilisation . . . among the Caledonian clans.

Disadvantageously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 COTGR., *Desaduantagement*, disaduantageously. 1631 *Star Chamd. Cases* (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disaduantageously for some. 1696 tr. *De Mont's Voy. Levant* 353 You haue spoken disaduantageously of the Government before a Guardian. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II.* (1847) II. ii. 49 The question was opened disaduantageously for the court. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disaduantageously with the first nations of the continent.

Disadvantageousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1782 TYERS *Rhaps. on Pope* 5 (T.) This disadvantageousness of figure he converted . . . into a perpetual spur to . . . deliver himself from scorn.

† **Disadventure**, *Obs.* [ME. *disauenture*, a. OF. *desauenture*, *desauenture* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *aventure* ADVENTURE.] Misadventure, mischance, mishap, misfortune.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 366 (415) If I, thurgh my disauenture, Had lovid other hym or Achilles. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ii. ii, With streames to and fro, And tempestes greate, and sore disauenture. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 214 It is accounted more to disauenture than to sinne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 45 For neuer knight, that dared warlike deede, More luckless disauentures did amate. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disauenture.

† **Disadventurous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *disadventurous*, *disauenturous*. [f. prec., after ADVENTUROUS: cf. obs. F. *desauentureux* (in Cotgr. 1611).] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 11 And who most trustes in arme of fleshly might . . . Doth soonest fall in disauenturous fight. 1591 — *M. Hubbard* 100 For to wele ode at home in idleness, Is disadventurous, and quite fortunelesse. 1596 — *F. Q.* viii. 51 An hard mishap and disauenturous case Him chaunst. 1702 ROWE *Tamari.* i. i. 283 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventurous Chance.

† **Disadvest**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [a. OF. *desadvestir*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *advestir* to ADVEST.]

1611 COTGR., *Desadvestir*, to disseise, disaduest, dispossesse, disinherit.

Hence **† Disadvesture**.

1611 COTGR., *Desaduest*, a disseisin, dispossession, disaduesture, disinheriting.

Disadvise *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ADVISE.]

1. *trans.* To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done.

1636 Ld. WENTWORTH *Let.* in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) 24, I must in any case advise it, till you hear further from me. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 149 Thorin demanded herein the opinion of the principal Gephades, who plainly disadvised it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iv. I should disavise the bringing any such action. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* I. 216 Every one of his friends has disadvised the measure. 1882 C. EDWARDS tr. *Leopard's Ess. & Dial.* 166, I do not fail...to disavise the search after that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or course; to dehort from.

1687 BOYLE *Martyr.* *Theodora* iv. (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvises those women that are free, from entering into it. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xviii. I am sure he disadvised you from it.

† **Disadvised**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + ADVISED, after OF. *desavisd*.] Imprudent, ill-advised, inconsiderate.

15. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 73 In whatsoever you doe, be neither hasty nor disadvised.

† **Disaffect**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 9 + AFFECT *sb.*, after AFFECT *v.* 2.] = DISAFFECTION 3. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* ii. 391 Convulsions, Gouts, Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidities.

† **Disaffect**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + AFFECT *ppl. a.*; prob. viewed as short for *disaffected*.] = DISAFFECTED 1.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1694/3 Levying War upon...the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect...part of Parliament.

Disaffect (disafekt), *v.* 1 [f. DIS- 6 + AFFECT *v.* 1. Cf. mod.F. *désaffecter* (19th c.).]

1. *trans.* To lack affection for; to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to. *Obs. or arch.*

1621 Bp. H. KING *Serm.*, To Rdr., I have not yet so doted on their part, or disaffected my owne. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* i. 1, Unless you disaffect His person. 1708 SHAFESBURY *Inquiry Virtue* i. 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1755 YOUNG *Centauri* Wks. (1757) IV. 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 *West. Meth. Mag.* Jan. 47 I you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-room, set apart your drawing-room once a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; *spec.* to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal. (Mostly in *passive*: see DISAFFECTED 1.)

1641 *Remonstr. Commons* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 36 Many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1801 XII. 172 We have fresh...representations...of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country. 1803 *Chamb. Frl.* 21 Jan. 46/1 You...began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* iv. (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province.

† **Disaffect**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFECT *v.* 2.] *trans.* To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, derange, disaffect.

1625 *DONNE Serm.* xx. 102 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxiii. (T.) It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

Disaffected (disafektid), *ppl. a.* [f. DISAFFECT *v.* 1. 2 + ED 1.] I. Pa. *ppl.* of DISAFFECT *v.* 1.

1. Evilily affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always *spec.* Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal.

1632 *St. Trials, H. Sherfield* (R.). But in as much as he is accused of infidelity...to Almighty God...and to be disaffected to the king. 1678 HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1809 *Morning Post* 13 July, The disaffected crowded to the standard of these traitors. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i. Major Bridgenorth was considered...as a disaffected person to the Commonwealth. 1849 CORBEN *Speeches* 42 A measure which will tend to make the people contented and happy citizens, instead of being miserable, dejected, and disaffected.

2. Disliked, regarded with aversion. *rare.*

1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* (T.). To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match.

II. Pa. *ppl.* of DISAFFECT *v.* 2

† 3. Affected with disease, disordered. *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 505 As if a man should be dissected. To find what part is disaffected. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scopsis Sci.* x. (R.). And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

Hence **Disaffectedly** *adv.*, **Disaffectedness**.

1709 STYRVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xlviii. 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disaffectedly*, dissatisfiedly. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers.

Disaffectation (disafekʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + AF-

FECTION; or n. of action f. DISAFFECT *v.* 1 and 2, after *affection*.]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling; dislike, hostility: see AFFECTION 6.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 145 Chastening is...far from being any argument of the father's disaffection. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. vii. (1851) 78 Not to root up our natural affections and disaffections. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 6 His disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 87 Modestine...seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries.

2. *spec.* Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see DISAFFECTED 1.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i. Nor any disaffection to the state Where I was bred. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion. 1808 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 115 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State.

† 3. The condition of being evilily affected physically; physical disorder or indisposition. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xl. 144 For'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things*, Vitiated Sight 260 This woman...had a disaffection of sight very uncommon. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. l. 78 If the Patient be subject to...any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids.

† **Disaffectionate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + AFFECTIONATE *a.*]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving.

1796 HAYLEY *Life of Milton* (T.), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.

2. Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 99 (T.) They...were found damnable corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs.

† **Disaffiance**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [DIS- 9.] Want of affiance, trust, or confidence; distrust.

1631 *Celestina* ii. 34 Not caring...how thou putttest a disaffiance in my affection.

† **Disaffiance**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 6 + AFFIANCE *v.*] *trans.* To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence.

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another.

Disaffiliate (disafiliet), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFILIATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to AFFILIATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Affiliate*, Disannex, Disaffiliate. 1892 *Graphic* 21 May 598/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question.

Disaffirm (disafāim), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFIRM *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to AFFIRM 4.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 97 Disaffirmynge the masse sacryfice to bee propitiatory. 1615 DAVIES *Reports Cases Prof.* (T.). Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1816 SIR R. DALLAS in *Taunton Rep.* VI. 529 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b. *Law.* To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of AFFIRM 1, 2, CONFIRM.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore...the said Statute neither affirmeth nor disaffirmeth the title.

1634 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 298 Leaving the other...in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed. 1883 N. Y. *Tribune* XLIII. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company. 1890 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 681/1 She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one.

Disaffirmance (disafāiməns), [f. DISAFFIRM *v.*, after *affirm*, *affirmance*.] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

1610 BACON in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) II. 399/1 If it had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 FRYNNE *Open. Ct. Seal* 34 Done in affirmance, only, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 36 A suit...in disaffirmance of it [an illegal contract], is consonant to the policy of the law. 1868 BENJAMIN *On Sales* (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction...Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the...interest.

Disaffirmation (disafāiməntʃən), [f. DISAFFIRM *v.*, after *affirm*, *-ation*.] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in *BRANDEN Dict. Science*, etc. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 40/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty-one.

Disaffirmative, *a.* [f. as *prec.*, after *affirmative*.] Characterized by disaffirming; tending to disaffirm; negative.

a 1832 in BENTHAM (F. Hall).

Disafford, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To refuse to afford; to prevent from obtaining.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lviii. Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured.

Disafforest (disāfrest), *v.* [ad. med. (Anglo-) L. *disafforestare* (in *Charter of Forests* 13th c.), f. DIS- 4 + *afforestare* to AFFOREST. Cf. the synonymous DE-AFFOREST, DEFOREST, DISFOREST.]

1. *trans.* To free from the operation of the forest laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that of ordinary land.

1225 *Charta Forestarum* an. 9 Hen. III. c. 3 (Spelman s.v. *Afforestare*) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum...statim Disafforestentur. 1598 STOW *Surv. xli.* (1603) 424 The Forest of Midelex, and the Warren of Stanles were disafforested. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to be disafforested. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recr.* i. (ed. 2) 24 *Afforest*, is to turn Land into Forest. *Disafforest*, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disafforested. 1888 *BLACK ADV. House-boat* 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

Fig. a 1631 *DONNE Poems*, To Sir Herbert (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and disafforested his mind.

abol. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 14 [Edward II] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2. To strip or clear of forests or trees. *rare.*

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece is, for a season, disafforested.

Hence **Disafforested** *ppl. a.*; **Disafforesting** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disafforestation**.

1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 460 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 240 This was before the miserable cheese-paring policy of disafforesting, when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades. 1882 *Standard* 14 Mar. A Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 661/1 The great disafforestation proceeds apace.

Disafforestation (disāfrestəʃən), [n. of action f. med.L. *disafforestare* to DISAFFOREST.]

a. The action of disafforesting; exemption from forest laws. b. Destruction of forests or woods.

1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation. 1888 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 302/3 The gradual obsolescence of our forest law and the steady progress of disafforestation. 1888 *Times* 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it.

† **Disaffright**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from fright or alarm; to reassure.

1676 HOBBS *Iliad* iv. 216 His own Commanders first to disaffright.

† **Disaffry**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [In 16th c. *desafie*, a. OF. *désafie-r* to distrust, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* (DIS- 4) + *after* to trust: see AFFY *v.*] *trans.* To put out of relations of affiance: DEFY *v.* 1.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 239 He fledde like a traytour...and being for the same desafied by Julian, doth maynteyn his acte and him self to be honest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julian.

† **Disage**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *disagio* dis-ease, trouble, want, f. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *agio* leisure, ease; cf. AGIO, ADAGIO.] Hardship, trouble.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 156 [They] were thick-skinn'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater Disages.

† **Disaggrate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To release from a burden or charge: see AGGRAVATE *v.* 3.

1598 FLORIO *Disgratio*, a discharge, a disaggrating.

Disaggregation, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AGGREGATE *v.* Cf. F. *désagréger*, Sp. *desagregar*.]

1. *trans.* To separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 47 Its parts are then disaggregated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*, 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate from an aggregate. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 As soon as they had disaggregated.

Disaggregation (disagrigrēʃən), [n. of action f. *prec.* vb.: cf. mod.F. *désaggrégation* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*.)]

1. The separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/1 A million of entire skeletons...bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *S.P. Telephone* 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

2. *transf.* in various non-physical senses.

1831 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was...the necessity for an official building. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Centralization would disappear...to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.

Disagree (diságrī), *v.* [ad. F. *désagréer* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. dés-* (Dis-) + *agrée* to AGREE. See also DISGREE.]

1. *intr.* To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize. Const. *with*, † *to*, † *from*.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* iv. lvi. 45 That sayinge disagreeeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree to right reason: those morally evil, which disagree from right reason. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 86/1 Which [account] disagrees not with the other. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* i. 4 A Tradition... disagreeing to the Scripture. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv. § 2 We have neither a very clear Conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* iv. 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts.

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.

1559 in *Styrie Ann. Ref.* 1. App. xi. 35 If any... disagreed from his forefathers, he is... to be judged suspected. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* i. l. § 20 Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those... from whose religion he disagrees. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. ii. 128 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 823/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree.

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. *to*, *with*; † *from*. Indirect passive, to be disagreed to.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamble, If the... Duke... disagree to the said acte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, If the parcener... hath yssue and dyeth, the issue maye disagree to the partition. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. vi.* xxx. (1612) 155 Mine is to louse, but hers to disagree. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) IV. 495 In such cases the grantee may, by deed only, disagree, and disclaim the estate. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 The Delaware counties had bound up their delegates to disagree to this article. 1869 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* (*Daily News* 16 July), I shall move to disagree to that clause... I beg now to move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment... of the preamble of the Irish Church Bill. *Ibid.*, The Lords' amendment was then disagreed to. 1869 *Daily News* 27 July, The Lower House has disagreed from the amendment.

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* 29 b, Takyng a corporall othe... never after to disagree or renewe any displeasure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree Of Creatures rational. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 531 Children of the same family ought not to disagree. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* ii. i, Come, we must not again disagree.

5. Of food, climate, etc.: To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable. Const. *with*.

1563 etc., [see DISAGREING *ppl. a.* 4.] 1768 tr. *Cornard's Disc.* 15 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. *Ibid.* 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me. 1813 MARTIN in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* IV. 47 Increasing one drop every day until he must begin to disagree with the stomach. 1820 SHELLEY *Oedipus* ii. 11. 28 So plain a dish Could scarcely disagree. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, Ascribed to his health's disagreeing with the air of that capital. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288 It couldn't have been sound, that champagne... or it wouldn't have so disagreed with me. *Mod.* The confinement and close application to work disagrees with him.

† **Disagree**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb.] Disagreement.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D iv. b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagree.

Disagreeability (diságrī'ābiliti). [f. DISAGREEABLE + -ITY: cf. *agreeability*.] The quality or condition of being disagreeable; unpleasantness. 1788 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* IV. iv. 188 These only formed its disagreeability. 1790 *Ibid.* V. iv. 163 Difficulties and disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1852 FRASER *Mag.* XLVI. 248 He will be exposed to many 'disagreeabilities' from the police. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. ix. 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts.

Disagreeable (diságrī'ābl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 dys-. [a. F. *désagréable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. dés-* (Dis-) + *agrable* AGREEABLE.]

† 1. Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity; disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4717 It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreeable and gracious. It is discordance that can accord, And accordance to discord. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxiv. 270 But... I see the mater disagreeable to other wryters, and also thynte that moche therof is fayned. 1538 COVERDALE *Ded. to N. T.*, It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* Pref. (1565) 1 Caesar in hys description of Gallia... may seeme disagreeable wth other authors. 1651 HOARES *Leviath.* i. xv. 79 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues. 1766 F. BLACKBURN *Confessional* 262 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them.

2. Not in accord with one's taste or liking; VOL. III.

exciting displeasure or disgust; unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 254 Yet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hot. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 This is such a horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found. 1754 E. DARWIN *Lett. to Dr. Oker* in *Dallas Life* (1879), Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudences* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable... things, prudence does not consist in evasion... but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour; actively unamiable; offensive.

It ranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot. 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often present.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreeable when they haue receyved the yeffe. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 19, I dined to-day with my mistress Butler, who grows very disagreeable. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 323 A very disagreeable man was here. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agst. World* 11 My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

1844 P. Parley's *Ann. V.* 180 The King felt quite disagreeable. The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously.

B. as *sb.* (cf. AGREEABLE 6.) † a. A disagreeable person. *Obs.*

1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Church Yards* II. 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.

b. A disagreeable thing or experience; *esp.* in *pl.*

1781 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 4) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are... careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight. 1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned... to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer. 1849 C. BAONTE *Shirley* ix. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question.

Disagreeableness (diságrī'ābl'ness). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disagreeable.

† 1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 18 This disagreeableness of the wicked is easily washt away. 1686 HORNECM *Crucif.* *Jesus* xxiv. 88 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwixt my nature, and thy harmony. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P. 1 We know neither the Nature of an Idea, nor the Substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other. 1716 ATTENBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason.

2. Unpleasantness; also, an unpleasant feature.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Essays* i. xvii. § 1 Many who have figured Solitude... have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P. 5, I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person. 1833 FRASER *Mag.* VII. 4 With all its manifold disagreeableness (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 9 There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another.

Disagreeableness, *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM.]

1887 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago in Graphic Jubilee* No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, charism, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeableness.

Disagreeably (diságrī'ābli), *adv.* [f. DISAGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; offensively.

1730-6 BAILEY *(folio)*, *Disagreeably*, unpleasantly. 1766 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 61, I passed... all June in Kent not disagreeably. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxix, You may find yourself very disagreeably deceived. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg is disagreeably wise... and repels.

† **Disagreeance**, *Obs.* [f. DISAGREE *v.*, after AGREEANCE: cf. also OF. *disagreeance* (Godef.).] = DISAGREEMENT.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* viii. 36 There is no disagreement where is faith. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 98 Our disagreement with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1814) 158 (Jam), They shall... report the grounds and causes of their disagreement to his majesty.

Disagree'd, *ppl. a.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ED 1.] The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at variance.

1508 FLORIO, *Scordato*, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* Ded. Aij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

Disagreeing (diságrī'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAGREE; disagreement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 94 a, There ought to be no discord nor disagreeing among them in their preaching. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1579) 103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline. *Mod.* Their disagreeing was happily prevented.

Disagreeing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disagrees.

† 1. Out of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 The places... declare... what be incidents, what be disagreeing from the matter. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) E vij b, Oratours... vnlike and disagreeing... to their predecessors & followers. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Me thinks it a grosse mater and in it self disagreeing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will. 1636 W. D. tr. *Comment. Gate Lat. Unt.* § 559 Many Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ii. § 7 A Figure... very disagreeing with what... Children imagine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

1552 HULOT, *Disagreeing, dissentant.* 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xx. 63 The nobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. xii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 271 A half-perplexed, half-amused, and wholly disagreeing expression.

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 421 Hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared.

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation; unsuitable.

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreeing and contrary to women, that if [etc.]. 1683 TRON *Way to Health* 483 The eating of this... Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion.

Hence † **Disagreeingly** *adv.* *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacordamente*, disagreeingly.

Disagreement (diságrī'mēt). [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -MENT, after agreement. Cf. F. *désaccordement* (disagreement, Oudinot, 1642) anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking.]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 As well their words as their deeds bee at disagreement. 1609 BENTLEY *Phil.* 154 There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. ii, The apparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God. a. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* i. vii. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 105 The Judgment, *quadruplex* are not rational, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms.

2. Refusal to agree or assent.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or dissent by the said Duches... notwithstanding. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 43. 19 The disagreement of the husband ought to be shewed.

3. Difference of opinion; dissent.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* 1. 445 note, His disagreement from some of his owne profession. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ch. 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion.

4. Quarrel, discension, variance, strife.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* ii. 34 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vntrusty. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador. 1777 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. 190 Is it... for your interest... to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution.

1703 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1853) I. 48 The probable disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English bodies.

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition. [F. *désagrément*.] *rare.*

1778 GATES in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 532 You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer.

Disagreer (diságrī'ar), *rare.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disagrees; a dissenter.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 605 (R.) To awe disagreeers in all matters of faith.

Disagryse, *Obs.* Sc. f. DISGUISE.

† **Disailment**, *Obs. rare.* [see Dis- 5.]

Ailment, indisposition.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 256 Without the least disailment or distemper.

Disalarm, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6 or 7 a + ALARM.] *trans.* To free or relieve from alarm.

1617 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1693 Who had taken... care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend to disalarm the country.

Disalike: see Dis- 10.

† **Disallegiance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 9 + ALLEGIANCE.] Contravention of allegiance.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 216 Consider a little with what insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and his roundhead crew would use their Kings.

† **Disalliege**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-6** + ***alliege**, deduced from **ALLEGIANC**E, under the influence of **LIEGE**: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

1648 **MILTON** *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feadary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.

Disallow (disálaw), *v.* *Forms:* 4-5 **des-allowe**, 4-6 **dis-**, 6 **dysallowe**, **dissallow**, 6- **disallow**. [a. OF. *desalouer*, *disalower* to blame, etc. (in Godef.), f. *des-*, **DIS-4** + *alouer* **ALLOW**. In med.(Anglo)L. *disallocare*: see **Du Cange**.] To refuse to **ALLOW** (in various senses).

† 1. *trans.* To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See **ALLOW** I. 1.

1393 **GOWER** *Conf.* I. 83 This vice of Inobedience... he desallowe. c1430 **Pilgr.** *Lyf Manhode* iv. xxix. (1869) 191 Nouth þat I wole blame it ne despoile it ne disallowe it. 1510 **BARCLAY** *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) GJ. Both is like error which wise men disallowe. 1573 **G.** **HARVEY** *Letterbk.* (Camden) 7, I praefor Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin; do I therefore disallow or disallow Caesar? 1612 **T.** **TAYLOR** *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures. 1656 **COWLEY** *Prologue to Guardian*, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see **ALLOW** I. 2. *arch.*

1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vii. 616 Whiche conclusion was after disallowyd. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 The auditors general... shal haue authority to examin thaccoutmes... and to allowe and disallowe all that shal be reasonable. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disallow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I haue made. 1673 **RAY** *Journ.* Low C. Glaris 436 Though they... do take liberty to... use, sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. a 1745 **SWIFT** (J.), I was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly disallowed his proceedings. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which... amounted to 65d. each.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. To refuse approval of. *Obs.*

1576 **FLEMING** *Panoph. Epist.* 44. I... might in no wise disallow of his doings: for he was very circumspect... in his master's business. 1649 **MILTON** *Eklog.* xiv. (1851) 448 He returns againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covenant vowes. 1681 **CHETHAM** *Angler's Vadem.* xxviii. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof.

† 3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. *Obs.*

1377 **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 130 For þei [the rich] han her hyre here... a beuene as it were... And when he deyeth, ben disallowed. 1413 **Pilgr.** *Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 9 Sithen that he come to yerres of discrecyon, this labourer he hath in dede disallowed. 1526-34 **TINDALE** i. *Pet.* ii. 4 A livynge stone disallowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1650 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 435/1 (tr. *Archytas*) The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1576 **FLEMING** *Panoph. Epist.* 422 Wee ought not... to disallowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1595 **SHAKS.** *John* i. 16 What follows if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See **ALLOW** II. 4.

c1399 **Pol. Poems** (Rolls) II. 11 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir... Or elles he mot reson desallowe. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 **RAY** *Dissol. World* ii. v. § 3, 135 This whole Hypothesis (of Des Cartes) I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 **MISS BURNES** *Evelina* Ded. (1784) 10 His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 **MYERS** *Cath. Th.* iii. § 40 145 By disallowing any human element... we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1555 **LATIMER** *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me... I must disallow his instincions and suggestions. 1698 **FAYER** *Acc. E. India & P.* 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobees. 1786 **T.** **JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1859) II. 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 **JAMES** *Brigand* xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

1563 **HOMILIES** ii. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1859) 308 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 *Form Submission Papists* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such... to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. a 1600 **HOOKER** (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 **BURTON** *Anat. Met.* i. ii. 11. iv, He utterly disallows all bote Bathes in melancholy. a 1654 **SELDEN** *Table-T.* (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1733 **BENTLEY** *Free-thinking* xi. (R.), They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 **COLERIDGE** *Table-T.* 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 **LOWELL** *Camb. Thirty Y. Ago* *Prose* Wks. 1850 i. 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head... he used to turn his whole person.

b. *Const.* with *infin.*, or *from* and *vbl. sb.*

1746 **W.** **HORSLEV** *Fool* (1748) II. 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 **BROWNING** *Ring*

& *Bk.* vi. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.

Hence **Disallow** *vbl. a.*, **Disallowing** *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*

1377 **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 139 Nouth to songe bifore... for drede of disallowynge. c1555 **HARPSFIELD** *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage.

1637 **GILLESPIE** *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and disallowing conscience. 1818 **JAS.** *Mill Brit. India* III. ii. 79 The objection... was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

† **Disallowable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **DISALLOW** + *-ABLE*.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vii. 417 With these and many other disallowable conditions he was excercysed, which touned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 **FLEMING** *Panoph. Epist.* 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disallowable? 1678 **R.** **L'ESTRANGE** *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 **BE.** *SMALDRIDGE* *1st Charge* 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the late disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † **Disallowableness**, the quality of being disallowable.

1727 in **BAILEY**, vol. II.

Disallowance (disálawáns). [f. **DISALLOW** + *-ANCE*.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1505 in *Parker's Corr.* (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1585-7 **T.** **ROGERS** 39 *Art.* (1607) 206 note, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly... should be a matter and cause spiritual. 1631 **GOUGE** *God's Arrows* iii. § 14. 211 Centurions... are commended... without any reproof or disallowance of their warlike profession. 1733 **NEAL** *Hist. Purit.* II. 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels. 1846 *Grote Greece* i. xxi. 11. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 **A. H. DE COLVAR** in *Rep. Co. Cr. Cases* Pref. 11 note, The Rules of the Supreme Court... come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

† b. *Mus.* Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. *Obs.*

1597 **MORLEY** *Introd. Mus.* 16 The... allowances and disallowances in the composition of four parts. 1674 **PLAYFORD** *Skill Mus.* iii. 37 The last disallowance... is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 **BURNEY** *Hist. Mus.* III. viii. 527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowances. 1854 **J. W. MOORE** *Compl. Cycl. Music*, *Disallowance*, a term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a *disallowance*.

Disallower. [f. **DISALLOW** + *-ER* 1.] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1672 **H.** **MORE** *Brief Reply* 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Superstition.

Disallowment (disálawmēt). *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-MENT*.] The action or fact of disallowing.

1884 **J. H. MCCARTHY** *Eng. under Gladstone* xv. 290 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

Disally (disálai), *v.* *rare.* [f. **DIS-6** + **ALLY** v.] *trans.* To free from alliance or union.

1671 **MILTON** *Samson* 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials. 1864 **SWINBURNE** *Atalanta* 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disalter**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [f. **DIS-5** + **ALTER** v.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse.

1579 **FENTON** *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 281 No other thing had disalter'd the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

† **Disaltern**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-5** + **L.** *alternare* to change from one thing to another.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse: cf. *prec.*

1635 **QUARLES** *Embl.* iii. iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

Disamay, *obs. var.* of **DISMAY**.

Disamis (disámis). *Logic.* The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, c 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i).

The initial letter *d* shows that the mood can be reduced to *Darii*, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters *s, m, s*, following the three vowels.

1551 **T. WILSON** *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure... This argument is reduced to *Darii*. Dr. Mercie only forgiveth synnes. *sa.* All mercie is purchased by faith; *mis.* Therefore by faith only forgiveness is obtained. 1624 **DE LAWNE** *tr. Du Montin's Logick* 144. 1891 **WELTON** *Logic* I. iv. iii. § 126 *Disamis*. As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. *Ibid.*, As an *I* proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in *Disamis* or in *Datisi*.

Disanagrammatize: see **DIS-6**.

† **Disana'logal**, *a.* *Obs.* [**DIS-10.**] = next.

1676-7 **HALE** *Contempl.* II. *Works of God* (R.), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalagous to that knowledge, which is in God.

Disanalogue (disánalōgos), *a.* [**DIS-10.**] Having no analogy.

1816 **KEATINGE** *Trav.* (1817) II. 174 The words... have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogueous to what they have with us.

† **Disanalogy**, *Obs. rare.* [**DIS-9.**] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous.

1610 **W.** **FOLKINGHAM** *Art of Survey* Pref. Verse 15 For Dis-analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deniations curious ill-scand. 1641 **CAPT. A. MERVIN** in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

Disancher (disánkər), *v.* Also 5-7 **dis-**, **dysa(u)ncere**, 6-7 **disan(o)kar**, *-er.* [a. OF. *desancrer* - *r.* f. *des-*, **DIS-4** + *ancrer* to **ANCHOR**, cf. *ancr* **ANCHOR** sb.]

1. *trans.* To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

c1477 **CAXTON** *Jason* 56 Thene the good patrone... disanchred the noble shippe and went againe to the see. 1481 — *Godfrey* 189 They shold disancher theyr shippes and flee. 1600 **HOLLAND** *Livy* xxxi. vii. 776 After he is disanchered once... & under saile from Corinth. 1609 **HEYWOOD** *Brit. Troy* v. xxxix. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the Isle.

fig. a 1871 **CARLYLE** in *J. W. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 346 note, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. *intr.* To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its crew.

a 1470 **TIPTOT** *Cesar* iii. (1530) 3 He dysauncred & departed about thre of the clocke. c1477 **CAXTON** *Jason* 38 She went to the ship that sholde disancr for to go to Athenes. 1595 **DRAKE** *Foy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 9 The enemy labored to cause us to disankar. a 1656 **USSHER** *Ann.* (1658) 644 [They] were commanded... to disancher, and to depart from those places. 18... **SOUTHEY** (F. Hall).

Hence **Disanchoring** *vbl. sb.*

1851 **CARLYLE** *Sterling* ii. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchoring, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

† **Disangelical**, *a.* *Obs.* [**DIS-10.**] Not angelical; the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 **H.** **MORE** in *Norris Theory of Love* (1688) 191 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 **H.** **COVENTRY** *Philemon to Hyd.* ii. (1.), The opinion of that learned casuist... who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

Disangularize, *v.*: see **DIS-6**.

Disanimal, *v.*: see **DIS-7 b**.

† **Disanimate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-10** + **ANIMATE** v., prob. after *F. dsanimer* (15-16th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*)] Deprived of life; inanimate.

1681 **P.** **RYCAUT** *Critick* 228 They saw... many disanimate Bodies.

Disanimate (disánimēt), *v.* [f. **DIS-6** + **ANIMATE** v., prob. after *F. dsanimer* (15-16th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*)]

1. *trans.* To deprive of life, render lifeless.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 In carcases warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1678 **CUDWORTH** *Intell. Syst.* 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now dis-animated. 1833 [see **DISANIMATED** below].

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten.

1583 **STUBBS** *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to persecute in their wickedness. 1591 **SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 183. 1638 **SIR T. HERBERT** *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1702 **C.** **MATHEA** *Magn. Chr.* vi. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791-1814 [see **DISANIMATING** below].**

Hence **Disanimating** *vbl. a.*; **Disanimating** *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*

1624 **CAPT. SMITH** *Virginia* iii. xii. 94 After the expence of fifteen years more... grow they disanimated. 1677 **LD.** **ORRERY** *Art of War* 109 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldier? 1791 **E.** **DARWIN** *Bot. Gard.* i. 87 To stay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1814 **SOUTHEY** *Koderick* xviii. 53 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former prisoner. 1833 **LAMA** *Elia* Ser. ii. *Product. Mod. Art.* [The Dryad] linked to her own con-natural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches; those disanimated members.

Disanimatation. [n. of action f. **DISANIMATE** v.] The action of disanimating: a. Privation of life. b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud. Ep.* iii. c. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimatation. *Ibid.* iii. xxv. 178 A Glow-worm will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimatation. 1828 **WESTER**, *Disanimatation*, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

Disannex (disánēks), *v.* Also 5 **disanex**. [a. OF. *desannexer* (1475 in *Godef.*): see **DIS-1** and **ANNEX**.] *trans.* To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., The same... Here-ditaments should be... separat sevr and disannexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1628 **COKE** *On Litt.* 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,

without deed. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 1. 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions . . . and could not be disannexed but by Act of Parliament. 1869 *Echo* 9 Mar. The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment.

Hence **Disannexing** *vbl. sb.*

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-l.* 17 Dec., The disannexing and independence of Ireland.

Disannexation (diseneks'z-fən). [f. DISANNEXX, after *annexation*.] The action of disannexing; separation (of something annexed).

1884 *O. Rev.* July 148 note. The idea of the disannexation of the Transkei has been abandoned. 1885 LADY HERBERT *tr. Lagrange's Dupanloup* 11. 30 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

Disannul (disān'ul), *v.* Also 5-6 dys-, 5-8 -annul. [f. DIS- + ANNUL *v.* Cf. the parallel forms DISNULL, DENULL.]

1. *trans.* To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 347 He laboured that he myght do dysannul y^e former ordonances and statutes, and to cause them to be broken. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 17 Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disannul the lawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 3 Wilt thou disannulle my judgment? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 145 Our Lawes . . . Which Princes, would they, may not disannul. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void. 1691 *Ray Creation* 1. (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disannul our great Argument. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 775 To disannul the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xiv. A solemn troth-plight, which . . . no earthly power ought ever to disannul.

† 2. To deprive by the annulment of one's title; fig. to do out of. *Const. from, of. Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyscharygd and dysannulld from alle maner of inherrytans of the imperiale crowne. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* B iv b, Are we disannul of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dreames and fantasies? 1613 *Answe. Uncasing Machiavell's Instr.* E ij. That will . . . disannul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence **Disannulling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disannuller**, one who disannuls; **Disannulment**, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 337 The disannulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monie only to be curant. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 65 If any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 COTGR., *Nullitie*, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment. 1645 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* ii. v. In which business Two of the disannullers lost their night-caps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Disannulment*, 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1891 XII. 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government. 1818 COLERIDGE *Preat. Obligations* 1. 101 He is debarred from . . . insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 1882 *Standard* 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions.

Disanoit (disānoit'), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ANOINT.] *trans.* To undo the anointing or consecration of. Hence **Disanoited**, **Disanoiting** *ppl. adjs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 2 They have . . . banded and borne armes against their King, dvested him, disanoited him. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 98 For Fate Had poured a mortal oil upon his head, a disanoiting poison. 1867 TRENCH *Shipwrecks Faith* 47 There is something utterly pathetic in that yearning of the disanoited King [Saul]. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Haft bef. Rome* 175 His blessings, as other men's curses Disanoit where they consecrate Kings.

Disanswerable *a.* see DIS-10.

† **Disapparel**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + APPAREL *v.*; perhaps after *F. désappareiller* (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. *desaparejar* to unharness, nnrig, Pg. *desaparellhar* to nnrig, unmast.] *trans.* To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also fig.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 336 Zelmene disapparelling herself. 1627 177 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxvii. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disapparel the soul. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 119 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. c. 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disapparel us for Glories endless end.

b. intr. for refl. Cf. undress.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. (1858) 51 I'll disapparell, and to buy But one half glance most gladly dye.

† **Disapparition**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-9 + APPARITION; after *disappar.*] = DISAPPEARANCE. 1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 479 Its disappearance in general, and in no manner favourable to this idea. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* i. 97 The still disappearance of the tumult and bustle.

Disappear (disāp'ir), *v.* Forms: 6 *disapera*, 7 *disappeare*, -appeare, 7- *disappear*. [f. DIS-6 + APPARE *v.*, after *F. disparaître, disparaître*, of which the earlier direct reprs. were DISPARISH and DISPEAR, *q.v.*

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c. Not in Shaks., nor in Bible of 1611.)

1. *intr.* To cease to appear or be visible; to vanish from sight. The reverse of APPEAR.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 The vysion disapared incontynent. 1623 COKERHAM, *Disappeare*, to vanish out of sight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man . . . after this he disappeared. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 388 When

the Sun is deprest and disappearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 478 She disappeared, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. 1704 LOCKE (J.), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxvii. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

b. Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 Its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. ix. 63 A moraine . . . disappearing at the summit of the cascade. *Mod. (Entomol.)* A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein.

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from existence, pass away, be lost.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 98 If . . . the surface has been long exposed . . . these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 814 As duly as the swallows disappear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries . . . have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial.

1700 DAYDEN (J.), When the night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear by their causes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* . . . iv. § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the Relative itself disappears, if our conception of the Absolute is a pure negation. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 83/2 The distinction between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

Disappearance (disāp'irāns). [f. DISAPPEAR *v.* + -ANCE, after *appearance*.] The action of disappearing; passing away from sight or observation; vanishing.

1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 317 7 2 Not likely to be remembered a Moment after their Disappearance. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) i. 352 Let a man learn . . . to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffled all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

Disappearer (disāp'ir-er). [f. DISAPPEAR + -ER 1.] One who disappears or vanishes.

1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which . . . was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 5/1 The learned Feithius, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

Disappearing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAPPEAR.

1611 COTGR., *Disparoisance*, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 1662 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 285 All the Discourse was of Don Rodrigo's sudden disappearing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 115 It is impossible . . . to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappearing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disappears or passes out of sight.

1886 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/7 The defendant . . . performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. (Brit. Army), We are behindhand . . . in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun . . . The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position.

† **Disappendency**, -ency. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS-9 + APPENDANCY.] *Law.* The condition or quality of being disappendant; an instance of this. 1760 BURR *Eccles. Law* (1767) l. 6 (Jod.) A disappendency may be also temporary.

† **Disappendant**, -ent, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + APPENDANT.] *Law.* The opposite of APPENDANT; detached from being an appendancy.

1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 436. 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour. 1760 BURR *Eccles. Law* (1767) l. 7 (Jod.) The advowson is made disappendant.

Disappoint (disāpoi'nt), *v.* Also 5-6 *disapoynte*, 6 *disappointe*, -apoint, -apoynt, -apoynte, dys-. [ad. *F. désappointer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des- (DIS-4) + *appointer* to APPOINT. See also DISPOINT.]

1. *trans.* To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment, office, or possession; to dispossess, deprive. *Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*)

[1849 see DISPOINT.] 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 582 A monarch . . . hath power . . . to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. lxxv. He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismissed. 1869 SPURGEON *Trans. Dav. Ps.* xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disappointed.

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. *Const. † of, in, with.*

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxiiv. 270 He, contrary his promise, dyd disapoynte them, and nothyng ayded them. 1555 WATREMAN *Hardie Facions* Ded. 4 Neuer dydappointed of honourable successe. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. ii. (1715) 183 [They] were miserably disappointed of their expectations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii. Disappointed in the woman whom . . . he had mistaken for his wife. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 128, I . . . first was disappointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance. *Mod.* I should be sorry to disappoint you. If they rely on him, he will be sure to disappoint them.

† *b.* To defeat (of action, effort, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. LICNEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxv. 132 Howbeit to disappoint them of their subtle dealing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1617) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone . . . is disappointed of his force by Garlick.

† 3. To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a person). Cf. APPOINT *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 193 The . . . metyng was not only disapoynted, but . . . an invasion made . . . into our realme. 1581 *York Bakers' Guild* § 39 in *Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) May, If any journeyman . . . dothe promise anie maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and . . . go to an other to worke, and disappoint the maister. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 363 So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 99/2 Not y^e any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xv. 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed. 1689 C. HATTON in *II. Corr.* (1898) II. 133 V^o fatal resolution . . . hath disapoynted y^e delivery of y^e letter. 1715-20 POKER *Iliad* vii. 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1818 CAUSA *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frustrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix, The junction of penit with voluntary emigration tends . . . to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing. 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed.

† *b.* To undo, destroy, overthrow. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Desbraquer*, to vnpant, or dismount artillery; to wry, or disappoint the level thereof. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe . . . Shall be utterly undone and disappointed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 7 They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned . . . of men. 1712 Tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison.

† 5. To appoint, equip, or accoutre improperly. Cf. APPOINT 15. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 7 In painting thy Pictures thou doest not so disappoint thy selfe.

† **Disappoint**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disappointing; disappointment.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint. 1656 Bp. HALL *Solitiquies* 45 There is nothing more troublesome in human Society than the disappoint of trust and failing of friends.

† **Disappointable**, *a. Obs. rare* -2. [f. DISAPPOINT *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived of office, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Destituable*, destituable, disappointable.

Disappointed, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] 1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thwarted.

1552 HULOET, *Disappointed, frustratus*. 1744 R. LIDDELL *Lett. to Lady Denbigh* 10 May in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, The disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 107 The disappointed monarch . . . was thrice repulsed with loss and ignominy. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 10 The anguish of disappointed faith.

† 2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 77 Cut off even in the Blossoms of my Sinne, Vnhozzled, disappointed, vnnaeld. 1659 CLEVELAND *Sing-song* xxxv, The Bridegroom in at last did rustle, All disappointed in the Bustle, The Maidens had shav'd his Breaches.

Hence **Disappointedly** *adv.*, in a disappointed manner.

1880 MRS. BURNETT *Louisiana* 12, I would rather have 'Louise', she said, disappointedly.

Disappointer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disappoints.

1812 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointor of hopes. 1820 *Ibid.* No. 616. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

Disappointing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISAPPOINT; disappointment. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Destitution & Delaisement*, destituting or disappointing. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* iii. (1851) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve.

Disappointing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation. 1730 PALSGR. 510/1 Disapoyntyng, *frustratif*. 1836 KEATS in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884

Fortn. Rev. June 812 The sons of Jacob were... a disappointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappointingly adv.**, in a disappointing manner. **Disappointingness**, disappointing quality.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 371 The light verses and essays... are disappointingly weak. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* vi. The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline.

Disappointment (disapointmēt). [*f.* DIS-APPOINT *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *désappointement* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); also DISPOINTMENT.]

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. v. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) I. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd... but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties... for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1866 IVNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 271 Severe labour and frequent disappointment had taught observers the true conditions of success.

b. with *a.* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 935 Lest... he... should want means of speedy thanksgiving for so grations a disappointment; behold a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. I.* v. If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy sense called disappointment. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.* Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

3. *ellipt.* A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 COWPER *Lett.* I Aug. One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either. 1843 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, bald, poor, and dead.

Disappreciate (disapri'siēit), *v.* [*f.* DIS-6 + APPRECIATE.] *trans.* To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1838 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

So **Disappreciation**, the reverse of appreciation.

Disapprobation (disaprobē'fən). [*f.* DIS-9 + APPROBATION, after *disapprove*: so mod. F. *désapprobation* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared... his Disapprobation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii. A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* iv. 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'.

Disapprobative (disaprobē'tiv), *a.* [*f.* DIS-10 + APPROBATIVE; after *disapprove*, *disapprobation*.] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interfr.* 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disapprobative eye.

Disapprobatory (disaprobē'tori), *a.* [*f.* DIS-10 + APPROBATORY: cf. *prec.*] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval. 1838 WEBSTER, *Disapprobatory*, containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. App. 322 Eminent men... had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 FLORA L. SHAW *Castle Blair* (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

Disappropriate (disaprop'riēt), *ppl. a.* [*ad. med. or mod. L. disappropriāt-us*, *f.* DIS-4 + *appropriāt-us* APPROPRIATE. In F. *désapproprié*.] Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becometh disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

Disappropriate (disaprop'riēt), *v.* [*f.* *ppl. stem of med. or mod. L. disappropriāre*, *f.* DIS-4 + *appropriāre* TO APPROPRIATE: in F. *désappropriier*, (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appropriated. See APPROPRIATE *a.* I.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappro-

priating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries... the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses... would have been by the rules of the common law appropriated. 1798 BENTHAM *Lett. to Pole Carew* 16 Aug. Wks. (1838-1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated... was to be disappropriated.

† 2. To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1831) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive.

Disappropriation. [*n.* of action, *f.* *prec.*: cf. F. *désappropriation* (17th c.)] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Appropriation*, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation.

Disapprovable (disapri'vābl), *a.* [*f.* DIS-APPROVE *v.*, after APPROVABLE.] To be disapproved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 554 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long coated, is disapprovable. 1875 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* xii. 101 Distinguishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

Disapproval (disapri'vāl). [*f.* DIS-APPROVE *v.*, after APPROVAL.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (R.), There being not a word left fall from them in disapproval of that opinion. 1818 TOPP, *Disapproval*, a word, like *approval* not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscurer foes.

Disapprove (disapri'v), *v.* [*prob. a.* OF. **desaprove-r*, mod. F. *désapprouve-r* to disapprove, *f.* *des*, DIS-4 + *aprover*, *approver* to APPROVE. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in *Hatz.-Darm.* (1535).]

† 1. *trans.* To prove to be untrue or wrong; to DISPROVE. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship. Orat. G. Flaminius* F.12, The vulgar oppynyon... I holde it ful easy to disapprove syth it is so full of errors. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 398 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 293 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens... firmly believed, till... experience disapproved their inventions. 1760-72 *Th. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 9 Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination. 1793 MRS. PARSONS *Memo. Mrs. Menzies* IV. 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures.

2. The reverse of to APPROVE: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or express disapprobation of.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Love gone over*, iii, Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 31. 197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 H. P. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i, I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1846 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 950 Henceforth none could disapprove me.

absol. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 259 Nature stands check'd; Religion disapproves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. *intr.* with *of* (rarely *to*). = 2. Also with *in-direct* passive.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 113 This... was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch. 4*, I wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & L. I.* 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what... the Count de Tonville could disapprove. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

Hence **Disapproved ppl. a.**, **Disapproving ppl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*; **Disapprovingly adv.**, in a disapproving manner; also † **Disapprovement**, disapproval; **Disapprover**, one who disapproves.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 11 A disapprovement of the factious carriage of things. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1831) 275 Wrung out of men's Purses to maintain a disapproved Ministry against their Conscience. 1654-5 L. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 165, I find myself exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script. Ep.* Ded. (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges... have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 178 The disapprovers of the desigus for educating the people. 1824 *Examiner* 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 ELLICOTT *Lift our Lord v. 220 note*, The opinion... is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 There was baking triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

Disaproned (disap'rōnd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **disapron* *vb.*: see DIS-7 *a.*] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, I entered the main street

of the place, and saw... the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

Disapt, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS-6 + APT *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit.

1611 COTGR., *Disadjuste*... disapted. *Disadjuster*, to disadjust... disapt. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 619 Yet doth the custome Diserve the bodie, and disapt the minde.

† **Disapten**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [see -EN 5.] = *prec.* a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 36 Such sins as carnalize the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition.

Disar, *obs.* form of DICER.

Disarchbishop: see DIS-7 *b.*

Disard, *obs.* or archaic form of DIZZARD.

Disare, var. DISOUR, *Obs.*

† **Disarithmetic**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [DIS-7.]

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disarithmetickt, his Creatures that are.

Disarm (disā'm), *v.* Also 5 *des*, *dys*-. [In 15th c. *desarm(e)*, a F. *désarmer* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f.* *des*, DIS-4 + *armer* to ARM.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. *Const. of.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes... took these .xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarme of weapons they did beare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 253 Death... shall... stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1838 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The new comers had... entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 He was desarmed at the first course. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 82 b, The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward... I can heere disarme thee with this stickie, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'.

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 91 They... made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honoure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 2 (R.) These justes finished... the kyng was dysarmed, and at tyme convenient he and the queene heard euen song. 1611 COTGR., *Desbarde*, to vnbarbe, or disarme a horse of service. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The page... came up to disarm his lord.

d. *refl.* To put off one's armour or divest oneself of arms.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 275 Tenne departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harmois in theyr hostelley. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 198 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloth'd himselfe. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 920 Earl Richard... disarmed himself.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = 1 d.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vntill the gates of the Fort... be first shnt. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 l. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Quarrels Pius V.* 433 Order was also given... to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme.

3. *trans.* To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.). (Also b. *intr.* for *refl.*)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 355 The Romaines... still to hold this Land theirs, had disarmed it of munition. 1611 COTGR., *Desmonter vne navire*, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Gallies... to return hitler, that they may be disarmed and laid up. 1726 CAVALIERE *Memo.* I. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. *Ibid.* II. 125, I disarmed Bruijere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 34 Heliogabalus... suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, Lyons, and leopards, muzzed and disarmed. *Ibid.* 98 They lose their horns in March... When the head of this beast is disarmed, there issueth blood from the skull. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. a 1800 COWPER *Thiad* (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of his brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam. 1820 W. IAVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Disarming*, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801 NELSON 4 Apr. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. 'I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?'... 'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1332 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 4/7 Greece... will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

5. *fig.* To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. of (rarely from).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. metr. iv. 13 So schalt þou desarmen þe ire of þilke vnyvsty tyant. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm'd. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was... to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. a 1704 T. BROWN *Upon a Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 l. 67 A tongue that every heart disarms. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1788 LANY HAWKE *Julia de G.* i. 239 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) l. 213 Society loves... the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected.

absol. a 1719 ADDISON *Rosalind* i. i. No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm.

† 6. *transf.* To take off as armour. Obs. rare.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 6 Disarme this heavy burden from my backe.

† 7. *Magnetism.* To take away the armature. See ARMATURE 6. Obs.

1730 SAVERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

7. *Manège.* (See quot.) [*F. désarmer un cheval, les Revers d'un cheval.*]

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. *Disarm*, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or *Appui* of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence *Disarming* ppl. a.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 302 Beckoned us to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

Disarm, sb. [*f. prec.*] The act of disarming (an opponent); esp. in *Fencing*.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 9 The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jirk from the wrist. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 149 The 'Second Point'... should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

Disarmament (dis'armāment). [*f. DISARM v.*, after *armament*; cf. *F. désarmement* (1594 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. désarmer*, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be *disarmment*.] The action of disarming; esp. the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They propose the disarmament of the country. 1864 HELPS *Organist. Daily Life* 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. WESTCOTT *Lett. in Guardian* 6 Apr., Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe... desire.

Disarmature. rare. [*f. DISARM v.*, after *ARMATURE*.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18. SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

Disarme: see *DISARMY*.

Disarmed (dis'armd), ppl. a. [*f. DISARM + -ED*.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xii, I then disarmed did remaine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. v, I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. 1628 HOARES *Thucyd.* (1822) 141 The Plateans... aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed.) *Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are fallen. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, Wallace xciii, As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROSSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Disarmed*... is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 128.

Disarmer (dis'armr). [*f. DISARM + -ER*.] One who disarms.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612, 2/1 The disarmers... of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1857 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 The disarmar may break his adversary's sword.

Disarming (dis'armin), vbl. sb. [*f. DISARM + -ING*.] The action of the verb *DISARM*.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 81 b, The two kyniges set their countre parties to disarmynge. 1611 COTGR., *Disarmement*, a disarming, a depriving of Armes. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 63 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V.* II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne... some disarmings were effected without violence.

attrib. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the disarming Act. 1894 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, when they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

† *Disarmy*. Obs. rare. (Also 9 *disarmo.*) [*a. obs. F. désarmée* action of disarming, *f. désarmer* to disarm (—Romanic type *desarmata*: see *ARMY*).] A disarming.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 78 b, The herauldes cried the disarmy [ed. 1809 *disarme*].

Disarrange (dis'arrādz), v. [*f. DIS-6 + ARRANGE*; cf. *F. désarranger* (17th c. in *Littre*).] *trans.* To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. 189 The glebe... Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain; And... disarrange Thy neighbours' vale. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* II. 35 She... would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 Sudden... fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence *Disarranged* ppl. a., *Disarranging* vbl. sb.; *Disarranger*, one who disarranges.

1827 CH. WOODSWORTH *Chas. I.*, etc. 19 A lamentably miscalculating and disarranged understanding. 1852 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

Disarrangement (dis'arrādzment). [*f. prec. + -MENT*, after *arrangement*.] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* (1737) II. 137 (T.) How... is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 BURKE *Army Estimates* Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. l. (1857) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

Disarray (dis'arē), sb. Forms: 4-7 *disarray* (e, 5 *dysaray*, 6 *dysaray*, 6- *disarray*. [Probably a. OF. **desarei* (14th c. *desarroy* in *Littre*, mod. F. *désarroi*), vbl. sb. from *desarce*, *desarroyer*: see next. The earlier OF. synonym was *desrei*, *desrai*, *derai*, whence Eng. *desray*, *DERAY*, *DISRAY*, of which *disarray* may be regarded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = *DERAY* sb. 1, 1c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Paris. T.* 7853 (Elles.) As the woman hath the maiestrie she maketh to muche *desaray* [*MSS. Camb. disray, Harl., Petw., Lansd., Selden disaray(e)*]. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, They tumbled their back and put hem to flight and disaraye. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere... sholde fynde vs in dysaray. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 *Disaray*, out of order, *desaray*. 1580 CTESS PEMBORKE *Ps.* lviii. 1 His very face shall cast on all his haters light and disaray. 1664 PEYVS *Diary* 27 Mar., So much is this city subject to be put into a disaray upon very small occasions. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 79 Dire disaray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Ev. Shoe* R. xviii. (1860) 216 They... weapons lay around in disaray. 1882 SUORHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disaray.

transf. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 32 As clouds... Gather their blackening disaray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag... In ragged robes and filthy disaray. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 215 He who in that disaray Doth... beset the noble steed. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett.* iii, Clad in a strange disaray of civilized and savage costume.

Disarray (dis'arē), v. Also 5-7 *disaray*. [*f. DIS-6 + ARRAY v.*: perh. immediately after OF. *desarce*, *-cier* (-oyer) to put into disorder (in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + areyer* to *ARRAY*. Cf. *prec. sb.* and the synonymous *DISRAY*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array.)

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 856 All dysarayit the ost was, and agast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enets* xiii. vi. 32 The cite, quhillk was dysarayit and schent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lxxiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disarayd [*fusi*]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-cought order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica... will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 244 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disaray. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 222 What disarayes like death?

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxv. 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any adventure, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. *trans.* To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to disrobe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/a To Disaray [*v. r.* *Disray* or *disgise*], *exornare*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 46 That witch they disarayd, And robd of roial robes. 1611 COTGR., *Deshabiller*, to disaray, vncloth. 1715 ROWE *Yvone Gray* v. i, Help to disarayd And fit me for the Block. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de L.* III. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disaray her.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disaray.

c. *trans.* To despoil, strip of any adjunct.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 105 A goodly Oake... With armes full strong... But of their leaves they were disarayd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. 7as.* I (1848) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough... Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disaray. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix, My song, its pinions disarayd of might, Drooped. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles on Etna* II, Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disaray'd of their divinity.

Hence *Disarraying* vbl. sb.

1611 COTGR., *Desarrangement*, an vnranking, disordering, disarraying.

Disarrayed (dis'arēd), ppl. a. [*f. DISARRAY v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disarayd flight of the Persians. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 826 His disaray'd oblation he devout. 1827 T. DOUBLEDAY *Sea-Cave* II Some sea-born maid... with her green tresses disarayd. 1864 PUSAY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 Mists, which hurry along... like hosts disarayd.

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1611 COTGR., *Descoiffé*... whose head is disarayd or vncovered. 1735 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 98 Then disaray'd, the shining bath they sought. 1850 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 516 She... found, Half disaray'd as to her rest, the girl.

† *Disarrayment*. Obs. rare. [*f. DISARRAY v.* + *-MENT*: after *arrayment*.] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarrayments.

† *Disarrest*, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *desarrestier* to release from arrest (14th c. in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + arrestier* to *ARREST*.] *trans.* To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1528 HACKET *Lett. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. ia. 54 b), That sche schould cawse to dysarest the forsayd Korn. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom Cowart.* 9 The King... wills that he shall be disarrested, and sufferd to goe at large.

Disarticulate (disart'i-kūlē't), v. [*f. DIS-6 + ARTICULATE v.*]

1. *trans.* To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated... is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 3/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 261 The leaflets... spontaneously disarticulate. 1892 *Natural Science* Mar. 57 Stems... which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence *Disarticulated* ppl. a.; also *Disarti-culator*, he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. xi. 378 The disarticulated stems. *Ibid.* II. vii. xiii. 401 The cucurbitans are disarticulated zoönites. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

Disarticulation (disart'i-kūlē'tion). [*n.* of action from *prec.*: after *articulation*.] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; disjointed condition.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Introd. 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of... disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 In Orchideæ... a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

† *Disartuate*, v. Obs. rare. [*f. DIS-6 + ARTUATE v.*] *trans.* To disjoint.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will find the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem.

Disasinate, *Disasinize* v.: see *DIS-6*.

† *Disassemble*, v. Obs. rare -o. [*f. DIS-6 + ASSEMBLE v.*] *trans.* To separate, scatter, disperse. 1611 COTGR., *Desassembler*, to disassemble, disioyne, disunite.

† *Disassent*, v. Obs. Also 5 *dis-*, *dysassent*. [ad. OF. *desassent-ir* (13-14th c. in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + assentir* *ASSENT v.*] *intr.* To refuse assent to, withhold assent from; to disagree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9369 All the most of þo mighty... Dyssassent to the dede, demyt hit for noght. 1533 BULLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 82 Servius nouthir assentit nor yit dissantit to thair marriage. 1650 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 104 He dissanted from all the proceedings. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 16, I dissant from the common received opinion. 1621 *Protests Lords* I. 6 We whose names are underwritten did dissant.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. iv. 18 It is obligatory and legal, though the King himself consent not, or dissant thereto. 1692 WAGSTAFF *Vind. Carol.* vi. 60 If he may diss-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence † *Disassenter*, one who disassents; † *Disassenting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a., dissentient.

1634 St. Trials, Lord Balmerino (R.), The names of the dissassenters. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. xi. 45 In this point

also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 66 Such a disassenting Voyce . . is inconfite with the very office, duty of the King.

† **Disassent**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec., after ASSENT *sb.*] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36. § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the said Duches . . notwithstanding. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or disassent, he . . returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 189 Fearing that her disassent might some delay. 1643 PAYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his own personall disassent.

† **Disassessor**, *Obs.* *rare.* [agent-n. from *disassent, f. DIS- 6.] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Red. Redeemed* iv. § 38. 69 Imputations . . which the Dis-assessors of it have charged upon it.

† **Disassiduity**, *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ASSIDUITY.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 412 Some argue . . that disassiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination. a 1639 — *Parall. Essex & Buckingham*, *ibid.* (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or disassiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 46 He came in, and went out, and through disassiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace.

† **Disassiege**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* — 1. [a. F. *désassiéger* (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to delinquer from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *assiéger*: see ASSIEGE, BESIEGE.] *trans.* To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. GOOWYU tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann.* Eng. ii. 232 John Lord Russell entering the City . . disassieged it.

Disassimilation (disási-milz'fən). [f. DIS- 9 + ASSIMILATION.] The process which reverses assimilation; in *Physiol.* the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Disassimilation, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged. 1889 BURDON SARGENTON *Add. to Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 26 Sept. 525/1 The words . . 'anabolism', which means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So **Disassimilate**, *v.* to transform by catabolism. In mod. Dicts. (1894).

Disassimilative, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + ASSIMILATIVE.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 91 Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesteroline is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

† **Disassistent**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ASSISTENT.] *trans.* To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis-assisted me from serving God. *Ibid.* i. xiv. (1671) 85 The other . . Faculties . . assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassit it.

Disassociate (disásō'siēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ASSOCIATE, after F. *désassocier* (16th c. in Littré), f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *associer* to associate.] *trans.* To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. *Const. from (with).*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe his business, without disassociating himselfe from the body. 1760 *Don Bellianis* 70 So said the Princess Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour.

Hence **Disasso'ciated** *pp.* *a.* 1611 in COTGR. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

Disassociation (disásō'si-ē'ən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. ASSOCIATION.] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its *temperature of dissociation*. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in dissociation from his spectacles.

† **Disassure**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* — 0. [f. DIS- 6 + ASSURE.] *trans.* To deprive of assurance or security.

1611 COTGR., Disassurer, to disassure; to put in feare, or bring into doubt, one that was well resolved.

Disaster (dizastər), *sb.* Also 7 dys-. [ad. F. *désastre* (1564 in Hatz-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance'; f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *astre* 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *astrum*, Gr. *ἀστρον* star; after It. *disastro* 'disastre, mischance,

ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *desastre*, also Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng. *ill-starred*.]

† 1. An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; 'an obnoxious planet'. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 118 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms-day with eclipse. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.*, Hieroglyph vii, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with *a* and *pl.*, but also without *a*, as 'a record of disaster'.

'Disaster' is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. (1875) 99).

1591 HORSLEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those souls suffer that at the occasions of thy disaster and myne. 1598 FLORIO, *Disastro*, disastre, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not have prevented. 1605 — *Learn* ii. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 200 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 200 Well had the boding tremblers leard'to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† b. A bodily affliction or disorder. *Obs.* *rare.* 1684 F. ROGERS *Let. in Sir H. Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, y^t I cannot ride.

† **Disaster**, *a.* *Obs.* [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. *désastre* (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. *désastre* disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanic lang.] = DISASTROUS.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could drive her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. *Ibid.* 8 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 1600 *Look about you* xxix. in HAZL. *Dodley* VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune . . hath enforced to wander here and there.

† **Disaster**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DISASTER sb. No corresp. vb. is found in the Romanic langs., though French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. *désastre*: see DISASTER a.] *trans.* To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts., seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a *pp.* a. in sense 'ill-starred', 'hapless'.)

1580 [see DISASTERED]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 16 The holes where eyes should bee, which pitifully disaster the cheeks. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 158 Neither was there ever any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers (elephants in battle) then by casting of stones. 1689 MOVLE *Sea Kyrurg.* ii. xiii. 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) i. 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance. 1784 *Ibid.* 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured . . and . . it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iii. lvi. Some were cuff'd and much disaster'd found.

Hence † **Disastered**, stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine . . how canst thou now receive this disaster'd change! 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 170 At his disaster'd journey made into Barbary. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disaster'd stands.

† **Disasterly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DISASTER a. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiery'd it by Land. 1598 DRAYTON *Heriot. Ep.* (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invidious tongues. Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

Disastrous (dizastros), *a.* Also 6-7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disastrous. [a. F. *désastreux*, -euse (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *désastre*: cf. It. *disastroso* 'unfortunate, unlucky' (Florio 1598). See DISASTER sb. and -OUS.]

† 1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more disastrous. 1602 MARSHON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 i. 2 He prov'd alwaies disastrous in love. 1603 ADO. *Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained. 1750 SHENSTONE *Poems*, *Economy* iii. 43 Ah disastrous wight! In evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudful couch! 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 225 The various calamities that befall this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 192 Reputing the third of these intercalary daies to be disastrous and dismall. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some disastrous aspect of the Planets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 597 As when the Sun . . from behind the Moon In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. a 1849 MANGAH *Poems* (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disastrous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turke. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 76 b. The very first allarm of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1604 *Contempl. State Man* i. ii. (1699) 18 All human greatness . . must end, and perhaps in a disastrous and unhappy conclusion. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iii. 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 225 The Samyal wind . . so disastrous in its effects. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence **Disastrousness**, *rare.* 1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Disastrousness*, unluckiness, unfortunateness.

Disastrously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. (R.), Whilst things were thus disastrously decreed. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* v. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation . . disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

Disattach (disätz'f), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTACH v.] *trans.* To undo what is attached; = DETACH 1.

1851 CUL. WISEMAN *Actions N. T.* ESS. 1853 1. 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disattachment. [DIS- 9.] = DETACHMENT 4b.

1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. our Lord* (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness.

Disattaint (disätz'nt), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from attainer; see ATTAIN v. 6.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. vii. 149 Earl Marischal . . has been . . pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† **Disattention**, *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ATTENTION.] Active inattention; neglect.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* i. 3 Slownesse of heart: that is . . disattention unto those things. 1693 W. FÆKE *Sel. Ess.* xxv. 147 Carelessness and Disattention . . are the Daughters of Folly. 1757 *Herald* x. 99 Disattention to duty.

† **Disattire**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTIRE v.] *trans.* To divest of attire; disrobe.

a 1598 SPENSER cited by WEBSTER (1864). 1611 COTGR. *Descoiffer*, to disattire, disattire, vnbood, vncover, the head. 1677 HOLVOKE *Dict.*, Disattire, divestito.

Disattune (disätün'), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTUNE.] *trans.* To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. xvi. (D.), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the burassed doctor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† **Disaugment**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 COTGR., *Desaugmenter*, to disaugment, wane, diminish. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiii, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† **Disauthentic**, *a.* *Obs.* [DIS- 10 + AUTHENTIC.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see AUTHENTIC 1).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certaine bookes . . of Moses . . which they say are al made disauthenticke, and put out of use by the coming of Christ. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmos* lxix. 601 They . . account disauthenticke the foure last Bookes of Moses.

Disauthenticate, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To prove or pronounce non-authentic.

1895 A. W. BENN in *Academy* x June 457/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful.

† **Disauthorize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AUTHORIZE.] *trans.* To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 90 Then is y^e once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1563 MAM *Musculus* *Commonpl.* 153 a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament]. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disauthorize the others ancient sentences. 1689 *Def. Liberty agit. Tyrants* 142 The general Assembly . . may . . even dis-authorize and depose a King.

Disavail, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AVAIL v.]

† 1. *intr.* To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. *Obs.*

1430 LVGD. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, They . . toke nought that might disauyle Unto that lande but it were vitayle. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I iij a, The same not seeldome disauyleth to the . . pleasure of the lyfe.

2. *trans.* To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better than the treybll the money. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1106 Hyndering and dysawaylling Holy Churche, our Mother. 1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I disauyle one, I hynder his advantage . . he hath disauyled me more than an hundred pounde. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I . . judging . . that plea would not disavail me.

† **Disavail**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb., after AVAIL sb.] Disadvantage, harm, loss.

c 1430 LVGD. *Bochas* i. xix. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of fro-warded doublenes, Which euer wrought to his disauyle. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 11 If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disauyle.

Disavaunce, **Disaventure**, *obs.* forms of DISADVANCE, DISADVENTURE.

† **Disavouch**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + AVOUCH *v.* In med.L. *disadvocare*.] = DISAVOW.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxvi. They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref. Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1679 Kim in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 7 Disowning and disavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testify for and avouch.

Disavow (disāvōw), *v.* Also 4 des-, 5 dys-. [a. F. *desavouer* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avouer* AVOW *v.* In med.L. *disavouare*, *disadvocare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 322 Bope kyng and kayser and he coroned pope May desavoue hat þey dude. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* v. 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. O.* vi. v. 37 Weary . . . Of warres delight. The name of knighthood he did disavow. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it. 1748 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 137 Comte Pertingue . . . far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 Melfort never disavowed these papers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 328 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction.

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Nier*, to denie, disaduow; say nay, gainsay. 1639 GAULE *Pract. The.* 86 One disavowes him begotten of God; another, borne of Mary. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iv. ii. Yet can they never . . . disavow my blood Plantagenet's. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

† 3. To refuse to accept or entertain; to decline. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 135 They . . . disavow to have any further dealing with worldly contentments. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 The Mexicans disavow all peace with their neighbouring enemies, that they may be stored with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence **Disavowed** *ppl. a.*, **disavowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disavowable** *a.*, liable to be disavowed; **Disavow'edly** (edli) *adv.*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavow'er**, one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 COTGR., *Niement*, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. iv. 43 No public or imaginative disavowings . . . can be sufficient. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter . . . disavowedly, and with an openness natural to him, doth express himself. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Sept. 345/2 The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

Disavowal (disāvō'al). [f. DISAVOW *v.* after AVOVAL.] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1838 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister threw everything back. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

† **Disavowance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISAVOW *v.*, after AVOVANCE and OF. *desavouance* (14th c. in Godef.)] = DISAVOWAL.

a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point [the papal supremacy].

† **Disavow'er**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISAVOW *v.* + -ER suffix; corresp. to F. *desavouer*, infinitive used subst.] Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 33 This . . . we can take to intend no less than the plain disavowal of this Treaty. **Disavow'er**?: see after DISAVOW *v.*

† **Disavowment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISAVOW *v.* + -MENT: perh. repr. OF. *desavouement* (14th c. in Godef.)] = DISAVOWAL.

1637 WOTTON *Lett. to Regius Professor in Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) Fiva, His Holiness . . . will not press you to any disavowment thereof.

† **Disavowry**. *Obs.* [f. DISAVOW *v.*, after AVOVRY and OF. *desavouerie*, *desavowry* (in Godef.)] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1598 J. H[ARVEY] *Discursive Probl.* 65 Concerning the general disavowry, and discredit of such special matters. a. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 498 He disclaimeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdom is of this world. 1650 B. DISCLOMINIUM 9 Christ . . . thought such a Disavowry . . . a sufficient salvo for his act.

Disbalance (disbālāns), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + BALANCE *v.*] *trans.* To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence **Disbalanced**, **Disbalancing** *ppl. adjs.*, **Disbalance**, disturbance of equilibrium.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 111 Some are shy . . . there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 252 To . . . enlarge existing disbalances, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 179/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

† **Disbalass**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + balass, 16th c. form of BALLAST *v.*] *trans.* To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 170 Man . . . having disburdened and disbalassd himselfe of his provocative

superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 14 But now you must lend me patience until I have disbalassd my mind.

Disband (disbānd), *v.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desbander*, mod.F. *débander*; in military sense after *it. sbandare* (cf. Sp., Pg. *disbandar*), f. *It. banda*, F. *bande*, BAND *sb.*]

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbind a bow', etc. *desbander* (also *desbender*) goes back to 12th c. in OF.: cf. DISBAND.]

1. *trans.* 1. To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place. 1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 45 The Marquis of Huntley . . . disbanded his Forces. 1701 Dr. FOR *True-born Eng.* i. 148 No Parliament his Army could disband. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxii. 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers . . . has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded.

† 2. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. *Obs.*

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Casarem* ii. 6 You have fathered upon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbanded. 1666 Ld. ORRERY *State Letters* (1743) ii. 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

c. refl. (= 4.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band. 1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenice* 275 Leon disbanded himselfe upon the instant. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 77 marg., His Army disbanded it self. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 They paid . . . so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. *Obs.*

1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* iv. (R.), What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1645 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. ii. 114 M. Mountagn . . . hath disbanded them from their shelter. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 37 And therefore by all the united force of the Decalogue she [the wife] ought to be disbanded, unless we must set marriage above God and charity. 1715 tr. *Panctolus's Rerum Mem.* I. ii. x. 90 They disbanded all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 J. B. MORRISON *West India Islands* 108 Her husband . . . took the . . . little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother.

† 3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. ii. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created . . . and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* lxvi. (1794) III. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Shewing them . . . how to disband, and how to fall into troups. a. 1608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 8. I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xiv. § 12. 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backs, and fled toward the desert. 1724 Dr. FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xlii. § 30. 26 The troops . . . openly threatened to disband. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

† 5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Assurance* vi. When both rocks and all things shall disband. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution . . . though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 117 They [Men of Honour] should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence **Disbanded** *ppl. a.*, turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; **Disbanding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Disbandade*, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troups, or companies of souldiours. — *Disbande*, disbanded. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 15 The Sergeants are . . . to lead loose and disbanded files of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 18 Letters . . . touching the disbanding of the Scottishe Armie. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 36 To . . . a. 1591 131 94 . . . paid . . . for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicester. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1712 ASBURNHOT *John Bull* iii. iii. A poor disbanded officer. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanding bill. 1874 GAEREN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 524 The disbanded soldiers of the army . . . spread over the country.

Disbandment (disbāndmēt). [f. prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *débandement* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence.

1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5875/a Full Pay allowed . . . for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-gang of popery the Jesuits. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iii. (1848)

97 The august Assembly . . . dare nowise resolve, with Mirabeau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

† **Disband'on**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [By-form of DISBAND *v.* after BANDON.] = DISBAND.

1640-1 Kirkcudr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Their sogers are disbanding for want of mantenance. 1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* L 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces.

† **Disbank**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-7 c + BANK *sb.*] *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

† **Disbar**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-1 + BAR *v.*: cf. OF. *desbarrier*, mod.F. *débarrier* to unbar: see DEBAR.] *trans.* To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = DEBAR *v.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 255 Then Neptune's impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Trolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three. 1571 — Calvin on Ps. To Rdr. 30 Too the intent all vaunting myght be disbarred the further of. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconveniences.

Disbar (disbā'z), *v.* *2* [f. DIS-7 + BAR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister.

1633 R. YERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1848 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practicers . . . would be disbarred. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Disbarring*, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred . . . the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers.

† 2. To deprive of bars or that which bars. *Obs.*

1636 N. WALLINGTON in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 33 When all forts are disbar'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

Disbarbarize, *v.* *rare.* [f. DIS-6 + BARBARIZE.] *a. trans.* To free from barbarism; = DEBARBARIZE. *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 *Ibid.* III. 322 The slave-coast began from that period to disbarbarize.

† **Disbark** (disbā'rk), *v.* *1* *Obs.* Also 6-7 -barke, 7-8 -barque. [ad. F. *desbarquer* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *débarquer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *barque* BARK *sb.* 2: cf. *It. sbarcare*.] = DEBARK *v.* 1, DIS-EMBARC. *a. trans.*

1552 Act 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 12 If he . . . there do disbarke, unlade and sell the same. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 20 Oct. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4605/1 [To] be . . . carried. to the Port . . . and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 22 We . . . Disbarke the sheep, an offering to the gods.

b. intr. (for *refl.*)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1692 HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1699) IV. 16 Being now got to Leghorn. I there disbarked. 1842 MANNING *Unity of Church* i. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'.

Hence **Disbarking** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sharcamento*, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadix* 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarking.

Disbark, *v.* *2* Also 6-7 -barke, 7 -barque. [f. DIS-7 a + BARK *sb.* 1: cf. DEBARK *v.* 2] *trans.* To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; = DEBARK *v.* 2

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruit* 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 192 Disbarking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach.

b. To strip off (bark).

1659 *Gate Lang. Unl.* x. § 109 marg., The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarke) is without.

Hence **Disbarked** *ppl. a.*, divested of bark; **Disbar'king** *vbl. sb.*, decortication.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tree*, The pricking and disbarking of the Roots.

Disbarment (disbā'mēt). [f. DISBAR *v.* 2 + -MENT.] The action of disbarring a barrister.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 639/2 Appealing . . . against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 *Daily News* 5 Dec., As he means to appeal against their order of disbarment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment.

† **Disbase**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-5 + BASE *v.* 1: cf. ABASE, DEBASE.] *trans.* = DEBASE.

a. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus Dram.* Wks. II. 56 First I will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine honour so. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. Before I disbased [i.e. disbas]d myself, from my mood and my farthingal to these bum-rows and your whale-bone bodice.

Disbeautify, *v.* *rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 STANFURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. § 5 The women have an harsh and broke kind of pronunciation . . . which dooth disbeautify their English above measure.

† **Disbecome**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *BECOME* *v.* III.] *trans.* To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence *Disbecoming ppl. a.*, unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. ii. [Lest] your compassion... Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 163 No calling... can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him... then this of having no calling. *Ibid.* II. xxxiv. (1640) 174 This forgetfulness... is a most disbecoming vice.

Disbelief (disbɪl'ɪf). [f. *Dis-* 9 + *BELIEF*.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive unbelief.

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. iii. (R.). Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.). Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii. Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xx. (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

Disbelieve (disbɪl'ɪv), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *BELIEVE* *v.*] 1. *trans.* Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: a. a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1644 [see DISBELIEVING below]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 18 (R.). There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 SPECT. No. 527 ¶ 2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 77 That misgiving which precedes belief in what was disbelieved and scoff'd at late For folly. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 162 Did Henry VIII... disbelieve Purgatory? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 He disbelieves in the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phantias. 1826 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. *absol.* or *intr.*

1755 VOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat... most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. *intr.* with *in*: Not to believe in; to have no faith in: cf. *BELIEVE* I. 3.

1834 W. IND. *Sketch-bk.* I. 172 He disbelieves in the blowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much As you in women-fishes. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence **Disbelieving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disbelievingly** *adv.*, in a disbelieving manner; with disbelief.

1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* (J.). The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. 1893 CHICAGO *Advance* 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

Disbeliever. [f. *prec.* + *-ER* I.] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium. a 1748 WATTS (J.). An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones. 1818 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acct.* (1876) II. 26 He attacks disbelievers, but has very little to say to mere unbelievers.

Disbench (disbɛnʃ), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 c + *BENCH* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To remove or displace from a bench or seat; to unseat. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a benchman; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 *Observer* 2 Aug. After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenely. It was further intimated that if the publication of the *Englishman* was continued... as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence **Disbenchment**, the fact or process of disbenching (sense 2).

1874 [see DISBARMENT].

† **Disbend**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *BEND* *v.*: cf. *OF. desbender*, var. of *desbender* in same sense.] *trans.* To unbend (e.g. a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 EARL STIRLING *Int. Caesar* III. ii. Chor. As libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart. 1632 LITWOLD *Trav.* x. 488, I organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

† **Disbind**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 MEDB. *Disc. Math.* vi. 9 (1672) I. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

Disbishop, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *Dis-* 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1585 ABF. SANDOVS *Sermon* (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

† **Disblame**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. *OF. desblasmer*, -blāmer, f. *des-* (*Dis-* 4) + *blasmer* to BLAME.] *trans.* To free from blame, acquit, exculpate. Hence **Disblaming** *vbl. sb.*, exculpation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. ProL. 17, I... pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf only word be lame, For as myn anctor seyde so sey I. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* III. (1654) 79 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming.

Disblock, *v.* *rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 c + *BLOCK* *sb.* 4 c, d.] *trans.* To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

Disbloom, *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *BLOOM* *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of bloom. Hence **Disbloomed** *ppl. a.* 1884 STEVENSON *Old Mortality* in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

† **Disboard**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *disbord*. [a. *OF. desborder* (mod. *F. déborder*) (in various senses), f. *des-* (*Dis-* 1) + *bord*, BOARD.]

1. *intr.* = *DISSEMBARK*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XIV. 486 They straightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2. To pass outside or over the border or edge.

Cf. *DEBORD* *v.* 2.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disbord without the Hoof.

Disbody (disbɔd'i), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 + *BODY* *sb.*] *trans.* = *DISEMBODY*. Hence **Disbodied** *ppl. a.*, disembodied.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* 143 (T.) They conceive that the dis-bodied souls shall return... and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and dis-bodied saints. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be dis-bodied souls.

† **Disbogue**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + stem of *EM-BOGUE*, perh. after Sp. *desbogar* = *desembocar* to disembogue, f. *des-* = *Dis-* 1 + *boca* mouth: the corresp. Fr. is *déboucher*: see *DEBOUCH*.] *intr.* = *DISEMBOGUE*.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging between the Cape of Florida and Havana. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 Near unto it disbought into the sea the lake Achernia.

Disboscation. [ad. med. L. *disboscatō-em* (Du Cange), f. *Dis-* 4 + med. L. *boscus*, *boscum* wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Disboscation*, a turning of Wood-ground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*; 1764 in BAILEY (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Disbosom (disbɔz'ɒm), *v.* [*Dis-* 7 c.] *trans.* To disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence **Disbosoming** *vbl. sb.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* I. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

† **Disbound**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 1 + *BOUND* *v.* 1] *trans.* To separate by boundaries.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxi. 24 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbound) you from all the nations.

Disbound, *v.* 2 [f. *Dis-* 7 c + *BOUND* *sb.* 1] *intr.* To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. *DISBANK*, *DISBOARD* 2.)

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

Disbourgeon, *obs. form* of *DISBURGEON*.

Disbowel (disbɔw'ɛl), *v.* In 5 *dysbowalyn*. [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *BOWEL* *sb.*] *trans.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = *DISEMBOWEL*. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 *Dysbowalynge, evisceracio*. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 383 A great Oke... halfe disbowel'd lies above the ground. 1708 WILSON, etc. tr. *Petroneius Arbitr* 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Lett.* (1857) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle. b. To take out (bowels or viscera).

1591 R. W. Tancred & *Gismunda* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowel'd from his breast.

Hence **Disbowelled** *ppl. a.*, **Disbowelling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 *Dysbowalynge, evisceracio*. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1508/4 A most Curious and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction... without Disbowelling, seer-clothing, mangling or Cutting any

part thereof. a 1719 ADDISON tr. *Horace* Wks. (1758) 146 Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden ore. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems, Burden of Nineveh* II. 'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.

Disbrain (disbrɛɪ'n), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *BRAIN* *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to dash out the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence **Disbrained** *ppl. a.*

1631 *Celestina* xx. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 *Nature* XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed... disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

Disbranch (disbrɔnʃ), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *BRANCH* *sb.*: cf. *OF. desbrancher*, -chir (in Godef.), f. *des-* (*Dis-* 4) + *brancher*, f. *branche* *BRANCH* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 If the trees be great... ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xlv. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IX. 1. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1889 G. G. A. MURRAY *Gobi or Shamo* XIV. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the... trees.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch from her material sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome... disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-five, was againe rent away. 1796 LAMA *Lett. Wks.* (1840) 14, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably.

† 3. *intr.* To branch off, spring out of. *rare.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence **Disbranched** *ppl. a.*, **Disbranching** *vbl. sb.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 305 An old disbranched fir.

† **Disbrother**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*Dis-* 7 b.] *trans.* To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

1622 MASSE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1623) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof... they never argued, that they might not disbrother themselves.

† **Disbuckle**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Armes disbukling severall wayes [diversaque brachia ducens].

Disbud (disbʊd), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *BUD* *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Disbudding*, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are... disbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preserv'd. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1882 GARDEN 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year.

Hence **Disbudding** *vbl. sb.*; **Disbudder**, one who disbuds.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach*, The disbudding or nipping... consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly situated. 1765 EARL OF HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 9 Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised. 1888 WOOD *Farmer's Friends & Foes* 47 The bullfinch... acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

Disburden, -**burthen** (disbʊr'd'n, -bʊr'n), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 + *BURDEN*, *BURTHEN* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. *lit.* and *fig.*

1532 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 20. § 3 The Kynges Highnes... coveting to disburden this realm of the said great exactions and intollerable charges of amates. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epsit.* 49, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 DAVENANT *Sp. Friar* IV. i. You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvii. The need she felt to disburden her mind.

1871 *Proc. Virginia* 47 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 125 The Ship having disburdened her self of 70 persons set forward. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III. Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down.

2. *trans.* To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.). Though by my thoughts I've plunged into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 31 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi. Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. iii. A desert Pelican... Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. *refl.* To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river. *Also fig.*

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river... disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea. 1761 HUMER *Hist. Eng. I.* iii. 65 A new generation of men... who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unload, to discharge its load.

1667 MILTON *P. L. v.* 379 Where Nature multiplies Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows More fruitful. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars... Disburdening in the Canal Orfano, That drowning-place.

Disburdened, -burthened, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Freed from burden.

1598 FLORIO, *Scarico*, free, quit, discharged, disburthened. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 Verses proceed from a disburthened braine. 1772 FLITCHER *Logica Genev.* 11 The disburthened clouds begin to break. 1832 G. DOWNES *Left. Cont. Countries I.* 506 Two or three disburthened vehicles. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages xiv.* With glad embrace The fair disburthened lands welcome a nobler race.

Disburdening, -burthening, *vbl. sb.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING.]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading. 1881 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 415 Towards the disburdening of the free farme. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not... the disburdening of a particular fancie. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref. I.* ii. 55 For the disburthening of their consciences.

2. That which is discharged; a discharge. *Obs.* 1686 *Ethiopian Adv. Heliodorus* 7 (Jod.) A valley, that receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

Disburdening, *ppl. a.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING.] That disburdens.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece II.* xi. 34 Solon... met the reasonable expectations... by his disburdening ordinance.

Disburdenment, -burthenment, [f. *DISBURDEN* v. + -MENT.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-Eng. Pref.* 35 Whether any such disburthenment shall be attempted. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi, He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

Disburgeon, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -gen. [f. *DIS- 7a* + *BURGEON sb.*] *trans.* = *DISBUD*. Hence *Disburgeoning vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 533 For disburgening of vines, and cleansing them of their superfluous leaves. *Ibid.* 538 Not... to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Disburseable (*disbŭrsəbəl*), *a.* [f. *DISBURSE* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana I.* xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable... they can be carried home, they are disburseable at other tables.

Disbursage, *Obs. rare.* [f. *as prec.* + -AGE.] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure.

1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem. II.* xxix. 490 An account... of the payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same.

Disbursatory (*disbŭrsətŕi*), *a.* [f. *L. type* **disbursare*: see next, and -ORY.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char. vi.* 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

Disburse (*disbŭrs*), *v.* Also 6 -bourse, -bourse, -bursse. [orig. *disbourse*, a. OF. *desbourser* (13thc. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *desbourser*, in same senses, f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *bourse* purse. Afterwards assimilated to *L. bursa*, as if repr. a *L. *disbursare*. Cf. *DEBURSE*, *DISPURSE*.]

1. *trans.* To pay out or expend (money); to pay or defray (costs, expenses).

1530 PALSGR. *517/2*, I have disbursed for hym above a hundred pounde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err. iv.* 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe on the receipt thereof. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220, I disbursed to him and them 300 dollars. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. II.* vii. (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than Exportation disburseth. 1701 DR FOG *True-born Eng. Intro.* 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disbursed? 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/a Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

2. To defray (a charge). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* 31 To disburse and pay al the costes and charges. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-tho.* iii. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients. 1611 CONYAT *Crudities* 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

3. To pay for or on account of (anything). *rare.*

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. *absol.* To make disbursement.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 Each alie constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* iv. ii, Sir... you must disburse, For gold is a restorative.

Mod. He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

2. *fig. and trans.* To spend, give out or away.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1203 And all my Fame that lyes disbursed be To those that lye and thinke no shame of me. 1681 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1671 Grew *Anal. Plantis* i. l. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root.

Hence *Disbursed ppl. a.*; *Disbursing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 35 (R.) He demanded to haue the VOL. III.

disbursing of the money himselfe. 1611 COTGR., *Desboursé*, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 61 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 These are deposited... in charge of the... disbursing agent.

Disburse, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec. vb.*: cf. OF. *desbours* (16th c. in *Littre*).] = *DISBURSEMENT*. To be in disburse, to be out of pocket.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* v. ii, Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulace Which make you lock up leisure. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Feb. (1882) III. 73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* i. 288 The annual Rent... would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses. 1782 ELPHINSTON *tr. Martial* ii. liiii. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriat the disburse!

Disbursement (*disbŭrsmənt*), [f. *DISBURSE* v. + -MENT: cf. F. *desboursment* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), now *deb.*]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 651/1 The Queenes treasure in soe great occasions of disbursements... is not allwayes soe... plentifull, as it can spare soe great a somme together. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* Pref. G b, His cheerful Disbursement for the replanting of Ireland. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 245 Upon any... extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered. 1849 GROTE *Greece II.* lxiii. (1862) V. 421 And that deficit was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Diobly.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out; expenditure.

1607 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this year 1607. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India II.* iv. ix. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements. 1847 GROTE *Greece II.* xxviii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kirra.

Disburser (*disbŭrsər*), [f. *DISBURSE* v. + -ER.] One who disburses. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. 297 The sparing of money by the grand disburser. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1745 *Gen. Assembly Rec.* (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money. 1881 *Times* 2 May 11/2 The military disburser knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

Disburthen: see *DISBURDEN*.

Disbury (*disbŭri*), *v. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *BURY* v.] *trans.* To release from a buried condition;

to disentomb, disinter. Hence *Disburied ppl. a.* 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* ii. iii, Disburied secrets. 1861 - *Str.* *Story II.* 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

Disbutton (*disbŭtn*), *v. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 or 7 + *BUTTON sb. or v.*] *trans.* a. To deprive of buttons. b. To undo the buttons of, to unbutton.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/2 His eldest son... was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 *Twin Soul I.* vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them.

Dis-Byronize: see *DIS-* 6.

Disc, a current variant spelling of *DISK*.

Disca'binet, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7 + *CABINET*.] *trans.* To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

1658 MILTON (*title*), The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, disca'binet in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience... By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

Disceage (*diskædʒ*), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7c + *CAGE* sb.] *trans.* To release or let out as from a cage; to uncage.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* ccxvii, Trampling the Mud of mixed Brains disceag'd From double fence. 1873 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 19 Until she let me fly disceag'd to sweep In ever-higher eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Discal (*dískəl*), *a.* [f. *L. disc-us* *DISK* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; discoid.

1848 R. HILL in *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Discalceate (*diskælsiet*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. discalceat-us* unshod, barefooted: see next.]

a. ppl. a. Unshod, barefooted; *spec.* applied to certain orders of friars and nuns.

1658 J. BURAUWY *Hist. Christine, G. Sweden* 103 The... present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1843) 51 Justin Martyr... saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded... to be discalceate. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 37 Unless... some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops... stay behind. 1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia, etc.* 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite.

b. sb. A barefooted friar or nun. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa II.* xvii. 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 449 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

Discalceate, *v. Obs. rare-0.* [f. *discalceat-ppl. stem* of *L. discalceare* to pull off the shoes, f. *DIS-* 4 + *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Discalceate*, to put off ones Shoes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Discalceated, *ppl. a.* [f. *as prec.* + -ED.] = *DISCALCEATE ppl. a.*

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun. Rew.* 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. 364 The discalceated Nuns of the Order of S. Clare. 1764 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod).

Discalceation, *Obs.* [n. of action from *L. discalceare*: see *DISCALCEATE v.*] The action of taking off the shoes, esp. in token of reverence.

a. 1638 MEDE *Reverence God's Ho. Wks.* (1672) II. 347 An allusion... to that Rite of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

Discaled (*diskælst*), *ppl. a.* [as if from a vb. **discalee*, repr. *L. discalceā-re* + -ED. Cf. *DISCAUVE*.] = *DISCALCEATE ppl. a.*

1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 139 They are called Carmes discaled, or bare footed Friars. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* III. 264 The King... walked in Procession... to the Church of the Franciscans discaled. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* I. ix. 233 Carmel is the head-quarters of the Discaled Carmelites. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discaled. The discaled Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

Discale, *v. Obs.* [f. *dis-* + *DIS-* 7a + *SCALE* sb.] *trans.* To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisses and shrimps] must be discaled, and clean picked with much piddling. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gut pulled out.

Disca'lendar, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *diskal*. [f. *DIS-* 7c + *CALENDAR sb.*] *trans.* To erase or remove from the calendar.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite bee disca'lendar. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Load* 24 Which Sept... let it be Disca'lendar, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve.

Discale: nohe'dron, *Cryst.* [f. *DI-* 2 + *SCALENOHEDRON*.] (See *quot.*)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry... is called the discalenohedron.

Discameration, *Obs. rare-1*. [n. of action from *L. type* **discamerare*, f. *DIS-* 6 + *L. camera* chamber.] = *DISINCAMERATION*.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be persuaded to the discameration of Castro.

Discamp (*diskæmp*), *v. Mil. Obs.* [ad. It. *scampare*, with substitution of the full form of the prefix *dis-* for *s-*: cf. *DECAMP*.]

1. *intr.* To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 213 After which accident... they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilance, must needs disscamp, if Mammona give the word. a. 1693 - *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 311 He was about discamping.

2. *trans.* a. To remove or abandon (a camp). b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fani. Ep.* (1577) 272, I command you to leave your armour, to discamp your camp. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 25 No enemy put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field. 1658 J. COLES *tr. Cleopatra* vii. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence *Discamping vbl. sb.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to cover his discamping as much as he could. 1611 COTGR., *Descampement*, a discamping.

Disca'ndy, *v. Obs. rare.* (Also 7 *erron. discander*.) [f. *DIS-* 6 + *CANDY v.*] *intr.* To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 165 By the discandering of this pelleted storme. *Ibid.* iv. xii. 22 The hearts... to whom I gave Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Cesar.

Disca'non, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7c + *CANON sb.*] *trans.* To exclude from the canon. 1608 and *Pt. Def. Reasons Refusal Subscription* 218 He acknowledged arguments more forcible... to disca'non these books.

Disca'nonize, *v.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *CANONIZE*.] 1. *trans.* To exclude from the canon. *Obs.*

1605 SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam.* xviii. 87 We disca'nonize no book of canonical scriptures. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 38. 67 Divers books must be disca'noniz'd. 1660 FISHER *Knistick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.

2. To undo the canonization of.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 521 They are disca'nonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence *Disca'nonization*.

1811 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) I. 153 The disca'nonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible.

Discant, variant of *DESCANT*.

Discapacitate (diskäp'sit'et), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CAPACITATE.] *trans.* To deprive of capacity, to incapacitate.

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening Peter's Fetters* 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act. 1845 LAMB *Biog. Mem. Liston Misc. Wks.* (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

† **Discapitation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from Rom. *discapitare*, OF. *descapiter*, for L. *dē-capitāre*; see DE- 1. 6.] = DECAPITATION.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk II.* 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies .. to live in a state of discapitation.

Discard (diskä'rd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CARU *sb.*; cf. OF. *descarter* (see DECARD); Sp., Pg. *descartar* (Minshew 1599), It. *scartare* (for *discartare) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598).] *trans.*

1. *Cards.* To throw out or reject (a card) from the hand. Also *absol.*

In whist, etc., applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping.

1592 FLORIO and *Fruites* 69 Let vs agree of our game .. goe to, discard. 1680 COTTON *Gamster* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards. 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 238 The player .. discards three inferior cards. 1862 CAVENTISH *Whist* (1870) 93 You weaken a suit by discarding from it. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 8.

2. To cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give up.

1598 FLORIO, *Dare nelle scartate* .. to fall among ill companies, as a man would say among such as are discarded from him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 81 Sentiments of shame and honesty .. are quite discarded by the Muscovites. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. on Eng. Tongue Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 101 Many gross improprieties, which however authorised by practice .. ought to be discarded. 1764 RICH *Inquiry* II. § 6. 100 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* I. 25 We have discarded our faith in astrology and witches. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing.

† b. To cast or force away (from another). *rare.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. v.* 8 He that helpe [i.e. her shield] from her against he was discarded.

† c. To divest, rid, or free (any one) of; also *refl.* *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties. 1732 *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10) 293 (D.), I only discard myself of those things that are noxious. *Ibid.* 492 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, service, or office; to cashier, discharge.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), These men .. were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 472 A soldier having spoken base words .. was whipt, and the next day .. discarded. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan. My man .. is a sad dog; and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conferred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

† b. With double object: To dismiss or banish (a person) from (a place). *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded Thy Palace and Presence for ever. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 48 A Person of Nobility .. was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison.

Discard, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. *Cards. a.* The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. b. The card so rejected.

1744 [see DISCARD v. 1.] 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr., Piquet* 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of a Suit. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.*, *Discard*, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard. 1885 POCOCK *Whist* viii. 92 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you.

2. That which is discarded, an offcast. *rare.* 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 297 In the brothel the discard of society.

Discarded (diskä'rd'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. DISCARD v. + ED 1.]

1. *Cards.* Thrown out from the hand.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 377 We have seen in our age Kings discarded and .. the discarded Cards taken in again and via the Game. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 The dealer for whom the discarded cards count.

2. Cast off, rejected; dismissed from employment, discharged.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 76 ¶ 2 A discarded Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Mistress. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 The wisdom and virtue of the discarded statesman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error.

Discarder (diskä'rd'ed), [f. as prec. + ER 1.] One who discards or rejects.

1880 BUXTON *Q. Anne* II. x. 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

† **Discardinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cardin-em* hinge + -ATE 3: cf. L. *cardināt-us* binged.] *trans.* To unhinge.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xviii. Canst Motion fix? count Sands? .. Discardinate the Spheres?

Discarding (diskä'rd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCARD v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCARD.

1. *Cards.* The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also *attrib.*

1593 PERLE *Chron. Edw.* I (1829) I. 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. 1594 CAREW *Huarter's Exam.* viii. (1596) 112 To know .. the skill of discarding. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr., Piquet* 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds.

2. Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In quot. 1840 *concr.* That which is discarded.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 55 A hot-spur zealot .. whose ambition made old Nol lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwellian .. name. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 306 The discarding of that rash Principle. 1840 BAOWING *Sordello* vi. 444 Then subject .. to thy cruce the world's discardings.

Discardment. *rare.* [f. DISCARD v. + -MENT.] The action of discarding; rejection, abandonment.

1844 N. *Brit. Rev.* I. 395 Their discardment by the Hindis as religious authorities.

† **Discardure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCARD v. + -URE.] = prec.

1780 HAYTER *Hume's Dial.* II. 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion?

Discare: see DIS- 9.

Discarg, -carge, *obs. var.* DISCHARGE.

† **Discarnate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. type

*discarnāt-us (for L. *dē-carnāt-us*; see DE- 1. 6), f. DIS- 4 + *carn-em* flesh, *carnūt-us* fleshy; cf. It. (*discarnato*, Sp. *descarnado*, OF. *descarné*, mod. F. *décharné*) Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones.

So † **Discarnated** *ppl. a.*, deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied: the reverse of *incarnated*. *Obs.*

1728 EASBURY *tr. Burnet's St. Dead* I. 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnate, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane one.

† **Discarve**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + CARVE.] To dissect.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Proceede in dyscarvyng almoste unto yleon where as the gutt begynneth that hyght Collon.

Discase (diskä's), *v. arch.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CASE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the case or covering of; to uncass, unsheathe, undress. Also *intr.* (= *refl.*)

Hence *Discased* *ppl. a.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. iii. 97 Felt upon his discased sword. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1825 LAMB *Reflect. Pillory*, Discase not, I pray you. 1882 B. NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1880-2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and vest.

† **Discask**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASK.] *trans.* To take out of the cask.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

Discaste (diskä'st), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASTE.] *trans.* To cause to lose caste.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1223. 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

Discastle: see DIS- 7 c.

† **Discatter**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *deskater*, 5 *deacater*, 8 *dis-scatter*. [In ME. *de-scater*, f. F. *de-*, *des-* (DE- 6, DIS- 1) + SCATTER; the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. *dis-*, *di-*.] *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence *Discattered* *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 315 in *Pol. Songz* (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskattered bothe hider and thidere. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206 Woo be to the shepherdes that thus descateren .. the flocke. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxxvi. The broken remnants of discattered [ed. 1717 discattered] power. 1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 Petty revelts made by discattered troups. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* Pr. II. 43, I begunne to recollect my discattered senses.

Disceas (e-, cees, etc.), *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DISEASE.

Disceat, -ceipte, -ceit, *obs. ff.* DECEIT.

Disceauie, -ceiue, etc., *obs. ff.* DECEIVE, etc.

† **Discede**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discedere* to separate, depart, f. DIS- 1 + *cādere* to go.] *intr.* To depart, deviate. (Usually *fig.*) Hence *Disced* *vbl. sb.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away. *Ibid.* 32 This Disceding of the heat in glass drops by the .. cooling Irradiations.

Discede, *obs.* (bad) form of DECEDE.

Disceence, *Disceend*, etc., *obs. ff.* DESCENCE, DESCEND, etc.

Disceension, -tion, *obs. ff.* DESCENSION, DISSESSION.

Discent, *obs. var.* of DESCEND.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Court .. it immediately discent to the Cittie. 1659 MACALLO *Cam. Physick* 37 The wandering discenting pains.

Discent, *obs. form* of DESCENT, DISSSENT.

Discept (discept'), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *discept-āre* to contend, debate, decide, determine, f. *dis-* (DIS- 2, 3) + *capere* to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc.] *intr.* To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 27 It is God that thus discepts with you. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xi. 150 Permit me to discept. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hughes of Saxe-Gotha* xiv. One disceptates, he is candid; Two must discept .. has distinguished; Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* x. 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept from any point I probe and pronounce sound.

Discept, *obs. form* of DECEIT.

Disception (discept'fən), *arch.* Also 4-7 *decept*, 6 *dyacept*, 6-7 *deacept*, 7- *dissept*, 4-6 *-acio* (u)n. [a. F. *disception* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *disception-em*, n. of action f. *disceptare*: see DISCEPT.] Disputation, debate, discession.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take 3e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptions [Gloss. or disceptions] of thougts. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 203/4 Our former dysception and reasoning, had betwene vs before his departing. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 15 The Emperour .. did cause a .. generall assemble of estates to be held for the disception, and deciding of this doubt. 1670 WALTON *Lives* Wks. 1793 I. 65 These unhappy disceptions between Hooker and Travers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 65 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men .. who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disception. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discess.* (1852) 118 Their subtlety in philosophical disceptions.

† **Disceptionations**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. : see -OUS.] Disputations; controversial.

1682 D'UAREY *Butler's Ghost* 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Adle Part of his disceptionous Noddle.

† **Disceptator**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *disceptator*, agent-n. f. *disceptare* to debate, DISCEPT.] A disputor, debater, controversialist.

1663 COCKERAM, *Disceptator*, a ludge in a matter. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disceptator* .. also he that argues or disputes. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 29 The inquisitive disceptators of this Age .. who with their altercation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Amen of their Progenitors.

† **Disceptatorial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type *disceptatōri-us (f. *disceptator*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 141 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

† **Disception**, *Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of DISCEPTION.

1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 298 (Jam.) For the disceptions of the Kings leigis be aulte summondis.

Disceptre, *var.* of DIS-SCPTRE v.

† **Discrebrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cerebr-um* brain + -ATE 3. Cf. *decerebrare*.] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to disbrain.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 121 For the discrebrating of his Knights head.

Discern (diz's'n), *v.* Also 4 *disserne*, 4-7 *discerne*, 5-6 *des*, *dyocerne*, 6 *dysserne*. See also DECERN. [a. F. *discerner*, in OF. also *disserner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *discern-ere* to separate, distinguish, determine, f. DIS- 1 + *cernere* to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECERN, which in OF. also appears as *discerner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To separate (things, or one thing from another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 87 (Mätz.) Pictagoras .. Fonde first out .. y, a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1050/2 Our sauour would not discern & denide fayth from the woroke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woroke of god. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 48 It is not the sacramentes that discern the children of God from the children of the devyll; but the puritie of lyfe, and charite. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Doddley* XI. 481 That precious gem of reason, by which solely We are discern'd from rude and brutish beasts. 1645 USSHEA *Body Div.* 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God.

2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing from another); to perceive the difference between (things). *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iv. By the knowyng of it they shalle .. discern the good fro the euyl. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20b, To discern the truthe from that whiche is false. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discern good and bad. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* 1. x. Can he discern the different natures? 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm.* I. xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 38. 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 299 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.

3. *intr.* To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate *between*. *arch.*

13. *E. E. Altst. P. C.* 513 Wyminen . . . bat . . . Bitwene þe stele and þe steyre discerne nist cunen. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þat . . . can discerne þutw gude and euill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxii. 26 They put no difference between the holy and unholy, neither discerne between the clene and vnclene. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* ii. xix. 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255. ¶ 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 5. 18 The spiritual mind . . . discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. *trans.* To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly. (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition.)

13. *Cursor M.* 15066 (Gött.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we haue discernd [3 MSS. desired] þe, þu es right king of israel, quum þe soth can se. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2145 Than may men wel by this orde discerne, that thilke moevere stabul is and eterne. 1529 MORRIS *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 164/a If . . . ye coude not make your audience to discerne the trithe. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. vi. (1648) 41 Hence also may wee discerne the reason why [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1679 L. ADDISON *First State of Mahumedium* 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity . . . at the time . . . we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* i. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. Prolog. 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt þi myght If þat I wol discerne. 1581 MULCASTER *Postions* iii. 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly . . . is not in all. 1738 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. *intr.* To have cognizance, to judge of.

1618 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber . . . discerneth . . . of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations . . . towards crimes capital . . . not actually committed. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discern of truth, but thou and thy followers? 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) i. 380 The magistrates . . . discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. *trans.* To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1131 Wyndowe . . . was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III. 50 A bekon w^t a grete lanterne . . . which maie be sene and discerned a great space of. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The smoak was . . . so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xviii. 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs. rare.*

c1386 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 401 (*Fairf. & Bodl. MSS.*) Or elles was the aire so thikke that y ne myght[e] not discerne [*Canst*, that I myght it not decerne]. a1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) i. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. *Ibid.* ii. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

c. *trans.* To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Sundry portions of sinewes . . . scattered only to discern annoyance at any time offered. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

¶ 6. Formerly sometimes used for *DEOERN*.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 549 We . . . pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kynge Rycharde . . . to be . . . vnworthy to the rule and gouernance of the foresayd realmys. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) l. 440 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 770b, We do . . . discerne, deme, and iudge the same to be committed to y^e . . . custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 66 That, quhilkie Ptolomie discernet to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytland.

Discern (dizə'n), *sb.* *rare*—1. [f. DISCERN v.] The act of discerning; discernment, perception. 1810 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 58 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immiscible of mist profound.

Discernable, var. of DISCERNIBLE.

† **Discernance**. *Obs.* [f. DISCERN v. + -ANCE: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

1598 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 36 b, Those bodies . . . are distinguish by no difference of sex, because they are simple; and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compound.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), He . . . manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisdom he is inferior to a woman.

Discernant, *rare*. [a. F. *discernant*, pr. pple. of *discerner* to DISCERN.] One who discerns or discriminates.

1822 SOUTHEY *in Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

Discerner (dizə'nɔː), [f. DISCERN v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vynteners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1539 CRANMERE *Heb.* iv. 12 The worde of God . . . is a discernor of the thoughts and of the intenes of the herte. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 32 'Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 292 Discerners of characters . . . who would have known our future great men.

Discernible (dizə'nɪbəl), *a.* Also 6-8 *discernable*, (7 *discerneable*, *decerneable*). [orig. a. F. *discernable*, f. *discerner*; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form *discernibilis*, f. *discernere* to DISCERN: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: *a.* by the sight: Visible, that can be described.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* i. Pref., If the godly hadde then sought any discernible forme with their eyes. 1597 HOOKER *Tract. & Sermon* in *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1617) 263 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Grain or Seed. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernible by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. *rare.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684-93 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 83, I did not find . . . the Purgings Springs . . . to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. 124 Hypocricie is spun of a fine thread, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. rule iv. § 1 When we are in a perscuted, discernible state of danger. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. iv. (ed. 2) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity.

† 2. Distinguishable (from something else). *Obs.* (f. DISCERN v. 2.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 2 If . . . any man affirms that true Judgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appere more discernable from the other in diuers subjects. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 220 He never [laboured] . . . to get glory to himself; but glory only to God: which intention, he would often say, was as discernible in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

† 3. *actively*. Capable of discerning. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvii, God . . . Hath . . . framed thy heart Discernible of all apperances.

Hence **Discernibleness**, the quality of being discernible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discernibleness*, visibleness. 1881 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief* 18th c. vi. 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation. We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

Discernibly (dizə'nɪbli), *adv.* Also 7-ably. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 i. 48 Whether . . . a righteous government be not discernibly planned out. 1766 LEE *in Phil. Trans.* lvi. 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste. 1839 FOSTER *in Life & Corr.* (1846) ii. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery.

Discerning (dizə'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCERN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCERN (q.v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. l, By the inwarde wyttes to haue decernynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacions . . . from false illusyons. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 i. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 1822 I. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* 1. 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe [etc.].

Discerning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; *esp.* (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 49 b, Directed . . . by a better discerning wisdom. 1680-3 SOAME & DRYDEN *tr. Boileau's Art of Poetry* vii. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* Clive (1854) 531/a Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common.

† b. Separating, dividing: cf. DISCERN v.

1. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commu.* ii. § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

Discerningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. SANDOY *Prudence* 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things. 1717 GARTH *Pref. Ovid* (1810) 419 These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

Discernment (dizə'nɪmənt), [f. DISCERN v. + -MENT. Cf. F. *discernement* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. a. The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect; intellectual perception or apprehension.

168. in Somers *Tracts* II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 'The savage . . . has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man. 1882 FABIAN *Early Chr.* II. 536 A power of critical discernment.

b. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, judgement; keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight.

1586 [see DECERNMENT, s.v. DECERN]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall discernments. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 21vi. 726 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 177 The eye of the soul acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the characters of others.

† 2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction. *Obs.* (f. DISCERN v. 2.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernment. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? *Obs.* (f. DISCERN v. 5.)

1727 PHILIP QUARL 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment.

Discerp (disə'p), *v.* Now *rare*. Pa. t. and pple. *discerped*, *discerpt*. [ad. L. *discerpere* to tear in pieces, f. DIS- + *carpere* to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. EXCERP. The pa. pple. *discerpt* rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. *discerpt-us*.]

1. *trans.* To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 The cruelle . . . wodnes of wykdyd spirytys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me . . . and al to brend me. 1567 MAPLET *Chr. Forest* 28 Being once so discerped [they] can never after neither in applying their owne parts together, neither yet in fastning . . . them to any body . . . reuiue and quicken againe. 1668 H. MORE *Dyn. Dial.* iv. xxxiii (1713) 385 This Horn . . . is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 1682a — *Annol. Glanvill's Lux* O. 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (from a whole).

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 173 There is no means . . . to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by itself. 1778 ARTHUR *Preval. Chr.* 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory Suicides* (1877) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerped from her clay shrine. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Belief* (1878) I. xii. 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided.

† **Discerpible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **discerpibilis*, f. *discerpere*: see prec., and cf. *discernible*. Later supplanted by *discerptible*.] = DISCERPTIBLE.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance . . . is indivisible. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 51 What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discerpible. 1720 *Bibliotheca Biblica* i. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substance.

Hence † **Discerpibility**, † **Discerpibleness** = DISCERPTIBILITY.

1682a H. MORE *Annol. Glanvill's Lux* O. 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptibility of various shapes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discerpibleness*, capableness or aptness to be pulled in pieces.

Discerpt, *pa. pple.* of DISCERP v., q. v.

† **Discerpted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *discerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *discerpere* to DISCERP + -ED 1.2. Cf. *excerp* vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discerpted limme. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 203 A few discerpted parcells. 1633 P. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 7 Dead corpses and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (disə'ptɪbəl), *a.* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerpere*: see -BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1837 J. McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) III. 514 Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* v. 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence **Discerptibility**, divisibility; **Discerptibleness** (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, *Discerptibility*, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) II. 466 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867

Contemp. Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerption.

Discerption (dis'surpshn). Now rare. [ad. L. *discerption-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *discerpere*: see DISCERP.]

1. The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; fig. division into parts or fragments.

1647 Bp. HALL *Peacemaker* (T.). Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder. .so as the whole earth is strewn over with the woful monuments of our discerptions. 1741 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* iv. (T.) The discerption of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 306 The discerption of his members. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ix. (1869) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while 'he himself is at the banquet of the immortals'.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part from a whole); *concr.* a portion torn off or severed.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption; some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 402 The discerption of souls from thence [the mundane soul] to inhabit human bodies. *Ibid.* II. 291 Supposing it could be proved, that [brutes] .are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 37 If he . . . does not . . . restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

Discerptive, *a. rare*. [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerpere* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces.

18. . OCLIVIE cites *N. E. Rev.*

Discert, obs. form of DESERT sb.1

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316, I herd neuer telle, for what maner discert.

Discese, *-cess* (e, etc.), obs. ff. DECEASE, DIS- EASE, DISSEIZE.

† **Discess**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *discess-us* de- parture, f. *discedere*: see DISCEDE.] Departure.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Aftr myn discess wolues of rauyn shal come [quoting *Acts* xx. 29].

† **Discession**. Obs. Also 7 dissession. [ad. L. *discession-em*, n. of action from L. *discedere*: see *prec.*] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 337 Before the comynge of antichrist there shall be a notable discession and departing from the faythe of the chyrche. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 20 So vniuersall an oppression, as might cause a generall discession from the Church of Rome. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contemp.*, N. T. iv. xv. Their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prov.* Wks. 1845 VII. 19 As you pull, the wax grows . . . more and more slender; there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

Disceue, *-eyue*, *-eyt* (e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, -CEIT.

† **Disceyvous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *deceveux* (Godefroy), in AF. **deceuous*, f. *decevoir* to DE- CEIVE: see -OUS.] Deceptive, deceitful.

1424 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lechellous and disceyuous.

† **Dischain**, *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *deschain-er* (mod. F. *déchainner*), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *chainner* to chain.] *trans.* To set free as from a chain; to unchain, unloose. Hence *Dischained* ppl. a.

1508 SYLVESTER *Mathie's Trophies Hen. IV France*, To W. Cecil's Henry's Death through Hell's dischained Rage. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 51 Their owne irregular lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were) dischain'd and let loose.

† **Dischannell**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CHAN- NEL sb.] *trans.* To turn (a stream) out of its channel; *refl.* and *intr.* to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 394 The river Alphus at that time pursuing his beloved Arethus dischannell'd himself of his former course. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 41 Cataracts, dischannelling into the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* III. (1682) 165 Mixt with those streams they are dischannell'd in the Caspian Sea.

Discharacter *v.*: see DIS- 7.

Discharge (dis'tʃɑ:dʒ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 dis- charge, (4-7) discharge, 5-6 dyscharge, 6 dis-, dyscharge, *Sc.* dischaige, 6-7 discharge, 7 (discharge), 4- discharge. [a. OF. *descharge-r*, (mod. F. *décharger*) in 12th c. *deschargier*, ONF. *deschargier* = Pr. and Sp. *descargar*, It. (*dis*)*scaricare*, *-caricare*, in med. L. *des-*, *dis*caricare (12th c. in Du Cange): late L. type **dis*caricare, f. DIS- 4 + *caricare* to load, to CHARGE.]

1. To free, rid, or relieve a thing (or person) from that with which it is charged.

1. *trans.* To unload (a ship, etc.) from that with which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge or load; to disburden. (Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*)

1382a WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 38 And thei . . . dischargeden [v.rr. dischargeden, -chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to the see. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 260 The maronniers of Gene receyued them moche honorably . . . and discharged theyr shippes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 No man unoccupied, some lading . . . some discharging, some comynnyng for more. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discharge at Lynne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 193 Himselfe saw at Puteoli,

a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 20 We . . . discharg'd the Bark, and parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. 1821 *Law Times* XCII. 78½ A strike took place amongst the men employed to discharge the vessel.

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun) by letting fly the missile with which it is charged or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 The gouernoure discharged aboute .xx. pieces of ordinaunce ageynste them. 1644 NYE *Gun- nery* (1670) 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1745 WESLEY *Answ.* Ch. 32 To discharge your Spleen and Malice! Say, Your Muskets and Blunder- busses. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 334 When his piece was discharged, he had to defend himself with his sword.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a fire-arm: To go off.

c. 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carewin Archael.* XXVIII. 139 The matche gave fier, and the peece dyscharged. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq.* E. Ind. lxxi. 144 b, Some of the Ordinance of the flete beggan to discharge.

d. *Electr.* (*trans.*) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295 It [a Leyden phial] will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 83½ The torpedo sometimes bears great irritation . . . without discharging. 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270½ On charging and discharging portions of the same palladium wire repeatedly, the curious retraction was found to continue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* To rid, clear (of); to deprive (of). Now rare.

13. . K. ALIS. 3868 Y am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aqutyed. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Pei [the clergy] wolde himself discharge Of pouerte and become grece. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii. (1482) 285 Queene Isabell was dyscharged of all hir dower, and sente out of Eng lond. 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 26 The same person . . . shalbe discharged of his franchises. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 He is bound . . . to discharge the cite of all leproous persons. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 92 You need only discharge them of the dead wood. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 103 The assertion . . . that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

f. *refl.* To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

1523 SKELTON *Large. Laurel* 1353, I wyl myself discharge To lettered men at larg. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 26 We now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony of laughter. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. i. The colonel . . . discharged himself of two or three articles of news.

2. *fig.* To relieve of (an obligation or charge); to exonerate; to exempt, let off, release from.

To discharge a bankrupt: to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 Discharged wille bei be of grete oth bei suore. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that ques- tion and not me', and thus she might have discharged her of her ansuere. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege that it shal discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 328, I discharge thee of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 126 Doth not the Lawe discharg from a vowe that which hath a superfluous member. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 11 We have established the Imposition of 50 Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the same time discharging those of our own Subjects. 1784 *Form Bankrupt's Certif.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.* s. v., We . . . testify and declare our consent . . . that the said John Thomas . . . be discharged from his debts in pursuance of the same act. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis Pref.*, An Account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, which are now charged with the Payment of First Fruits and Tithes, or were lately discharged from any Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness of their Income. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 448½ We are not dis- charged of our duties towards our female readers by any coyness on their part. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 95 Some boroughs were discharged by the sheriffs from sending members.

† b. *refl.* To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it. To discharge oneself of: to acquit oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation) = sense 11; to pay (a debt) = sense 10. Obs.

1586 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 447 Such magistrates . . . as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge them- selves of such offices. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 252 To discharge themselves of a part of their debts. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 94 Yet 'tis observ'd of 'em, that they discharge themselves with a great deal of Dexterity in such Embassies, as are laid on 'em.

3. *trans.* To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. *from*, † *of*; prep. rarely omitted.

1476 in York *Myst.* Introd. 37 All . . . insufficient persones . . . to discharge, ammove, and avoide. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 135 b, The Duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1599 HAASNET *Agst. Darrell* 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service. 1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 144 Being . . . discovered to be a rampant Scionian, he was dis- charged of employment. 1738 *Comm. Sense* (1739) II. 203 Enemies . . . insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiii. He wanted to leave the service; he hoped that Captain Wilson would

discharge him and send him home. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged.

† b. *refl.* To disburden or relieve oneself of an office or employment by quitting or renouncing it.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8939 Now is tyme in this tru . . . To discharge me as cheftain. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv, Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your office.

† 4. *trans.* To clear of a charge or accusation; to exculpate, acquit. Obs.

c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son dis- charge. Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charge, He sal no mater have me to rapref. 1552 HULOET, *Discharge*, *extra culpam ponere*. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's absolution discharge us before god. 1661 BRAHMAH *Just Vind.* ix. 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can dis- charge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi. The con- stable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account.

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to release from custody, liberate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 82 The duke of Nor- foke . . . and the byshoppe of Wyssiter had their pardone, and ware dyscharged. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 239 The . . . magistrate . . . declares the war- rant illegal and discharges the prisoner. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 10½ Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a man accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.)

(† Also with *indirect obj.* by omission of *from*.)

1886 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin dis- charged our company. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 120 They would not discharge the soldiers. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 316 At the end of which time . . . the girl was a second time discharged cured. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 249½ The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf. CHARGE v. 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj. Obs. exc. dial. (Chiefly Sc.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 To discharge, *inhibere, absolvere*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestlie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 89 This par- leament . . . discharges al man the futball, and al sik games. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 389 The Cardinall . . . discharged him to say Masse for a yeare. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Aole persons over the Skuillkill. 1707 *Act agst. Innov. Worship* 21 Apr. (Jam.). The General Assembly . . . doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 120 The ministers . . . were discharged to pray for King George even in their families. [1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* s. v., A dischaag'd 'im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound. 1889 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* s. v., I discharge you fra iver speakin' to oor 'Mellia any moore.]

7. *Arch.* To relieve (some part) of superincum- bent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also b. with the weight as obj.)

1669 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintel to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Put a girder between, to discharge the Length of the Joists. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The arched ceilings . . . are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. 1788 [see DISCHARGING ppl. a.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 195½ The arch . . . not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side.

II. To remove, throw off, clear away a charge.

8. To remove (that with which anything is charged); to clear out, send out or forth, emit. *spec. a.* To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel: cf. c. below.)

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be dis- charged at the Bak. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq.* E. Ind. xlii. 96 That ther were settled a Factorie, to discharge the Merchandise the which were appointed for that place. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. l. 4 The Ships as usually take in water . . . yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. 1720 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharg- ing their goods or passengers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow. *Ibid.* xxii. 67 Having dis- charged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 1 The two coaches draw near, and from thence . . . trunks, children . . . and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.); to fire off (a shot).

c. 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 369 He . . . wold haue take the swerd to haue discharged it vpon the serpent. 1604 SHAKS. *Ob.* II. i. 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Of the . . . Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. 1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* I. 196 A Norman knight . . . discharged at his head two . . . furious strokes of a sabre. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* I, Not a soldier dis- charged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried. 1850 ARAB. *Nts.* (Rldg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast.

absol. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 147 Oure meyne discharged [i. e. arrows] on them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiv. 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon a. 1774 *Goldsch. Hist. Greece* I. 297.

c. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; *fig.* to give utterance or expression to.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 299. There they discharged their choler. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 81 Infected minds To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. 1676 WISEMAN *Margery* (J.). The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle... and discharged a well-concocted matter. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) l. 73 'Tis the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 114 The same (pipes) shall not discharge the water... upon the foot pavements. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) l. 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. *refl.* To find vent, escape; *esp.* of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also *intr.*).

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 333 This small river... discharged it self into the Mediterranean sea. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. 1850 SCORESAW *Acc. Arctic Reg.* l. 338 The chimney... through which the smoke discharges itself.

† 9. *trans.* To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* 12 b, Mater in writyng may nat be discharged by... bare wordes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 173. I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* l. 234 The Earl of Murray... convened a Parliament... in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 1815) 44 We can hardly expect... more... than to be able... to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering... for about a thousand years past.

b. *Law.* To put an end to the obligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. 1808 *Parl. Deb.* 1409 Other... business... might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 The order... was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

c. *Arch.* To get rid of (a weight): see 7 b.

10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt, vow, etc.).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxiv. [cxxx.] 701 His entent was not to departe thens tyll every thyng was payed and discharge[d]. 1542 UDALL in *Left Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. l. 73, I will discharge my bond. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* iv. xvi. 28 Death of one person can be paid but once, And that she ha's discharged. 1725 POPE *Odys.* l. 329 Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 337 By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

† b. To pay or settle for. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 6 That thou mayst have money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 230 The next morning... discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Delany Wks.* 1755 IV. t. 9 Crazy Congreve scarce could spare A shilling to discharge his chair. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. 1824 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. *Ibid.* III. xi. 446 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.

† c. To pay, settle with (a creditor). *Obs.*

1560 AMY ROBERTSON *Let. in Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. (1894) 4/1 To make this gowne of velvet which I sende you... and I will see you dyscharged for all. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 392 The Husbandman... reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

† d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. xii. 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her dooings to discharge.

† e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it on some one else (cf. *CHAROE v. 10*). *Obs. rare.*

1651 HORACE *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 292 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* XII. (R.). 'Tis not a crime 't' attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 21 A soore word for them that are negligent in discharginge theyr office. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 205 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 214 He was high-sheriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour. 1779 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* l. 216 Let me... exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 6 May in *Bonwell*, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is

discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 They appointed one of their number... to discharge those offices for them.

12. *Dyeing*, etc. To remove (the dye or colour with which it has been charged) from a textile fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1727 POPE, *etc. Art of Sinking* 91 Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour. 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems*, *Ep. to Hogarth*, Wash the Ethiop white, discharge the leopard's spots. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. xix. 150 The colours had been discharged by some acid. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The second style of calico-printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* l. 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes.

c. *intr.* Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 336/2 The ink... dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

Discharge (dis[t]ʃɑ:dʒ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *descharge* (13-14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), mod. F. *décharge*, f. *des-*, *décharger*.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (of a cargo, etc.).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Passe-porte*, a bill of discharge for any merchandise. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 92 Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it euer breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the midst. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 78/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* l. i. 57 By discharge of their Artillerie. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Obelisk* l. xiv. I had stood her discharge of nonsense. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 8 Feb., I am as convinced... as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection, the rate or amount of emission.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 The wretched animal! heau'd forth such groans That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat Almost to bursting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterranean] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs better than ordinary. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* l. 309 The discharge of this mucus. 1823 J. BAPCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32.28 cubic miles per hour.

b. *Electr.* The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836-9 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* II. 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may... be either continuous or sudden. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr. 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

c. *concr.* That which is emitted or poured forth; *esp.* matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

1727 P. HARDISWAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1727) VII. 216 (title) A Purulent Discharge. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 223, I directed that this discharge should be pressed out... and a poultice applied. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 103 The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. *DISCHARGE v. 8 d*); an opening for discharging something.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 110 The water contained in them [rivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (ed. 1) xxix, On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

Discharge of a bankrupt: release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Wich increase, any subget desirith for his owne discharge off bat he beyrith to the sustenance off his prince. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tyndale Wks.* 518/2 Of whiche commandement in scripture we see no discharge. 1559 AEP. HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* l. ii. App. vi. 12 Thus muche I haue here said... for the discharge of my conscience. 1863 *Brit. Spec.* 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1705 *Act* 4 *Anne* c. 17 That a bankrupt trader... should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 66 Neither will any prescription de non decimando avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 401/1 *Bankrupt Law Sc.*, The bankrupt... may apply to the Court of Session for a discharge... A discharge... frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first delivance

on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely, two years.

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 160 b, It is not sufficient to my discharge. a 1557 Mrs. M. BASSET tr. *Mori's Treat. Passion Wks.* 1373/2 Wold that... have serued them for their dyscharge? 1656 EARL MOMM *Adv. Fr. Parnass.* 328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Not condemning... which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* l. (1852) 20 His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 139 b, He... nothing more coveted and desired then libertie and discharge. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 36 The Seeringmen... brookt their discharge with patience. 1611 BIALE *Ecl.* viii. 8 There is no discharge in that warre. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 111 If the Master... give the Mate his Discharge. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 195 In the cases of Soldiers who obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 CRESS PEARSONE *Ps. LXVI.* vii, I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1573 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xi. (1803) 88 You will receive... a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. *Mod.* The magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner as the evidence did not warrant his committal for trial.

e. *concr.* Something that frees from obligation; *esp.* a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 5 The Kingis letters under his pryve seale... shalbe sufficient discharge for the... payment thereof. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* 12 b, Than must the tenant shewe a discharge by sufficient writyng, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges, and tak copies thairof. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* l. xix. (1840) 341, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1792 Mrs. C. SMITH *Desmond* III. 53 He [the steward] is very honest... and I have given him his discharges. 1866 CAUME *Banking v.* 107 An alteration made by the drawer... without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 652/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the... good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 173 Oh the charity of a penny Cord... you haue no true Debitor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 104 Help us with some money for the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government. 1888 BRVCA *Amer. Commw.* II. xliii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 254 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea*, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises. 1675 TRAHERN *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 478 The discharge of our duty. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* t. iii, Such tribute... rendered, in discharge Of grateful duty. 1845 STEPHEN *Laus Eng.* (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. *Obs.*

b. *Law.* Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'. 1892 SIR N. LINCOLN in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/1 The discharge of the order... ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. *Arch.* The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; *concr.* a contrivance for effecting this. (Cf. *DISCHARGE v. 7*.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Discharge, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. *Dyeing*, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged. b. *concr.* A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. *DISCHARGE v. 12*.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 *Calico-printing*, Discharges are of two kinds: the simple, and the compound or mordanted. *Ibid.* 155/2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground... but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J. SCOFFEAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 422 Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W. CROOKES *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing* 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The goods... are... impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid.* 155/2 Morganted goods . . . intended for the discharge process. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Discharge-valve, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt.* 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

Dischargeable (dis,tʃɑːdʒəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DISCHARGE *v.* 10 b).

1781 *T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury. **Discharged** (dis,tʃɑːdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

Discharged Living, (in *Ch. of Engl.*) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the *Liber Regis* of K. Henry VIII as less than £10. Cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 2, quot. 1786.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xii.* Intro. (Tollem. MS.). Fowles of praye, hat ben dischargid of weyete of flesche, and flep most hyge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100 Discharged, exoneratus. 1631 *MAYR. Barclay's Mirr. Miracles* II. 36 Of such men . . . the labour . . . is precious, as filling their discharged mindes with a new strength. 1779 *DE FOX Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1786 *M.P.'s Lett. on R. Navy* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets . . . are paid on the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1786 *J. BACON Liber Regis* 1233 Livings discharged. 1836 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 9]. 1849 *R. GARNETT in Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 *Kelly's P. O. Direct.* Bucks 364/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £306.

Discharger (dis,tʃɑːdʒə), [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ER.] Cf. *F. dischargeur* (13th c.).

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe xii.* (R.), Deth is the discharger of al griefes and myserys. 1585 *ASP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost. 1646 *Sia T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The discharger . . . admits the liquor, the air, and the water. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Dischargers, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

2. An instrument or appliance for discharging. *spec. a.* An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 3 b]. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electr.* ix. § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty . . . an apparatus, called the *Universal Discharger*, was contrived by Mr. Henley. 1865 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc. I.* 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger . . . which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

b. *Dyeing.* = DISCHARGE *sb.* 9 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Discharging (dis,tʃɑːdʒɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 29 Bycause of newe charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 135 In discharging of my conyence. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 16 Oct., Orders . . . about discharging of ships. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxvii. ¶ 6 Bequeathed . . . to the discharging his debts. 1832 *MARSHALL (title)* On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposals . . . by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

Discharging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That discharges: see the verb.

Discharging arch (*Arch.*): an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 7 and *sb.* 8; similarly *discharging strut*, etc. *Discharging rod* (*Electr.*) = DISCHARGE 2 a.

c. 1788 *Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist.* (ed. 4) 152 If . . . there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts . . . they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1891) p. viii, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 *P. NICHOLSON Arch. Dict.*, *Discharging Arches*, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1819 *Pantologia s.v. Electrical Battery*, Care should be taken not to touch the wires . . . before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xii. 135 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs. 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Discharging piece, strut*, etc., a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

Discharity *sb.*: see DIS-9.

Discharm (dis,tʃɑːm), *v.* [ad. OF. *descharmer*, *décharmer* to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *charmer* to CHARM.] *intr.* and *trans.* To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 *CANTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. vii, The more she discharmed,

the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 *HEYWOOD Withers Lanc.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharm'd. 18 . . . LOWELL *To W. L. Garrison* v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

Dischase (dis,tʃeɪs), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b + CHASE *sb.* 1 3.] *trans.* To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land. 1725-6 *Act 22 Geo. I. c. 4* (Jod.) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay.

† **Dischaunce**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *deschaucer*, *-chaucier*, *-chalcier* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *déchausser*: — L. *discalceāre*, f. DIS- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe: cf. DISCALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSES.] *trans.* To divest of shoes, or of hose.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 471 And þerfor, love, dischaunce yewe nat till þis chek be do.

Dischayte, *obs. erratic form of DECEIT.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3790 Sekerly assemblies thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes.

† **Discheer**, *v. Obs. rare* — 1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1587 *TURBURY Trag. T.* (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kiusfolkes then in place.

Dischest: see DIS-7.

Dischevel, *etc.*, *obs. form of DISHEVEL*, *etc.*

† **Dischisel**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CHISEL *v.*] *trans.* To undo the chiselling of. Hence † **Dischiselling** (*dischiselling*) *vbl. sb.*

1652 *J. HALL Height of Eloquence* p. xxv, That was meerly a dischiselling of the general design.

Dischone, *obs. Sc. form of DISJUNE sb.* and *v.*

Dischort, *obs. f. DISHORT Sc.*, injury, mischief.

† **Dischurch**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + CHURCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1629 *BP. HALL Reconciler* 11 This heretic . . . makes Rome justly odious and execrable . . . but cannot utterly dischurch it. a. 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 408 These are enough to deform any Church, not enough to dis-church it. 1656 *S. WINTER Serm.* 37 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dis-church them.

Hence *Dischurhing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 51 They were not under the dischurhing cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 *J. St. N. Widow's Mite* 11 The Apostacy . . . for which the Judgment of Dischurhing came upon them.

† **Discide**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discid-ere* (rare) to cut in pieces, f. DIS- 1 + *cadere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away. *lit.* and *fig.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. i. 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided . . . And as her tongue so was her hart discided. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and laggies. 1779 *FRANCE Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 34 The distinction of *errante clauē* . . . doth at least cut, if not discede that Knot.

Discede, *obs. form of DECIDE.*

Disciferous (disi,fərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *discus*, *disci*, DISK + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Discifloral (disi,floːrəl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *discus*, *disci* - DISK + -floːrus flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. *floral*.] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: *spec.* applied to a series of orders of poly-petalous exogens (*Discifloræ* in *Eng. Bot.*, ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including *Rutaceæ*, etc.

1873 *HOOKE in Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* (App.) 998 Series II. Discifloral—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—Disk usually conspicuous, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary.

Disciform (disi,fɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *discus* (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.

1830 *LINOLEN Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Stamens . . . inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

Discigerous (disi,dʒərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* v. 347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

Discinct, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *discinctus*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *discingere* to ungird.] Ungirt (*lit.* & *fig.*).

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Luke* xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffident mind is unfit to serve God. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Discinct*, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) I. 85/2 In the country I walk and wander about discinct.

So † **Discincture**, ungirding (*obs.*).

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* (1666) II. VI. 67 The depriving of the Belt . . . termed, the discincture or ungirding.

† **Discind**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discind-ere* to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. *di-* DIS- 1 + *scindere* to tear, read.] *trans.* To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 *REYNOLDS Passions* xxxii. 393 Neither can any Seed be discind or issue out from the soule. 1650 *HOWELL Lett.* II. Intro. Poem 2, Credential letters . . . golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discind by the Main. a. 1691 *BOYLE (J.) Concretions* so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

Discipher, *obs. form of DECIPHER v.*

Disciple (disi,p'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 discipul, 2-3 disciple, 3-4 deciple, -cipil, -cypile, deciple, -pil, 4 desiple, disiple, dissiple, -pil, 4-6 discipil(l), 5 dycypile, dydisciple, -cypile, -cypull, dyssypile, -sypull, 6 discypile, 3- disciple. [In OE. *discipul*, ad. L. *discipul-us* learner, pupil, f. *discere* to learn. In early ME. *di-*, *deciple*, a. OF. *deciple*, semi-popular ad. L. *discipul-us*. Both in OF. and ME., *deciple* was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as *disciple*; ME. had occasional variants in -il, -yl, -ul.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar.

It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for scholar or pupil, as *discipulus* was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in OE. the word in *Ag. Gospels* being *learnung-cniht*, in *Lindisf. Gl.* usually *deign*.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 57 *Sym monn* . . . ðe discipul was ðæs hælendes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ure loured stod among his disciples. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5733 *Suphe* sente þe holy gost To ys decyplee he loude most. 1382 *Wyclif John* xix. 38 Joseph of Armathi . . . was a disciple of Ihesu, forsothe priuey, for the drede of Iewis. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 40 Al Chrysstys dycypullys and apostyllys were symful and pore. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* x. (heading), Christ sendeth out, at once, seventy discipules to worke miracles. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* I. xvi. 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish . . . deceived and betrayed him.

b. Also applied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, *absol.* a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

c. 1360 *WYCLIF De Dot. Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist seiþ þat noon man may be his discipul but 3if he renunce alle siche þingis. 1388 — *Acts* xi. 26 The discipulis were namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xx. 7 The disciples came to gedre for to breake breed. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 384 If a true discipule, a true Christian; if but a formal discipule, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 *ROBERTSON Serm.* II. xix. 244 To the true discipule a miracle only manifests the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1890 *J. HUNTER Devot. Services. Dedic. Serv.*, You are gathered here . . . to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

c. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(Rare in OE.: see a.)

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* v. ix. (1891) 410 An ðara broðra, se was iu on Breotene Bosles discipul and þegn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2199 (Cott.) Lucas was . . . discipole o paulē al foluand fer.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* viii. 16 Marke the lawe in my disciples. *Matt.* xxii. 16 Thanne Pharisees . . . senden to hym her disciples, with Erodyans. — *Luke* vii. 19 And John clepide to gidere tweyne of his disciples, and sente to Ihesu. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) And grete wyl Chaucer, whan ye mete, As my discipule and my poete. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour France* IV. 90 The ceiling . . . is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a discipule of Peter of Cortona. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and discipule, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno.

d. generally. A scholar or pupil. (Now *arch.*, *rhét.*, affected, or jocular, or with conscious reference to c.)

1489 *CANTON Faytes of A.* i. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyffycile to the discypole or scoler. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) xi Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding their disciples. 1758 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* I. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my discipule, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. *Mod.* I am afraid you may not find him a very apt discipule.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or *fig.* from 1 a.]

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Cott.) Pai spitted on his luelli face, þaa discipils of hell. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals traitour. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* iv. vii. (1611) 139 To become discipules vnto the most hatefull sort that line. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Disciples only enuy at. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 163 P. 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxx, All who are discipules of St. Hubert, prepare your horses. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 75 M. Pierre Lahte and his English discipules. 1893 *Chr. World* 16 Nov. 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a discipule.

3. pl. The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of 1 b.]

1838-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I. 718/t The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 *Even Standard* 19 Nov. A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Log-Cab. to White Ho.* ii. Abram Garfield.. united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4. Comb.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 39 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disciple, v. Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.: in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. *disciple*, as stressed by Spenser.]

† 1. *trans.* To teach, train, educate. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Intro. i. Fraile youth is off to follie led.. That better were in vertues discipline. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 28 He did looke farre Into the service of the time, and was Discipled of the brane. 1669 HICKINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to discipline himself thereunto. 1681 W. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 183 To discipline, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

1647 SALTmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 26, I Discipline those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Discipline all Mankind. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East.* Ch. 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

† 3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. *Obs.*

1492, 1563, etc. [see DISPLE]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 Let us so discipline our selves that each one may thoroughly know himselfe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. (1748) 356 Alban.. who, strongly discipled in Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lix. 283 He was discipled with rods three times.

Hence **Discipling** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 482, I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as haue a calling to call others unto Christ; plainly, Ministers. 1638 MEDE *Disc. Rev.* iii. 19 Wks. (1672) 1. 296 Such a correction as.. we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobbs, and some few of his Discippling. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 65 Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ominaria* I. 2 such penances, such fasting, such discipling.

† **Disciplehood.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -HOOD. OE. *had discipulhād.*] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c. 900 *Bæd's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (xxviii). (1891) 362 Disces discipulhada Cūðyrht was eadmodice underþeodec.] 1400 GLOSS. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Discipulus*, a discipulhod. c. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 295 Euydence that Crist here clepid this 30ng man into Apostilhode or vato Disciplehode. 1697 *State of Philadelph. Soc.* 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ.

Discipleship. [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -SHIP.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commoditie. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 384 Such as a mans discipleship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 355 Wisdom.. invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship.. had passed utterly away. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

† **Discipless.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -ESS.] A female disciple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 36 In Ioppe was sum disciplyse, bi name Tabyta. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonaudent. Mirr.* xlv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne þe trewe louede dysciplese. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 88 b, Joanna y^e wife of Chusa.. became a disciplyse vnto Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxvi. (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplyse of the said Lady.

Disciplinable (disiplinā'bl), *a.* [ad. L. *disciplinābilis* to be learnt by teaching, f. *disciplināre* to instruct: see DISCIPLINE v. and -BLE. Cf. F. *disciplinable*, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apop.* 196 b, Of Elephanthes, how disciplinable and of how greute prudence, docilitye and.. capacitee and aptitude they are. 1559 AAR. PARKER *Corr.* 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable. 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 101 Your hopefull sons.. are very noble, vertuous, discret and disciplinable. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 Temple *Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads.. who were disciplinable to take a special line.

† 2. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals.. are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

3. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence **Disciplinableness**, the quality of being amenable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 16 We find in Animals something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness.

Disciplinal (disiplināl, disiplināl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinālis* (Du Cange), f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

† 1. = DISCIPLINABLE 1. *Obs.*

1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline.

1853 E. J. SHEPHERD *3rd Let. to Dr. Maitland* 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 16 (*Tennyson*) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. 1863 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1888) 88 The.. struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. *Ibid.* ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

Disciplinant. [a. Sp. *disciplinantes* (pl.), or It. *disciplinanti* (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselves' (Florio 1598), subst. use of pr. ppl. of med. L. *disciplinare* to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; spec. a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 Presently he 'spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 MORREUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. lxxi. 695, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

Disciplinarian (disiplinē'riān), *a. and sb.* [f. as DISCIPLINARY + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1593 AAR. BANCROFT *Surv. Discipline* iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. *Ibid.* xix. 215 The Papistes.. and our disciplinarian men. 1598 CONSPIR. *Pretended Ref.* 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helps of good Artes? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian sect. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter.* Eng. II. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

1640 SIA E. DEERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 5 My tutor.. after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. 80 The self-made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon.

B. sb.

1. *Ch. Hist.* A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b.

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 331 The erroneous and evil minds.. Of the late schismatics, namely.. The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vicious manners. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian. 1744 FIELDRING *J. Andrews* III. v. Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian? 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1838) IV. xxii. 20 A severe.. disciplinarian.. he yet secured the affections of.. his.. men. 1881 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 29 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers.

Hence **Disciplinarianism**, the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

1874 SVD. MOSTYN *Perplexity* II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

Disciplinarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In the way of discipline.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Inquiry Ch. Communion* (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backslidings.

Disciplinary (disiplinā'ri), *a. (sb.).* [ad. med. L. *disciplināri-us*, f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -ARY 1. Cf. It. *disciplinario* (1598 Florio) and F. *disciplinaire* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. † *b. spec.* in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN *a.* 1.

1593 AAR. BANCROFT *Surv. Discipline* xviii. 198 Of the

disagreement about the new disciplinarie Deacons. *Ibid.* xix. 226 Amongst the Disciplinary brotherhood. 1640 R. HALLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 89 This to him.. is doctrinal Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independ.* Ep. Ded. 2 The chief question is about the.. discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be termed the Disciplinary Controversie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* I. v. (1853) I. 75 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest realtors for them. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *Tr.* 34 *Confer.* 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Disciplinario*, disciplinarie, pertaining to discipline or correction. 1612 DONNE *Biafadvors* (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which.. Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/a The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenacity.

b. Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline.

1601 BACON *Let. to Earl of Essex* (T.), II it may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 The Studies wherin our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ext.* II. 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

† 4. Acquired by learning. *Obs. rare.*

1647 TAYLOR *Comm. Phil.* III. 20 A natural man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear-say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. *Ibid.* 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary.. and the other is Intuitive.

† *B. sb.* = DISCIPLINARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585-7 ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the.. Disciplinarians (usually termed Puritans).

† **Discipline, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disciplināt-* ppl. stem of *disciplināre* TO DISCIPLINE.] *trans.* To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline.

Hence **Disciplinated** *ppl. a., -ating vbl. sb.*

1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play Arcadia*, etc. (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the inuental frie. 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and discipline them. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 WARO *Simple Cob.* 43, I have.. seen.. such Epidemickall and lethall formality in other disciplined Churches.

† **Disciplination.** *Obs. rare -1.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinatio-em*, n. of action from *disciplināre*: see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

Disciplinative, a. rare. [f. L. ppl. stem *disciplināt-*: see -ATIVE.] = next.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Proclus* I. 82 Disciplinative science.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 8 The good they contain is not disciplinative but mystic.

Disciplinary (disiplinē'tōri, -plōnātōri), *a.*

[ad. med. L. *disciplinātōri-us* (Du Cange): see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to promote discipline.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 255 His abhorrence of laxities.. led him to adopt a complicated disciplinary system. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvr.* III. 62 There are.. Elementary and Disciplinary books. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 102/a Education is not merely disciplinary nor useful, but should combine both objects.

Discipline (disiplin), *sb.* Also 4 *disci-*, 4-6 *disci-*, *discy-*, 4-7 *disai-*, *dyssy-*, *dyssi-*, 5 *dyscy-*, -pline, -plyne. [a. F. *discipline* (OF. also *dece-*, *dese-*, *desce-*, 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *disciplina* instruction of disciples, tuition, for *discipulus*, f. *discipulus* pupil, DISCIPLE.]

Etymologically, *discipline*, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to *doctrine*, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, *doctrine* is more concerned with abstract theory, and *discipline* with practice or exercise.]

† 1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* III. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teaching] before God and men. 1510 BARNCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F vj, If thou haue in greke had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth had thee to seeke. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 223 b, He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to attain to discipline, and for them he founded a solemne schoole at Eton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 31 Heaven blesse thee as a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1615 *Stow's Annals* (1631) 307/a Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

b. A particular course of instruction to disciples.

Discipline of the Secret (a translation of modern L. *disciplina arcani*, used by Tenzel and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order. . . their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 ROCK *Hierurgia* ii. 1 § 3 note, The Discipline of the Secret. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 266 *Discipline of the Secret* . . . a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of . . . religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 700 Assaye in myn absence This discipline and this crafty science. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience. . . Off eueric study, lair, or discipline. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* II. 2 Being singularly learned in humayne disciplines, ye have excelled other sortes of men euer vnto this day. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 Yet tearmeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be . . . principally four. 1 Theologie. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, and Mechanicks. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 1 The department of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology. . . The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used fig. of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.

1434 MISYV *Mending of Life* 112 Qwhat is discipline bot setting of maners or correctynge? . . . be discipline we ar taught rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 BACON *Ess.* *Marriage & Single L.* (Arh.) 268 Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 323 The pamper'd Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing-Master. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 461 Caelius. . . was a young Gentleman. . . trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. *spec.* Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* 1. 3 Rules, techynys and dyscypline of armes. 1555 *Eden Decades* 21 A man not ignorant in the discipline of warre. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 41 School of war. . . where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 R. H. LEE in *Sparkes Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestow'd such uninterrupted success on his arms.

† c. A course of training. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 EVELYN *Kalendar* (1729) 188 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continually improving. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 40 To those . . . who . . . underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon* Cless. Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 The comparisson of them two may be made. . . In nobleness of Person, in discipline of their bodies. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15b, The politiciall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 BIALZ *Transl. Pref.* 1 Seeking to reduce their Countrymen to good order and discipline. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. 312 He . . . reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iv, Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or command, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc.

[c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv, Fervent & devoute brethren & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 PERVIS *Diary* 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1895, VI. 249) [Sir] W. Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this,' says he, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected.' 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp. X.* 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little

of it in the army. 1827-38 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 494 Discipline . . . should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families. . . was infinitely harsher. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law . . . confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b. A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republic, observing a most exact discipline. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 47 The inmates . . . were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6. *Eccles.* The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1578) iv. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that private monitions should have place. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 18 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is only for orders sake, and for a certaine discipline in the Church. 1621 *First Book of Discipline* (1721) ix. i. 568 The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in re-proving and correcting of the Faults which the Civill Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1858-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I. 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. *spec.*, in *Eng. Ch. Hist.*, The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled DISCIPLINARIANS) in the 16th and 17th c.

Books of Discipline: the name of two documents, adopted in 1561 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 [W. TRAVERS (title) *Ecclesiastice Discipline* et Anglicane Ecclesie ah illa aberrationis . . . explicatio.] — T. CARTWRIGHT (transl. of prec.) (title) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline out of the Word of God, and of the declining of the Church of England from the same. 1588 W. TRAVERS (title) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordain'd of God to be used in his Church, agaynst a reply of Maister Bridges. 1593 AAR. BARCROFT (title) A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline. *Ibid.* v. 70 (heading) The pretended Antiquitie of the Consistorian Discipline. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church. . . to join . . . for the furtherance of that which ye term the Lord's Discipline. *Ibid.* 127 Let it be lawfull for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. *Ibid.* 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline; seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the continuance of it when established. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. i, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 1642 CHAS. I. *Roy. Protestations* 4 New doctrines and disciplines. 1643 MILTON (title) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored. . . from the Bondage of Canon Law. 1676 W. HURBAARD *Happiness of People* 35 Woe in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independent, or Congregational Churches. 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 547 Three religions . . . each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5, 509 The Presbyterian organization remained untouched in doctrine or discipline. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 Usually, discipline in its ecclesiastical sense signifies the laws which bind the subjects of the Church in their conduct, as distinct from dogmas or articles of faith, which affect their belief.

c 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scot.* (1848) II. 181 (anno 1561) The Preacheris vehementlie exhorted us to establethe The Buke of Discipline, by ane Act and publick Law. 1621 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 50 At the same convention [1561], the Booke of Discipline was subscribed by a great part of the nobilitie. *Ibid.* 51 To establishe a more perfyte discipline, which was done twentie yeeres after . . . as we sawl see in the Second Booke of Discipline. 1621 (title, 1st printed ed.) The First and Second Booke of Discipline, together with some Acts of the Generall Assemblies. 1860 J. LEE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. 151 The first head of the original Book of Discipline treats of Doctrine. . . The second head relates to Sacraments. . . The fourth head related to Ministers and their lawfull election.

7. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English sense.)

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 138 Anhe ancre schal . . . temien ful wel hire fleschs . . . mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 *Ayemb.* 236 Hit be-houep bet ulla beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesses. 1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou away. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys. 1509 FISHER

Fun. Sermon Cless. Richmond Wks. (1876) 293 The blessyd Martha is prayesd in chastysynge her body by crysten dyscypline. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 1. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 36 With a rope's-end . . . he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. *transf.* Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 120 By Chastity standeth Penance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stocke with wyery prickes, they did . . . raze his skinne. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R ij, The Whippers. . . laid aside their Disciplines. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iv, On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. x. 376 In the cell . . . hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

† 8. Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. *Obs. rare.*

1754 MRS. E. MONTAGU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.

9. *attrib.* as in discipline-master, a master in a school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master. . . at the Police Orphanage.

Discipline, v. [a. F. *discipliner* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*) or med. L. *disciplināre*, f. L. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

1382 [see DISCIPLINED below]. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge bot one God. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* ii. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kinds. 1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen Ep.* to Rdr., I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus. 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 591, I form'd and disciplin'd their untought Hate. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 F 4 Great natural Genius's that were never disciplined and broken by Rules of Art. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The forward heart. 1871 R. W. DALE *Ten Commandm.* viii. 206 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* II. x. 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity.

b. *spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 7 Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 255 He that disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1827) II. 629 Orders were come from England. . . to discipline the militia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 138 A farmer . . . may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life' (Webster).

1828 in WEBSTER, [1870 cf. DISCIPLINABLE s.] 18. . . H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* Ser. vi. II. 134 (Funk & Wagn.) He whose orthodox inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the flesh; hence, by extension, to chastise, thrash, punish.

c 1300 *Beket* 2384 Of Ech Monke of the hous : he let him discipline, With a 3urd. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 31 Y made a signe to hym, to discipline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b/2 He chastysed his body by abstinence of mete & drynke & . . . dyscyplined it . . . with chaynes of yron right oft wyth his owne handes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* I. 139 Ha's he disciplin'd Ausfidius soundly? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lixix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures . . . are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1786 tr. *Backford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Having well disciplined their asses with nettles behind. 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life of Henry Suso* 65 He used to . . . go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To chastise oneself. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. P. (1862) 154 Wip seint benetis scourge lome 3e discipleneþ.

† 3. *trans.* To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner. *Obs. rare.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplin'd in the two former treatises.

Hence *Disciplined ppl. a.*; *Disciplining ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382a WYCLIF *Yas.* iii. 13 Who is wijse, and disciplin'd [1388 1403] among 3ou? c 1400 *Test. Love* (R.) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right wel doctrine of

their scholæ. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 99 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 1645 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) l. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 PRIEST *Diary* 20 Dec. How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 161 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerous. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1826 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* iv. § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

Discipliner. [*f.* DISCIPLINE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.] One who disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented discipliners. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial discipliners. 1721 MAS. PINDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 312 The gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners. 1805 10th Cent. Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

Discipling, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISCIPLE *v.*
†Discipline, v. Obs. rare. [*f.* DISCIPLINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under discipline; spec. under the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 609 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery..undertaking to Directorize, to Unifuritize, to Catechize, and to Disciplineize their Brethren.

†Disciplization. = Discipling: see DISCIPLE *v.*
 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

Discipular (disi'pizlār), *a.* [*f.* L. *discipulus* DISCIPLE + -AR¹.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 198/1 Mr. Mansel's..discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 By Sankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 MONTREV *Rousseau* II. xi. 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

Discipulate. *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATE¹.] The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.
 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 681 During the period of his discipulate.

Discipulize, v. rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = DISCIPLE *v.* 2.

1863 KILTOE *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (ed. 3) l. 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipling? in what relation does baptism stand to the discipling of nations?

Dissection (disi'shən). Also 7 **dissection**, **dissection**. [*ad.* L. *dissection-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *discindere* to cleave, cut asunder; see DISCIND. But the 17th c. spelling *dissection* appears to come from L. *dis-* and *cædere*, *-cidere* to cut, ppl. stem *-cis-*; see DISCIDE, and cf. *excision*, *incision*.] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in *Surg.*: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see DECISION 4.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii. So gentle Venus.. Casts open that azure curtain by a swift dissection. 1661 G. RUST *Origen in Pharis* 1. 37 As painful as the violent dissection of very life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* xvii. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour dissection with an oblique Hand. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dissection*, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

Dissection, *obs.* form of DECISION.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* ii. iv. 92 (R.) Declining their own particular dissections to avoid all partiality.

Disclaimer (disklām), *v.* [*a.* AF. *des-*, *dis-* + *clamer* to CLAIM; in med.(Anglo-L.) *disclāmāre*.] 1. *intr. Law.* To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer.

Const. † in the thing disclaimed, † out of or from the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

1302a *Year-books Edw. I* an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le teneant portat sun bref 'de homagio recipiendo' serier vus rescuz a disclaimer en sun homage. 1304 *Ibid.* 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le teneant poet disclaimer. 1409 *Act 9 Hen. IV.* c. 4 Ordines est et establez que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouvenement conus ne soit soefferat par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust fait et qe tielx manere de disclaimer soit de tout oustes.

[Pulton's *transl.* It is ordained and established, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seigniorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaimeing be utterly put out.] [a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* (ed. Houard) 145 Si l'aignior que est vouche ne avoit receivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses auncesters, le seignior (s'il voit) poet disclaimer en le seigniorie, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty.] 1574 tr. Littleton's *Tenures* 32a. The lord.. may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenants of his warranty. 1597 SKEVE *De Verb. Sign.* (s.v. *Disclamation*) *Disclāmāre* is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an vther to be his superior; as quhen the superior affirms the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 102a. The lord may disclaime.. which signifieth utterly to renounce the seigniorie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxi. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Teare, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxi. (1739) 124 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim.

† c. To decline or refuse (to do something). *Obs.*
 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 Vet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not live to heare it so, heartily disclaime to have it so. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 P 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice.

† d. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. *Obs.*

1590 J. EGERTON in *Confer.* 32, I shalbe readye to disclaime you wheresoever I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but even of ciuile honestie also. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

1651 *Ibid.* ii. xlii. (1739) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disagrees or disclaims. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator.

† 2. *intr. transf. a.* To renounce or disavow all part in; = sense 4. *Obs.*

1560 A. L. tr. Calvin's *Fourte Serm. Songe Ezech.* iv. As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 195 Disclaimeing in that which vertue auanceth not. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* ii. ii. 50 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaimes in thee. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* l. ii. The sourer sort of shepherds now disclaime in all such sport.

† b. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dis- sent from. *Obs.*

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Parl Three Convent.* Eng. 360 He disclaime from the Bohemians or Hussites and their opinions. 1605 ANSW. *Disco.* *Romish Doctr.* 39 They not wholly disclaime from the Kinges Authority. 1624 LD. WILLIAMS in *Forster's Papers* 203 He disclaimeing from all fees and profits of the place. 1628 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Evromena* 125 Catascopo disclaime from having ever named me.

fig. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodiet* ii. (1645) 67 These two conditions.. doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

3. *trans. Law.* To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1534 FITZHEARRETT *La Noue. Nat. Brevium* (1567) 197 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; *transl.* 1652 If he do not disclaime in the blood.]

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* i. i. 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I haue disclaime'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclaime his blood. *Ibid.* If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime goods, being cleared he leesteth them. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 48 Nor can an Infant disclaime that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn. 1670 [see DISCLAIMER 1 b]. 1754 [see DISCLAIMATION 1]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaime all title. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaimeing to hold of his lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 A devisee in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaime the estate devised. *Ibid.* An executor may, before probate, disclaime the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

1835 LD. BROUGHAM 3 June, in *Hansard* ser. 3. XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. GRIFFIN *Patent Cases decided* 12 Application..to disclaime the 8th claim.

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaimeing heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 47/2 A short protestation.. in which all men should.. disclaime and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels. 1704 POPE *Spring* 87 Tell me but this, and I'll disclaime the prize. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Liter. Forgeries*, The real author..obliged him afterwards to disclaime the work in print. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Socrates disclaimes the character of a professional eristic. 1895 GLADSTONE *Lett.* 8 Aug. in *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/4, I entirely disclaime the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me.

† b. (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

1597 T. BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgem.* (1612) 220 (He).. also disclaime him from being his father. *Ibid.* 524 Disclaimeing him to be her son. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxvii. (1612) 288 That Helen may disclaime her selfe for Helen in her glas. 1670 WALTON *Lives* ii. 133 To perswade him..to disclaime himself a Member of the Church of England.

5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to renounce.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They likewise disclaime the Authority of the Pope. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. iii. 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaime him as their sovereign. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 585 The troops..disclaime the command of their superiors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* i. 203 They agree with the Baudhas..in disclaimeing the divine authority of the Vedas.

† b. To refuse (a thing claimed). *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1739) 124 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim.

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† b. *intr. Disclaimer against:* to cry out against, **DECLAIM** against. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ell.* 202 Hee is not..ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaimer against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J. SERJEANT *Chapter of William* (1853) 81 That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaimer against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. l. Which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against.

7. *trans. Her.* To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 *Visitation of Bucks* (in Rylands, *Disclaimers* (1888, ix.) Robt. Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611..—*Visitation of Worcestersh.* (*Ibid.*), Edmd. Brothby..to be spared from disclaimeing in regard of his being a scouldier and of deserts. —*Visit. Hereford* (*Ibid.*, viii.), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaime'd at our next sizes because he was not disclaime'd at our being in the country, being respyted then for prooffe. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Herald's Visitations* viii. The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaime under their hands if they would..and if they declined, or did not attend..they were disclaime'd at the Assizes.

Hence **Disclaimed** *ppl. a.*, **Disclaimeing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 252 Let my disclaimeing from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to beee saved, there must bee a disclaimeing, a renouncing, an vtter forsaking of those sinnes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaime'd Italian. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Poet. Wks.* (1833) II. 271 The Baron..bowed with a disclaimeing gesture. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* iii. iv. 16/2 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaime'd ambition. 1892 *Rep. Patent Cases* IX. 83 The language of this disclaimeing clause.

† **Disclaime, sb. Obs.** [*a.* AF. *disclaime*, *f.* *disclaime*; see prec. vb.] An act of disclaimeing; formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim.

[1409 see DISCLAIM *v.* 1]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 35 And so the said King Lowes relese was..a disclaime from the kinges of France for ever. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. i. § 2. 190 The associates of Britaine were now returned with vtter disclaime of further assistance. 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 128 You..make your disclaime of these..Opinions. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 29 The disclaime of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 FRANCIS the Philanthropist III. 85 A blush, not of disclaime, spread her cheek.

Disclaimeant. [*f.* DISCLAIM *v.*, after *claimant*.] One who disclaimes (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM *v.* 3 b.

1892a *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 52 To which the disclaimeant does not choose to claim title.

Disclaimer¹ (disklām). [*a.* AF. *disclaime* *inf.* used sbst.: see -ER⁴.] An act or action of disclaimeing.

1. *Law.* The action of disclaimeing in reference to the feudal relationship, *esp.* on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim.

1579 *Termes de la Ley* 68 b, If the tenant say that hee disclaime to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if y^e Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenant, hee shall lose the land. 1618 PULTON *Stat.* (1632) 269, 9 Hen. IV. c. 4 (*title*) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be vtterly excluded and put out. 1650 B. DISCLOMINIUM 9 Christ..seems to judge it necessary to make a cautious Disclaimer of the Power that requir'd it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 275 Equivalent..to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaimes to hold of his lord.

b. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM *v.* 3.

1573 STAUNFORD *Let Plees del Coron* iii. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens..as queux il disclaime. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaimer the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land..is an execution by an alienee of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

c. *Patent Law.* An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title..this process is called a disclaimer. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* Chap. 57 (*Patents Act*) § 18 Amend his specification..by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892a *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. *generally.* A disavowal of claims or pretensions; a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 164, I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of

the proceedings of this society. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) 1. 109 If after these disclaimers I shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors. 1862 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to be married to her father's curate. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgents.

3. *Her.* A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right. 1854 Sir T. PHILLIPS (*title*) *Heralds' Visitation Disclaimers*. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Herald's Visitations* x. He notes the press-mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

Disclaimer ². [f. DISCLAIM v. + -ER ¹.] One who disclaims.

1702 EICHARD *Ecol. Hist.* (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, must be disclaimers, you know.

Disclamation (disklāmā'fən). [n. of action from med.L. *disclamare* to DISCLAIM.]

1. *Sc. Law.* The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc.: see DISCLAIM v. 1, and cf. DISCLAIMER ¹.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt .. be ressonne of ward, noneries .. purpursions, disclamations, bastardrie [etc.]. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he disowns or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal .. of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer. 1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie .. shee [Ch. of Engl.] had not bene. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* 403 Let .. servants .. count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour; not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation. 1772 *Scots Mag.* 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi. The biblioplist greeted him, notwithstanding every disclamation, by the title of Doctor. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xvii. 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I sought to reply.

Disclamatory (disklāmātōri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation; having the character of disclaiming. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* ii. 30 'My Lord, my Lord!' remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamatory tone.

† **Disclander**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 des-, dys-, discla(u)nder, -dre, -dir, -dyr, 5 disclander, disklander, deslaunder, 5-6 disla(u)nder, -dre, dysclaunder. [a. AF. *desclandre, disclaunder (15th c.) deriv. of OF. *escla-ndre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*:-L. *scandalum*: see ESCALANDRE; cf. SCANDAL and SLANDER. The prefix *des-* in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of *des-* and *es-*.]

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one; slander.

c 1300 *Beket* 2073 This misnist foule thine owe loured .. Ho mihte suffri such desclandre, bot he nome wrecche? 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclanders, that .. were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne about all the land. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI, 99 b. He declareth you a true man to hym .. the said dislaunder and noysing notwithstanding. 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/2 If their offences be great .. offending his master by theft or dislander or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

2. Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal.

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 75, I have .. Ablamed him beynde his bak to bringe him in disclaunde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly distourbe, It most ben disclaunde to here name. 1402 HOCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquire, but grete disclander vnto him and here! 1434-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaunde of your ylle disposicion scholde not be known amonge your ennyes. 1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 439. II. 89 To deliver seison accordyng to the same feffment, to the grete disclaunde of the said Sir John and all his. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1 [They] suffre them to make their purgacions .. to the greatte disclaunde of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

† **Disclander**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [ME. *desclandre*, f. prec. sb., perh. through an AF. *desclandre-r for OF. *esclandre* to slander.]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium; to slander.

c 1290 *Beket* 1246 in *S. Eng. Leg. I* 142 Pe bischopes comen bi fore And desclaundred saint thomas, bat he was fals and for-swore. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 138 Pes proude .. possessoris disclaundred trewe prechours. 14.. E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 63 Awyse the welles who syttys the by, Lest he wylle prete the tale, And dysclaundred the after to gret and smalle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/2, I desclaunde, I hurte or hynder ones good name by repute.

2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium; to bring scandal upon.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, We that weryn in prosperite Been now disclaundred. c 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience

Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1700) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaundred by any outrage of cravynge or craking.

† **Disclanderer**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER ¹.] A slanderer.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, To stone hym to deth as thou shalt a disclaundrer.

† **Disclanderous**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISCLANDER sb. + -OUS.] Slanderous.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* iv. lxx. 44 In this whyle, by styrnyng of disclaundrous & denylysshe perones, a grudge was arrayed atwene the kyng and a Duke of his lande. *Ibid.* vii. cccxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaundrous wordes are lefte in memory.

Disclare, *obs. var. of DECLARE* [cf. OF. *desclairier*].

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir twa that I tauld off ar.

Disclass (disklās'), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CLASS sb.] *trans.* = DECLASS; to remove or cut off from one's class. Hence *Disclass'd ppl. a.*

1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/1 Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclass'd waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

Disclassify (disklās'sifai), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLASSIFY.] *trans.* To undo the classification of. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xx. (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody like everybody else.

Disclass: see DISKLESS.

† **Discloak**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 discloke. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + CLOAK.] *trans.* To take off the cloak of; to unrobe.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. v. Now goe in, discloke yourselfe. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* i. vi. If you interrupt me, Sir, I shall discloak you. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. l. (R.). That teins what was not, and discloaks a soul.

† **Disclóg**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOG v.] *trans.* To free from that which clogs; to unclog.

1611 CORVAT *Cruddies* 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so disclógge their souls and consciences.

Discloister (disklōistər), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + CLOISTER.] *trans.* To turn or let out of a cloister; to release or remove from seclusion.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring .. and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discløystred. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discløistered from her home.

Disclose (disklōw'zəl), *rare.* [f. DISCLOSE v. + -AL.] The act of disclosing, disclosure.

1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones ad Populum* 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves.

† **Disclose**, *sb. Obs.* [f. DISCLOSE v.: cf. CLOSE sb. ².] The act of disclosing; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 73 Wolde God .. soch a person .. had openly published the worthy disclose and disprove of the unsufferable abomination of the popyshe private pryve masse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose will be some danger. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 623 They [those lips] are like in their disclosures To the mornings dewie roses. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 42 It is an Embryo that .. waites the good houre for the disclose and delivery. 1742 YOUNG *NL Th.* ix. 1576 Glasses .. Haue they not led us deep in the disclose Of fine-spun nature.

† **Disclose**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 desclos. [a. OF. *desclos*, pa. pple. of *desclore* to disclose:-Romanic (and med.L.) *disclaus-us*, pa. pple. of *disclaudere*: see DISCLOSE v. ¹] Disclosed; unclosed; let out. In quot., used as *pa. pple.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 285 For drede it shulde be disclose And come unto her faders ere. *Ibid.* II. 354 A maiden, which was .. kept so clos, That selden was, when she desclos Goth with her moder for to play.

Disclose (disklōw'z), *v.* [ME. *des-, dis-closen*, a. OF. *desclos*-pres. stem (pres. subj. *desclose*) of *desclore*, -clorre to uncloze, open, free = Pr. *descloure*:-Romanic (and med.L.) *disclaudere*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *claudere* to close, shut.]

† 1. *trans.* To open up (that which is closed or shut); to uncloze, unfold; to unfasten. *Obs.*

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3632 Pre Olifantis .. disclosid þai þe chavilies. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 331 Almoundes me may make .. her shelles to disclose. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 67 b, It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclos'd, And it as oft was from about her wast disclos'd. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and nener be disclosed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv. The perfum'd tincture of the Roses .. When Sommers breath their masked buds discloses.

† 2. To hatch (an egg). Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.). It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To uncloze or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts; to open.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 101 Which upon occasion disclozing again may let out the shot. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Disclose*, to bud, blow, or put out. Leaves. 1646 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

3. *trans.* To uncover (anything covered up from view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disclose, I uncover a thing that is hydde .. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more coner her slain. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cvi. 9 The parting Deep disclos'd her Sand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. iv. Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl.

b. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also *fig.* to 'hatch' (mischievous). Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs).

1486 Bk. *St. Albans Aijn*, Now to speke of hawkys, first they ben Egges, and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 310 Anon as patient as the female Dove, When that her golden Cuplet are disclos'd. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 Papisits heere, forren and Land-leapt Foes, Did mischiefs that imported more our practiz'd State disclose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 633 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed. 1707 CURRIE, in *Husb. & Gard.* 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven. 1816-26 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed.

† 4. To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 112 Many a thousand other bright of face: But what they were, I could not well disclose. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 168 He was disclosed and ceased [= seized] on by his Master. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclos'd On his forc'd people, all in rout.

5. To open up to the knowledge of others; to make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 277, I dare min herte well disclose. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b, If you will promise me to kepe that close, whiche I shal disclose unto you. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed himself by his word. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 298 Tell me your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* n. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. 1726 ADV. *Capt. R. Boyle* 44 As for disclosing the Secret, it is what I never can do. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself. *Ibid.* vii. § 7. 413 The strange civilization of Mexico and Peru disclosed by Cortez and Pizarro. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iii. 64 The modest light of faith discloses a real future life.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show itself, to come to light. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 349 The displeasure atwene the Kyng & his barons began to appere and disclose. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xii. 18 Vices .. which I can see, when they do disclose in them. 1746-7 [see DISCLOSING *ppl. a.*]

Hence *Discløsed ppl. a.* a. In senses of the vb. 1486 [see DISCLOSE v. 3 b]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 5. 62 Another diversitie of Methode there is .. and that is Enigmatall and Disclosed. 1891 *Echo* 7 Dec. 2/7 The defendant .. pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal.

b. *Her.*: see *quots.*

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 The expanded wings .. of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed. 1882 CUSSENS *Her. vi* 91 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey; when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded .. they are said to be Disclosed.

Discløser (disklōw'zər), [f. prec. + -ER ¹.] One who or that which discloses or reveals.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 b, In all dishonestie that men shall committe I will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* ii. § 39, I will not long after .. secrets, least I should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1690 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. (1658) 226 That occult Philosopher, and singular discloser of truth, Dr. Harvey. 1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 Oct. 9/4 The policeman's name is a veritable mind discloser.

Discløsing (disklōw'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb DISCLOSE: a. Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure.

b. Hatching. Also *attrib.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxii. 245 The forenamed ii. erles were warned of discloving of this matyer. 1543 BALE (*title*), Yet a course at the Romysh Foxe. A dysclovyng or openyng of the manne of synne. 1586 J. HOOKER *Grind. Trcl.* in *Holmes* II. 21/1 The king .. being in love with the falcon, did yearleie at the breeding and discloving time send thither for them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 3. 22 Being of so excellent use for the discloving of nature. 1626 — *Sylva* § 759 The Distance .. betweene the Egge Layed and the Disclosing or Hatching.

† *predicatively* for 'in or a discloving' = 'in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching': thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See A *prep.* 1. 2.

1737 LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* iii. 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is discloving? To render murder venial.

Disclosing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discloses or opens up: see the verb.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1358 Through the disclosing deep light my blind way. 1746-7 HAYWY *Medit.* (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

Disclosure (disklō'zūr). [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -URE, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery; exposure; an instance of this. a 1598 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects . . . towards the discoverie and disclosure of unknown places. a 1626 BACON (J.) She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* § 3 (R.) An unreasonable disclosure of flashes of wit. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece VIII.* lxiii. 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renaissance.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 9/3, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silkworm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry . . . yields her leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxvii. 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

†2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. 354 Put to the rack . . . to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont. 1878 BROWNING *La Saetas* 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

†**Disclothe**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 570 Being dis-clothed to their Shirts. 1596 R. LINCHE *Dialla* (1877) 69 Hee . . . straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

Discloud (disklaund), *v.* [f. DIS-7 + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 TOUNREUR *Transf. Metam.* Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloud it [=its] sinne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 50 To discloud Your vertues lost in the confused crowd Of headstrong rumor. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* Pref. § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy dayes with the beames of his mercie. 1650 — *Pisgah To Rdr.*, Are these gloomy dayes already disclouded?

Hence **Disclouded** *ppl. a.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 A rejoicing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

†**Disclout**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS-7 + CLOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To take out of a clout.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* II. iii. 34 Tho must be buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

†**Disclown**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. DIS-7 + CLOWN *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1659 TORRIANO, *Splendide*, disclowned, became from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

†**Discluide**, *v.* *Obs.* [In form a. L. *discluidere* to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] *trans.* To disclose.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Ilus.* vi. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this pottle me may discluide.

†**Disclusion**, *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *disclusionem*, n. of action from *discluidere* to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE *v.*] 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disclusion*, a shutting out. a separation. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

Disco- (disko), combining form of Gr. *diskos* quoit, disk, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discoblastic** *a.* *Embryol.* [Gr. *diskos* germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): **Discomorula**, *Embryol.*, the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomerula** and **Discocyrtula**, and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discoblastula** and **Discogastrea**: see QUOTS. and CYTULA, etc. **Discocarp** *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *discocarpium*, f. Gr. *καρπός* fruit], (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence **Discocarpon** *a.*, relating to, or having, a

discocarp. **Discocephalous** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the suborder **Discocephali** of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Discodactyl** (e), **Discodactylous** *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. **Discoglossid** *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family **Discoglossidae** of toad-like batrachians; also **Discoglossoid** *a.* **Discohexaster** *Zool.*, in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedusian** *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.*, belonging to, or a member of, the order **Discomedusae** of aculeophs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrella disk; also **Discomedusoid** *a.* **Discomycetous** *a.* *Bot.*, belonging to the order **Discomycetes** of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or discocarp. **Discoplacental**, **Discoplacentalian** *adjs.* *Zool.*, belonging to the section **Discoplacentalia** of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta. || **Discopodium** *Bot.*, 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Discopodous** *a.* *Zool.*, having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section **Discopoda** of Gastropods. **Discostomatous** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class **Discostomata** of *Protozoa* (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discoblastula, Hæckel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorph and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. *Ibid.*, 'Discocarp, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. [1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Discocarpium*.] 1887 GAUNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and discocarpous forms. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discogastrea, Hæckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the discoglossid affinities of the . . . genus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discomorula, Hæckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 tr. *Hæckel's Entom. Man.* II. xix. 168 All other "Discoplacental Animals. 1883 *Standard* 23 June 5/2 The "Discoplacental mammals.

Discoarch, *v.*: see DIS-7 c.

†**Discoagulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + COAGULATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 This Salt . . . having a nature to discoagulate Metals.

†**Discoast**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 discost. [f. DIS-6 + COAST *v.*]

1. *intr.* To withdraw from the coast or side.

1598 STOW *Ann.*, *Q. Eliz.* an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish naue for six days space . . . coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of France, and from thence to England, and thence to France agayne.

2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart: the opposite of COAST *v.* 8, to approach.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them . . . for discoasting from our practice? *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 341 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity.

Hence †**Discoasted** *ppl. a.*, withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant. (= F. *éloigné*.) *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm.* Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 67 His will . . . as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennaar. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion . . . discoasted from truth.

Discoblastic, **-blastula**: see DISCO-

Discobole, *Zool.* [a. mod. F. *discobole* (Cuvier), in pl. *discoboles*, ad. mod. L. *discoboli* (pl. of DISCOBOLUS: see below.)] A fish of the group **Discoboli**, in Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

Discobolic (diskobō'lik), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *discobolus* (see next) + -IC.] Pertaining to a discobolus or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* v. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage.

|| **Discobolus** (diskobō'lūs). *Class. Antig.* Also *erron.* -bulus. [L., a. Gr. *δισκοβόλος* discus-thrower, f. *δίσκος* disk, *discus* + *βόλος* -throwing, -thrower, f. *ἀβαντ*-grade of *βάλλειν* to throw.] A thrower of the DISCUS; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 ARATHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scribner* I. vi, The Discoboli . . . were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. GIBSON in *Eastlake Life* (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobolus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus. 1877 WRAXELL *Hugo's 'Miserables'* II. cxxx. 28 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

Discocarp, **Discocephalous**, etc.: see DISCO-

†**Discoignisance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *discoignisance*, -oissance ignorance (13th c. in Godef.) f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *cognisance* knowledge, COGNIZANCE.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33b, Put not ye your [error for the]

herte in discoignisance by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees (*Fr.* ne mettez le cuer en descoignisance).

†**Discoherent**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + COHERENT.] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So †**Discoherence** *Obs.*, want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1845 II. 730 An opinion of discoherence . . . between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 32 They . . . made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another.

Discohexaster: see DISCO-

Discoid (di'skoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discoidēs*, a. Gr. *δισκοειδής* quoit-shaped, f. *δίσκος* DISCUS, quoit + -ειδής -form. In mod. F. *discoïde*.]

A. adj.

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in *Conchol.*, used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas . . . discoid and 4-lobed. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* IX. 197 Discoid and angular univalves. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. *Bot.* Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [*Discoides*]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 131 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoid).

B. sb. A body resembling a disk in shape. *b. Conchol.* See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Discoid*, something in form of a discus or disk. 1846 WORCESTER, *Discoid* (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

Discoidal (diskoi'dāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DISCOID.

Discoidal segmentation of an ovum (*Eubryol.*): segmentation producing or resulting in a disk-shaped mass of cells.

1706 [see DISCUS]. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 148 Elytra . . . with some impressed discoidal punctures. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 41 The discoidal planorhis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whorls. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* III. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

Discolith (dis'kolīp). *Biol.* [f. DISCO- + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. 1883 J. H. WRIGHT *Sci. Dogmatism* 8 This jelly [Bathylus] . . . forming deposits thirty feet thick, with . . . imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discolith*, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

Discolor (dis'kolai, -kəlōi), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [a. L. *discolor*, *discolor-us* not the same colour, variegated, f. *dis-*, DIS-1 + *color* COLOUR; the opposite of *concolor*. Cf. F. *discolore* in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Discolor, *v.*: see DISCOLOUR.

Discolorate (disklō'rat, -kəlō'rat), *a.* [ad. med. L. *discolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discolorāre* (Du Cange) to DISCOLOUR; cf. OF. *discolorer* (Godef.)] Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

Discolorate (disklō'rat), *v. rare.* Also 7 **discolorate**. [f. med. L. *discolorāt-*, ppl. stem f. *discolorāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = DISCOLOUR *v.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 234 (11) doth variously affect and perturb the blood, and discolorate it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 The Clergie complained, that . . . the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discoloured the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xi. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

Discoloration, **discolouration** (disklō'rat, -kəlō'rat'), [n. of action f. DISCOLORATE *v.*: cf. OF. *discoloracion* (1495 in Godef.)] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. ii. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discolouration. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* XIII. 49 The sources of discolouration or decay in woven or leather fabrics. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 44 With none of the litter and discolouration of human life.

b. *concr.* A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE *Parousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* III. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon . . . contusions. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 89 Brown discolourations are often found. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea XVIII. § 747 These discolourations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

Discolorization, *rare.* [f. **discolorize* (f. DIS-6 + COLORIZE) + -ATION: cf. *colorization*.] = DISCOLOURATION, DISCOLOUMENT.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. III. (1871) 17 The shadow of the

archway, the discolourisations of time on all the walls. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/3 The discolourization and close texture which was characteristic of the bread.

Discolorous (disk'lorəs, -k'lorəs), *a.* [f. *L. discolor*, *discolor-us* (see above) + *-OUS*.] = *DIS-COLOR a.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.

Discolour, discolor (disk'lori), *v.* [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. *descolorer*, *-coulourer*, in 11th c. *desculur* = Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*, It. and med.L. *discolorare*, Romanic deriv. f. *des-*, *dis-* (DIS- 4) + *L. colorare* to colour, taking the place of *L. decolorare*: see DE- pref. I. 6, and cf. *DECOLOUR v.* In sense 3, from *L. discolor* adj.: see *DISCOLOR*.]

1. *trans.* To alter the proper or natural colour of; esp. to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes *spec.* To deprive of colour, render pale or faded.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumby*, 1079 Ac ys Fysage al discolorid was, for is blod was gon away. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be brown, for discolorid me hath the sunne. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discolorid and lene. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 171 If we be bindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood discolor. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1797) 466 Herbs, which... the first frost nips and discolors. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discoloring silver. 1842-5 *BROWNING The Glove Wks.* 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolor my cheek? 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. *fig.* 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discolorid. 1636 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 53 Friuolous employments... discolor the lustre, and honour of your name. a 1748 *WATTS (J.)*, Lest some beloved notion... so prevail over your mind as to discolor all your ideas. 1881 *STEVENSSON Virg. Puerisque* 16 Some whimsy in the brain... which discoloured all experience to its own shade.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also *fig.*)

[1555-1598 See below, *DISCOLOURING*.] 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 29 Those... that, having had good education and great estates left, discolor from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolor into Encomiums. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must... be very pure, else the developer will soon discolor.

† 3. *trans.* To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf. *DISCOLOURED* 3.) *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Discolor*... to make of divers colours. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 129 High Towers... leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

† b. To render different in colour. *Obs. rare.* a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) 111. 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence *Discolouring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 310 These colours... from whyte they go to yellowe by discoloryng to browne and redde. 1598 *FLORIO, Scoloramento*, a discoloring, a growing pale or sallowe. a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 161 Not that you feared the discoloring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 197 It... clears the... skin from spots and discolorings. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 291 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 3 This discoloring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen.

Discolour, discolor, sb. Now rare. [f. *DIS-* 9 + *COLOUR sb.*, after *DISCOLOUR v.*] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1796) 459 The jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew... will only tip with a slight Discolour a part of the kernels. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 302 No moral discolor.

Discoloured, -ored (disk'lorid), *ppl. a.* [f. *DISCOLOUR v.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also *fig.*)

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage lillil and streyte, yelow and discolorid, he is ful malicious. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 708 With lank and lean discolor'd cheek. 1734 *POPE Ep. Cobham* 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolor'd thro' our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xii. (1611) 123 Foure footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is to say varying from their naturall colour).

† 2. Without colours, divested of colours. *Obs. non-use.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Amo.* And you have still in your hat the former colours. *Mer.* You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured.

† 3. Variously coloured; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from *L. discolor*, *discolor-us*.] *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. viii. In Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtysely to syght. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 51 Diapred lyke the discolorid mead. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) 8 May that sweet plain... Be still enamell'd with discolor'd flowers. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 307 Beautified with columns of discolor'd marble.

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other.

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these discolor'd Mates?

Hence *Discolouredness*, the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 77 Losing that discolor'dness which appeared in the Fever.

Discolourment (disk'lorment), [f. *DISCOLOUR v.* + *-MENT*.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R. DANLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* i. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. ix. v. 490 Accidents... involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

Discombine, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In quot. *intr.* for *refl.* To become disunited.)

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* iii. 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain.

Discomedusan: see *Disco-*

† **Discomfct, ppl. a.**, latinized by-form of *DISCOMFIT*, discomfited.

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Scottes* 84 That late were discomfct with battle marciall.

Discomferd, *obs. pa. pple.* of *DISCOMFORT v.*

Discomfct, -fish, v. Sc. Forms: *Pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* 5 *discomfyst*, 6 *-fast*, -feist, -oomfeist, -fest, -confeist, 9 *discomfist*. [A by-form of *DISCOMFIT v.*, a. OF. *desconfis*-present stem of *desconfire* (pr. *ppl.* *desconfisant*, pr. *subj.* *-confise*). In early use chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* *discomfist* (cf. F. pret. *il desconfist*); modern present tense *discomfist*, also *SCOMFISH*.] = *DISCOMFIT v.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 429 Ane that has discomfyst ws all. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii, *Discomfist* be their enimmes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Gedeon, vitth three hundredth men, discomfiste aue hundredth and twenty thousand. 1553 *Douglas' Aeneis* x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfist [MS. *discomfyt*] wyth sa grislie ane wound. 1570 *Tragedie* 264 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1809) 90 Bot we the Langsyde hill befor thame wan, And... discomfist thame. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Discomfist*, overcome. 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec. 7/1 Ye're a pair feckless fushionless discomfist body.

Discomfit (disk'mfit), *v.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* 3 *deskumfit*, 4 *desconfit*, -cumfit(e), -cumfit, -confet, 4-6 *discomfist*, -fyt, -oomfit, -fyt, -confit(e), *dyscumfyt*, 5 *dis-*, *dyscumfite*, -comfyd, -fid. *Pres.* 4 *disconfist*, *dyscumfyte*, 4-6 *disconfit*(e), -fyte, *discomfite*, -fyte, 5 *dyscumfytytn*, 5-6 *dyscumfyt*, 5- *discomfist* (6 *-feit*). [ME. *desconfit*, -cumfit, etc., a. OF. *desconfit*, -cumfit, -cumfit (i.e. *L. type "disconfectus"*), *pa. pple.* of *desconfire*, mod.F. *desconfire* to discomfit:—late pop.L. *disconficere* (Du Cange), f. *dis-* + *L. conficere* to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. *con-* together + *facere* to do, put. In Romanic, *conficere*, *confectura*, retained the constructive sense, as in F. *confire*, Sp. *confeitar*, while *disconficere*, from *DIS-* 4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. *desconfir*, It. *disconfiggere*). The OF. *desconfit* was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was *desconfit*', i.e. completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, *desconfit-en*. The *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*) continued to be *disconfit* (also *-confid*) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but *discomfist* from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 250 *Peo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouer kumen*, o none wise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7999 (Cott.) *Pai er discumfit* [Cott. *scumplit*] wit pair fa, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4986 *Pey ordeyne hem*... *Asyens be Phyllystynes* to go, And hem *dyscumfyte* and slo. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamefully... ar we desconfit! a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 6x And bei disconfite bim han and scapet ful ofte. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 108 *Pei were disconfit in bataille*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discomfist three kynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 *Dyscumfytyn, confuto, supeto, vinco*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5900 *Pai wer all discomfyd*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 204 b,

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 250 *Peo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouer kumen*, o none wise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7999 (Cott.) *Pai er discumfit* [Cott. *scumplit*] wit pair fa, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4986 *Pey ordeyne hem*... *Asyens be Phyllystynes* to go, And hem *dyscumfyte* and slo. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamefully... ar we desconfit! a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 6x And bei disconfite bim han and scapet ful ofte. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 108 *Pei were disconfit in bataille*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discomfist three kynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 *Dyscumfytyn, confuto, supeto, vinco*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5900 *Pai wer all discomfyd*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 204 b,

Hys men... which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye. 1587 *Mirr. Shaks.*, *Brennus* viii. In the ende I was disconfit there. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 114 Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes... Discomfited great Dowglas. 1678 *WANLEY World Lit. World v.* i. 3 78. 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1799 *Anecd. W. Pitt* i. 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

fig. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 281 Farre lesse able... to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. *gen. a.* To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 197 And fra the hart be discumfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gauw.* 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay... Al descumfite he lay on grownde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 518/1 I discumfyt, I put one out of comforte. *Je desconfys*. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 164 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat the rest were no whit discomfited. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* i, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited.

† c. To frustrate or defeat of. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 155 The Captain discomfited of al releeve and succor rendered the fortress.

Hence *Discomfited ppl. a.*; *Discomfiting vbl. sb.*, discomfiture.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt. T.* 1861 Ne ther was holden no discomfityng But as a Justes or a turneyng. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* iv. 35 Lysias seyng the discomfityng of his men and the manlynesse of the Iewes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors... went hastily away.

† **Discomfit, sb. Obs.** [f. *DISCOMFIT v.*] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngs in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth... victories, and dyscomfites. c 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 30 The other weneden that they departed yn dyscomfite. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 86 Vncurable discomfite Reiges in the hearts of all. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-host.

Discomfit, obs. pa. pple. of *DISCOMFIT v.*

See in the verb.

Discomfiter. Also 6 *Sc.* discomfatour. [In early use a. OF. *desconfiteur* (in Godef.); in later, f. *DISCOMFIT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which discomfites.

1528 *LYNDOESAY Drewe* 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis,—Discomfatours of creuell battellis thre, The fiesche, the world, the feind. 1820 *MILMAN Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Disconfiture (disk'mfitur), Forms: 4 *desconfiture*, 5 *oomfite*, 4 *-dis*. See also the shortened *SCOMFITE*. [a. OF. *desconfiture* rout, defeat (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *desconfire*, = Pr. *desconfitura*, Oit. *sconfitura*, med.L. *disconfectura*, f. *disconficere* to rout, overthrow (Du Cange): see *DISCOMFIT* and *-URE*.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14212 Moddred ne myghte in bataille dure But enere was at desconfiture. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 56 When he come fra be desconfiture of his ennys. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. t.* viii. 20 After the desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the field. 1560 *ROLAND Crt. Venus* II. 234 Of Italie siclik disconfiture. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 59 Sad tidings bring I... Of losse, of slaughter, and disconfiture. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 84 A few days after the disconfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 561 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped disconfiture and disgrace?

2. *gen. a.* Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 326 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakyng in moore disconfiture Pane I. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2140 Yet after all heunyenesse, penaunce, and dysconfiture, She reioysed in soule. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. v. 231 That accursed thing which has caused our disconfiture. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 79 To rely upon promises... would end in regret and disconfiture. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Mauch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the disconfiture of his questioner.

† 3. Physical damage or injury. *Obs. rare.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa iij b. If thy lungs have tane disconfiture By sle assault of Rume.

Discomfort (disk'mfərt), *sb.* Forms: see *COMFORT*. [ME. *discomfort*, a. OF. *desconfort* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod.F. *déconfort*, vbl. sb. from *disconforter* to *DISCOMFORT*. Cf. also *DIS-* 9.]

† 1. Undoing or loss of courage; discouragement, disheartening. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 488 Ofissis of ane vord may riss

Discomfort and tynkall with all. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 168 The tothir Scottis. For discomfort to leiff the feild was boun. 1496 *Dives & Paul*, (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More discomfort it is to an oost yf they see thei chafeyne flee . . . and more comfort to the ennies. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 2 To the great discomfort and fere of your true officers. 1557 *Crowley Pleas*, & *Payne* 81 Wyth spytfull wordis of discomfort.

† 2. Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance. *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 15 The abomynacioun of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 This gresly ghooost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hygh discomfort. 1509 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne comforte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 150 For swine . . . ate not onely their owne, but yong children . . . to the pittiful discomfort of the parent. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To gite them this discomfort? Looke they weepe. a 1716 *South* (J.), In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* ii. i. 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

† b. with *pl.* Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 3 b).

c 1386 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To romen by the see but discomfort. 1536 *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) l. 33 Which was a great discomfort to all this realme. 1552 I. S. (title), Truth tried; very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1850 *Tennyson Elaine* 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body): cf. *COMFORT* sb. 6, *COMFORTABLE* a. 7, 10. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nls.* i. 85, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. 255 The Scots . . . began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1862 *Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Inq.* iii. iv. 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b. with *pl.* Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. *COMFORT* sb. 7.)

1841 *James Brigand*, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ii. 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* i. 19 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

† Formerly, like the vb., confused with *DISCOMFIT* sb.

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poésie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouertrowes and discomforts in battell.

Discomfort (disk'vmfāt'), v. Also 4-6 *dis-*, *-con-*: see *COMFORT*. [*ME. discomfort*, *desconfort*, a. OF. *desconforter* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *desconforter*, f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *conforter* *COMFORT* v.; cf. *it. discomfortare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 Discomfort no þing þe, so faire hæppe neuer þou fond. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15543 (Fairf.) Loke 32 þu discomfort (earlier texts miswrit) noþt. 1503 *4 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., The seid sneters . . . were . . . discomforted & in dyspayre of expedition of their suetes. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. a 1677 *Manton True Circumcision* Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind . . . which is naturally discomforted and weakened . . . is mightily revived and encouraged with these glad tidings. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Discomfort* . . . to afflict, cast down, or put out of heart.

† 2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 3).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 The syght of some thyng that I sawe gladly moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges discomfortyd me hugely. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grette sorowe, nor to discomforte yourself so moche as ye doo. a 1533 Lb. *Berners Huon* xlvii. 159 She was ryght sorrowfull and sore discomfortyd. 1608 *Noariss Pract. Disc.* iv. 109 Is not every Man concern'd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T. W. Corri *Parliament* 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 1882 *Rossetti Ball. & Sonn.*, *Rose Mary*, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To distress oneself, grieve. *Obs. rare.*

1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.*, *Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 O why should we be . . . sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng should us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* iv. v. xix. § 27 He is careless . . . nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin*, (1879) l. 296 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1893 Q. (Couch) *Delectable Duchy* 37 The Registrar . . . was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. *Mod.* Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

† Formerly often confused with or used for *DISCOMFIT* v., q.v.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kyngdam departid aþeins hym self, shal be desolat, or discomfortid. 1433 *Caxton G. de la Tour* l. iij. He allone discomforted and ouercame

thre thousand persones. 1506 J. Norden *Pragr. Pietie* (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall & be utterly discomforted. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1638) 288 The Turks discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers . . . betooke themselves to flight. 1628 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) l. 410 The news . . . almost discomforted our hopes.

Hence *Discomforted ppl. a.*, *Discomforting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Discomfortedly*, *Discomfortingly* *adv.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 212 þo be Romeyns were wyþ out cheif, dyscomforted hit were. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 193 For throw mekill discomforting Men fallis off into dyspayre. c 1400 *Melayne* 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. It was dyscomforthyng. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) l. ij, The bitter teares of the discomforted Queene. 1787 *William of Normandy* l. 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people. 1857 *Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* II. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which ensued. 1873 *Miss Broughton Nancy* III. 64, I snubbed and discomforted put them in my own breast. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* II. l. 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

Discomfortable (disk'vmfātəb'l'), a. [*a. OF. desconfortable* (in *Godef.*), f. *desconforter*: see *DISCOMFORT* v. and *COMFORTABLE*.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 2).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 68 Nothing agreeable . . . hit is to me but ful discomfortable. 1535 *Coverdale Eclous* xviii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. a 1573 *Knock Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) l. 375 We hard nothing of him bot threatening and discomfortable wordis. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin I knowest thou not, [etc.]. 1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* (1810) III. 349 As ioyfull to me, as discomfortable to them. 1655 *Digges Compl. Ambass.* 374 She said she would write a few words to you . . . which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 345 He breaks the silence . . . but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

† b. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. *Obs.*

1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfortable & ful of feare. 1586 *Bright Melanch.* xvii. 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie. 1622 *Donne Serm.* cxix. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 *Dekker Northw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 *Ralegh Hist. World* ii. 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts. 1854 *Hawthorne Eng. Note Bks.* (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershot Camp the most so. 1888 *Stevenson in Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 *Kingleake Eothen* (1847) 157, I never saw . . . in the most horribly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings.

† 4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsolable. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *Coverdale Tobit* x. 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [*Wycl.*, *vnremediable* teris.]

Hence *Discomfortableness*; *Discomfortably* *adv.*

1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 317 A death where the maner could bee no comfort to the discomfortableness of the matter. 1858 *Abb. Sandys Serm.* (1841) 369 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Theas.* (1630) 435 Thy conscience must . . . inferre the conclusion discomfited. 1653 J. Bamfield in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it. 1773 *Miss Broughton Nancy* III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

Discomforter. [*f. DISCOMFORT* v. + *-ER* I. Cf. *OF. desconforteur*.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 *Earle Microcosm.*, *Plodding Student* (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students. 1653 *Bogan Mirrh Chr. Life* 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† **Discomforture**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISCOMFORT* v.: cf. *discomforture*.] Discomfort, distress.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

Discommend (disk'vmdnd'), v. [*f. DIS-* 6 + *COMMEND*: cf. *OF. descommender* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of *COMMEND* (sense 3).

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 In hym was no thyng to be dyscommended, but that he helde his daughter so longe vnmarryd. 1509 *Barelay Ship Folye* (1570) 122, I shall . . . Lawde lust and good, and the euill discommende. 1557 *North tr. Gueuad's Diall of Princes* 90/2, I do discomfort, that the women should goe gadding a broode in visitation. a 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* l. iv. (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idleness. 1676 *Shadwell Virtuoso* iv, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my dear. 1860 *Patmore Faithful* for ever i. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice?

Abol. 1632 *Brome Novella* iii. Wks. 1873 l. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend. 1737 *Starkhouse Hist.*

Bible (1767) IV. vii. iv. 519 The author neither commends nor discommends.

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of *RECOMMEND* (cf. *COMMENT* 2).

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. 23 The joyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hottie fever is not to be dyscommended. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. 1, Savanarola discommends Goats flesh. 1879 *Macfarren Counterp.* (ed. 2) iii. 7 Their use . . . is discommended to students.

3. To censure (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.*

1579 *Livy Euphues* (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde. a 1659 *Bogan in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Pa. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing.

Hence *Discommended ppl. a.*; *Discommending* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Discommender*, one who discommends.

1544 *Bale Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) l. 249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may . . . be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended parts of the same. 1621 *Cotgr.*, *Vituperare*, a dispraiser, discommender. 1678 *Dayden All for Love* Pref., No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is insipid. 1702 S. Parker *tr. De Finibus* 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1755 *Johnson*, *Discommender*, one that discommends; a dispraiser.

Discommendable (disk'vmdnəb'l'), a. [*f. prec. + -ABLE*.]

1. To be discommended; worthy of censure.

1527 *Andrew Brunsykye's Distyll. Waters* Prol., It is not dyscommendable for a man of more base leryngne to put to his helping hande. 1583 *Struazs Anat. Abuses* i. To Rdr. p. xlii, It is an exercise attethered discommendable and vnlawful. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable then the nakednesse of these Barbarians. 1711 W. King *tr. Naude's Ref. Politics* ii. 62 An act very discommendable and shameful. 1737 *Stackhouse Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. vii. iv. 517 The motives . . . are not discommendable. 1833 *Lamb Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Rel.*, In a vein of no discommendable vanity.

† 2. Not to be recommended; to be represented dissuasively. *Obs.*

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* ii. xiii. (1539) 31 b, To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable. 1655 *Mouffet & Bennet Health's Improv.* (1746) 329 Rice is . . . discommendable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 644 The eating of flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals.

Hence † *Discommendableness*; † *Discommendably* *adv.* *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them. 1727 *Bailey* vol. II, *Discommendableness*, undeservingness of commendation.

Discommendation (disk'vmdndi-fən), [n. of action from *DISCOMMIT* v.] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1573 *Abb. Parker Corr.* 427 In whose discommendation . . . your honour once did write to me. 1599 *Breton Scholler & Souldiour* 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company . . . than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation. 1837 *Carlyle Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A special instance of this.

1580 *Lupton Sieqila* 98 Truly the crab is a discommendation to the Pearre tree that bare it. 1677 *Gilpin Daemonol.* (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* ii. (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics . . . with our hearty discommendations.

† **Discommi'ssion**, v. *Obs.* [*f. DIS-* 7 + *COMMISSION* sb.]. *trans.* To deprive of a commission.

1622 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) II. 287 All justices are like to be discommi'ssiond shortly, and a new choice made. 1641 *Laud Hist. Acc. Chancellorship* 142 (L.), I shall . . . proceed to discommi'ssion your printer and suppress his press. 1659 *Milton Rapt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 For discommi'ssioning nine great Officers in the Army.

Discommi'ttee: see *DIS-* 7.

† **Discommodable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. F. discommode* to inconvenience, *DISCOMMODE* + *-ABLE*.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 *Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxii. 29 a, The smel of womens oymntes is more discommodable then the odour of flowres.

† **Discommodate**, v. *Obs.* [*f. DIS-* 6 + *COMMODATE* v., after *obs. F. discommode*-er (Cotgr.).]

trans. To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble; = next. Hence † *Discommodated ppl. a.*

1610 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) l. 119 After the sending away her stuff, which . . . will much discommodate her. 1620 *Wotton in Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 533 None . . . shall . . . discommodate, pillage, or trouble one another. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* i. ii. xv, These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 *Cromwell Lett.* 13 Aug. (Carlyle), Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me.

Discommode (disk'vmdōd'), v. [*f. DIS-* 6 + *COMMODE* v., after *obs. F. discommode*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience or trouble; to inconvenience, inconvenience.

1721 *Bailey*, *Discommode*, to inconvenience. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* i, It could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visitors or mine. 1830 *Galt Laverie* T. iii. l. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat. 1885 *CHILD Ballads* III. lxxvii. 235/2 The hero comes out of his mound . . . to tell her how she discommoded him . . . every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast.

Hence **Discommoded** *ppl. a.*, inconvenient.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., Half-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men.

† **Discommodiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *COMMODIATE*, used by the same author.] = *prec.*

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them.

† **Discommodious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 10 + *COMMODIOUS*.] Causing trouble or inconvenience; inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The . . . distance of the towne from the parishes churches . . . is verie discommodious. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b. The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remove. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 141 So discommodious is gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians. 1645 MILTON *Tracth.* (1851) 154 A marriage . . . totally discommodious, distasteful, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 29.

b. as *sb.* = Discommodious quality, *rare.*

1583 B. GOOGE *Let. in N. & Q. Ser.* III. 242, I can very well away with the dyscommodious off the contrey.

† **Discommodiously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Inconveniently.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter. 1638 MAYNE *Lucan* (1664) 81 Having . . . discommodiously washt.

† **Discommodiousness**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground . . . to fly, nor yet any space for any long chace. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 90 We . . . begin to find those discommodiousnesses and inconvaniences which before we never thought of. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented.

Discommodity (*diskɔmpɔditi*). [f. *Dis-* 9 + *COMMODITY*.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 798 He had declared the discommodity of discord, and the commodity of concord. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b. Of the discommodity of Essex Cheese, our . . . John Haywood . . . meerly writeth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1335 Nassuf excused himself . . . by reason of the discommodity of his health. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) 224 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. in.* vi. These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 35 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more than he needs. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. *count.*

1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* III. (1888) 58 As the noun *commodities* has been used . . . as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Discommon (*diskɔmpən*), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7, 8 + *COMMON sb.* and *a.*: cf. also *COMMON v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To cut off from the membership of a community; *spec. a.* to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; *b.* to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. *Obs.*

1478 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayliffes . . . declared the said perones nott discommoned nor disfranchised. 1588 Bp. ANDREWES *Ninety-six Sermons* (1843) V. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities. 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* VII. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city; nor being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith . . . excluded from the Church? 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that . . . Commonwealth. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 230 Ground to dis-common, or disfranchise a reputed member.

c. *fig.* To exclude, banish.

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic iubemus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 80 The hedds of the Unversite . . . dyscommenyd hym, and commaunded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unversite that they shulde nother bye nor sell wth hym. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the Universities discommoning a Townsman in Cambridge). 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publicly discommoned. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

b. To deprive of commons; = *DISCOMMONS* 1.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see *COMMON sb.* 1, 5, 6. Also *fig.* b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat. v.* III. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warn'st that none feed in thy field. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dis-common*, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.* 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two C. Ago Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

Discommonize, *v.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *COMMONIZE v.* (or *COMMON sb.* + *-IZE*).] = *DISCOMMON* 2.

1886 H. V. BARNETT in *Home Chimes* 190 Slippery's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

Discommons (*diskɔmpənz*), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 + *a* + *COMMONS sb. pl.*, 3, 4.] Hence **Discommonised** *ppl. a.*, **Discommonising** *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To deprive of commons in a college.

1566 F. E. PAGET *Oulet Owlst.* 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonised, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* I. 6 On July 19th, 1652 . . . he was discommonised and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy. 1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommoning, a gentle personal castigation, or . . . expulsion were the only punishments in use. 1894 *Astley 50 Years' Sport* I. 34, I was discommonised for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = *DISCOMMON* 2.

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 81 *note*, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being 'discommoned'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1886) 6 To keep all discommoned tradesmen . . . and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† **Discommonwealth**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*Dis-* 7 c.] *trans.* To cut off from the commonwealth or state. Hence † **Discommonwealthing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 The divell himselfe . . . as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehomination; as a Prince dis-commonwealthings.

Discommune (*diskɔmpiɪn*), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *COMMON v.*, or *Dis-* 7 + *a* + *COMMON sb.*] Hence **Discommuned** *ppl. a.*, **Discommuning** *vbl. sb.*

† 1. *trans.* To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. *Obs.*

1590 D. ANDREWS in *Greenwood Collect. Sclaud. Art.* Eij. The other was a ciuile discommuning. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 Must I be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = *DISCOMMON* 2.

1677 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned cobler. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 507 He . . . did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Book-seller called Edward Thorne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommuned, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1823 *Queen's Bench Rep.* XVIII. 650 The said Vice-Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges . . . pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† **Discommunion**, *Obs.* [*Dis-* 9: cf. *prec.*] Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1590 T. SPERIN in *Confer.* II. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Ciuile discommunion. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church polittick, or Court of Rome.

Discommunity (*diskɔmpiɪniti*), *rare*—1. [f. *Dis-* 9 + *COMMUNITY*.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1888) II. xiv. 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

Discomonerula, **Discomorula**: see *DISCO-*

† **Discompanied**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [pa. *ppl.* of **discompany* vb., ad. OF. *descompaignier*, f. *des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *compaignier* to *COMPANY*.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v. If shee bee alone, now; and step-mother . . . murdered him, coming to her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discompanied.

Discompanion, *v. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of companionship.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. xxiv. 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanied at home.

† **Discompensate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *COMPENSATE v.*] *trans.* To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

† **Discomplexion**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 d.] *trans.* To spoil the complexion or aspect of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* I. i. His hand may be disordered . . . his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With blond. *Ibid.* IV. iii.

Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion thy attire?

Discompliance, *rare*—1. [f. *Dis-* 9 + *COMPLIANCE*.] Refusal to comply, non-compliance.

1664 PEPPYS *Diary* 23 July, A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor.

Discompose (*diskɔmpəʊz*), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *COMPOSE v.* The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. **descomposer* = F. *décomposer*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: *a.* (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I. iij b. Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thou locest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of thys world. 1645 Bp. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 168 Every opposition of our espous'd opinions . . . discomposeth the minds serenity. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompos'd the mind. 1765 WALPOLE *Cas. Otranto* IV. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glozing of a peasant's son. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlviii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air).

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 65 That breath of thine can only raise New storms and discompose the Seas. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell Wks. 1710 II. 626 No Wind . . . the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Discomporre*, to vnframe, to discompose. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwak'ned Eve With Tresses discompos'd, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 104 This Species [of red ants] is . . . the most daring and venomous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 357 These minutiae alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

† b. To upset or disorder the health of; *pa. ppl.* indisposed, out of health. *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposes him. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Oct., Is much discomposed with a cold. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them.

† 3. To displace, discard, *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 242 (R.) Hee neuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or neare seruant, save onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite.

Discomposed (*diskɔmpəʊzd*, *poet. -zēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* IV. (1688) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed indgement. 1670 DRVEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i, I met Almazor coming back from Court, But with a discompos'd and speedy Pace. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence **Discomposedly** *adv.*; **Discomposedness**, disturbedness, disquietude.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. 218 Their inordinatenesse thir discomposedness and fluctuation of passion. 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 356/2 David behaved himself discomposedly. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Afflictions (R.), Sickness . . . is a time of distemper and discomposedness. 1881 Mrs. C. FRAED *Policy & P.* II. 33 She rose discomposedly.

Discomposings (*diskɔmpəʊzɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That discomposes.

1694 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady . . . may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 385, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 92 A tall girl . . . took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence **Discomposingly** *adv.*, in a way that discomposes or disturbs.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* III. xii. 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

† **Discomposition**, *Obs.* [n. of action from *DISCOMPOSE*, after *COMPOSITION*.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 63 He was . . . brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

† **Discomposture**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *descompostura* disorder (Minshew 1599), f. *descomponer* to discompose. Cf. *composture*.] = *next*.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 76 Daraxa never gaue way by any discomposture or vnjoined behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought . . . by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts.

Discomposure (*diskɔmpəʊzɪtʃ*). [f. *DISCOMPOSE*, after *COMPOSURE*.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? Obs.

1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 223 The Prelates . . . which way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 348 The Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 BULLOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

† b. Derangement of health, indisposition. Obs.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. i. (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 275 In cases of uterine discomposures. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jour.* (1789) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed . . . Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

† c. The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment. Obs.

1660 W. SACKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch than when its wheels are set together.

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. COMPOSURE, sense 10.)

1647 CLAIRENDON *Hist. Rep.* i. (1843) 131/2 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. 1690 NOARIS *Beattitudes* (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1749) IV. 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen.

† 3. Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. Obs. rare.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry . . . Omniscience doth . . . discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 271, I was not there . . . because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of DISCOUNT.

† Discomputation. Obs. -o [DIS- 9.] An erroneous reckoning.

1611 FLORIO, *Scomputo*, a discomputation.

Discomycetous: see DISCO-

† Disconceit, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 + CONCEIT sb.] trans. To deprive of the conceit or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (of something).

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 61 An over good conceit of a mans owne condition and estate . . . disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ.

Hence † Disconceit'd ppl. a.; † Disconceit'ed-ness, the being out of conceit with something.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceit'dness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

† Disconcert, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 9 + CONCERT sb.: cf. It. *sconcerto*, for *disconcerto*, Sp. *desconcerto*, mod. l' *disconcert*.] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action.

1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 113 Avoid all Pretences . . . of France's breaking the Business . . . which I knew they would be strongly tempted to . . . by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — *Observ. Netherl. Prof.* (Seager). The remainders of their state are . . . kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 POE *Masque Red Death* Wks. 1861 I. 341 The waltzers performance ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

Disconcert (disk'nsd'it), v. [a. obs. F. *disconcerter* (1611 Cotgr., *disconcerter*, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod. F. *disconcerter*, f. *dis-*, *dt-*, DIS- 4 + *concerter* to CONCERT: cf. It. *disconcertare* 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp. *desconcertar* 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

1. trans. To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Berger's Com. Hist.* II. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved . . . and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xl. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. II. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 154 One of the four divisions . . . fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 151 This scheme was . . . completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

† b. To disturb or displace in material position. Obs. rare.

1747 GENTL *Mag.* 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1736 COLLIER tr. *Panegyric* 59 'This part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 ¶ To He never . . . disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 606 He would not disconcert or throw me out. 1875 LOWRY *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

Hence Disconceit'ring ppl. a., that disturbs self-possession or complacency.

1807 BARRETT *All the Talents* (ed. 9) 41 A hundred dis-

concerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIFLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 434/s Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

Disconcerted (disk'nsd'itd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence Disconcertedly adv.; Disconcertedness, the state of being put out.

1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspiracy* Bija. The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd. 1752 A. MURPHY in *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 6 ¶ 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Lett.* (1809) II. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way I have seen you do . . . Whence is this disconcertedness? 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Epil. 8 Our singer For his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger.

Disconcertion (disk'nsd'ijən). [Irreg. f. DISCONCERT v.; after etymological formations like *insert*, *insertion*.] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

(*'Disconcertion* has the authority of Mr. Curran 'R.)

[Not in J. or Todd.] 1794 S. J. *Trials, Hamilton Rowan* (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place. 1881 *Mem. G. Thomson* xii. 176 To his still greater disconcertion [he] was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (disk'nsd'imənt). [f. DISCONCERT v. + -MENT; perh. after F. *disconcertement*.] The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. vii. His disconcertment . . . seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 2 His disconcertment is written . . . on his features.

† Disconclude, v. Obs. -o [DIS- 6.]

1611 FLORIO, *Disconcludere*, to disconclude.

Disconclude: see DIS- 9.

† Discondescend, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONDESCEND v.] intr. To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 5 The king . . . satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainly declaring to Lodowike that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

† Disconduce, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONDUCE v.] intr. To be non-conductive to. Hence Disconducing ppl. a., non-conductive.

16. . . DOWNE *Serm.* xli. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1666 *Ibid.* lxviii. 782 It were impertinent . . . and disconducting to our owne end to vex . . . the Pope.

† Disconducive, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CONDUCTIVE, after prec. vb.] Not conducive.

1819 SEAGER *Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive*, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against.

Disconfeis, -fis, -feit, -fet, etc.: see DISCOM-

† Disconfide, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + CONFIDE v.] intr. To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust in.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself.

† Disconfidence. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 9 + CONFIDENCE, after prec. vb.] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in Iosephus, and I yield unto all the Jewes. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc.].

† Disconfident, a. Obs. rare -o. Wanting in confidence. Hence † Disconfidently adv., without confidence.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. of Thanks* 74 To speak disconfidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCONFITURE.

Disconford, obs. form of DISCONFORT.

Disconform, a. Sc. [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORM a., after L. *dis-similis*, etc.] Not conformable. In Sc. Law the opposite of CONFORM a.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The forme and proving of exception be witness, is divers, and disconforme to the manner of the probation of the libell. 1890 SCOTT *Leader* 29 Jan. 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

† Disconform, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONFORM v.] intr. To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. to, from.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

† Disconformable, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORMABLE.] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. from, to.

1603 JAS. I in *Contn. Stew's Chron.* (1615) 84/s As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot

be but halfe my Subjects. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature.

Disconformity (disk'nsf'umli). [f. DIS- 9 + CONFORMITY: cf. Sp. *disconformidad* disagreement; also DISCONFORM a.] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlii. 178 The Cardinals . . . were seventene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* i. (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. a 1680 J. CORNET *Free Actions* II. xvi. (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 *Trial Fyke Palmer* 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 186 Practices . . . forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. DISCOMFORT, -FIT.

Discongruity. ? Obs. [f. DIS- 9 + CONGRUITY.] The quality of being 'incongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who favoured some discongruity of style. 1625 — *Asph. Caesar* II. vi. 163 That much discongruity betwixt Him and us. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 118 The intrinsic discongruity of the one to the other. 1728 EAREBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. a 1806 BP. WORSLEY *Serm.* II. 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities.

† Discongruous, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. DIS- 10 + CONGRUOUS.] Wanting in congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 673 Discongruous forms.

Disconjure, v. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + CONJURE v.] trans. † a. ? To disenchant. Obs. b. To deprive of the power of conjuring.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i. Necker (returns) to the *Châle-de-Bœuf*, with the character of a disconjured conjuror there, — fit only for dismissal.

Disconnect (disk'nekt), v. [f. DIS- 6 + CONNECT v.]

1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. with, from.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 1792 — *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 7591 Disconnect your screw propeller. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 210/s To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts. Obs. exc. in pa. ppl.: see DISCONNECTED 2.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (R.), Thus the commonwealth itself would . . . crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconnect, ppl. a. rare -1. [short for next: cf. CONNECT ppl. a.] = DISCONNECTED.

1839 BAILEY *Fistulæ* xx. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (disk'nektid), ppl. a. [f. DISCONNECT v. + -ED 1: but in sense usually privative of CONNECTED.]

1. Having no connexion (with something else, or with each other); detached (from); unconnected, separate. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xv. (Seager), An allegory . . . may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 51 An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 205/s One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* II. 19 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills.

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. A Governess, disconnected, . . . poor, and plain.

2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; incoherent. (Also transf. of a speaker or writer.)

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The plot is complicated and disconnected. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

Hence Disconnectedly adv., in a disconnected manner; Disconnectedness, the quality of being disconnected.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 *Daily News* 26 June 2/s A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenor of his remarks. 1881 S. COLVIN *Landor* v. 100 It was thus an essential habit of Landor's mind . . . to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray . . . by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.

Disconnecter, -or (disk'nektər). [f. DISCONNECT v. + -ER.] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting.
1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Sewer Disconnecters.

Discon'nective, a. [f. DISCONNECT v., after *connective*.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence **Discon'nectiveness**.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 104 *Either... and Neither... are discon'nective*. 1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*. *Aberration*, *Syn.* Desultoriness, Discon'nectiveness, Incon'secutiveness.

Disconnection, -nection (disk'nekt'shən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONNEXION, after DISCONNECT v.]

The action of disconnecting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment; disunion. (Const. *from, between*.)

1735 FRANKLIN *True Happiness* Wks. 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnection between that true, solid happiness. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* II. 193 A spirit of disconnection, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnection from the Father. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/6 [It] involves the complete disconnection of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 PARKES *Health* 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air.

1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† **Disconsent**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscious.

1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Syn. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Sovereign such unjust Judges, such pernicious Counsellors, and such disconsent Divines.

Disconsecrate, v. *rare* -o. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSECRATE v.: cf. DECONSECRATE.] *trans.* To deprive of consecration, to desecrate.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Disconsent**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *desconsentir* to be at variance with (Godef.), f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *consentir* to agree, accord, CONSENT.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. *with, from*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 307 A man must immediately lone God and his commandmentes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 11iv. For the law declareth that our heres are bound and that we cannot disconsent from him. 1641 MILTON *Pred. Episc.* 18 If... the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

† **Disconsent**, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after CONSENT sb.] Negation of consent. *By his disconsent*: without his consent.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. viii. (1739) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his disconsent therat.

Disconsider (disk'nsidər), v. *rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSIDER v.] *trans.* To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute: cf. CONSIDER 9.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i. 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes. 1889 — *Master of B.* iii. 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.

So **Disconsideration**, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that... I do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disconsolacy**. Obs. [f. DISCONSOLATE a.: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 148 (L.) My repair shall be to God... in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. a 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy.

[Disconsolance, -ancy: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Disconsolacy is a misreading of DISCONSOLACY, and disconsolance a dictionary figment deduced therefrom.]

Disconsolate (disk'nsolət), a. (sb.). [a. med. L. *disconsolāt-us* comfortless (Du Cange), f. *dis*-, DIS- 4 + L. *consolātus*: see CONSOLATE ppl. a. Cf. 16th c. F. *desconsolē*, It. *sconsolato*, Sp. *desconsolado*.]

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 Thou mother to wretches and other desconsolate. 1594 SPENSER *Anoretti* lxxviii. So I alone, now left desconsolate, Monne to my selfe the absence of my love. 1663 PEYVS *Diary* 19 Oct. The King... is most fondly desconsolate for her, and weeps by her. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 A poor desconsolate widow. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn* i. *Falc. Ser Fed.* xix. She... passed out at the gate With footstep slow and soul disconsolate. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 678 On the high-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 542 O paleys desolat I.. O

paleys empty and disconsolat! 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 66 The Disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 156 It was... a desolate, disconsolate wilderness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 665 The island... to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.

B. as sb. A disconsolate person.
1781 S. J. PRATT *Enima Corbett* III. 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† **Disconsolate**, v. Obs. [f. prec. adj.: cf. CONSOLATE v.] *trans.* To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation. Also *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, *je desconsolate*. This terme is nat yet comenly used. Who hath thus disconsolated hym: *qui la ainsi desconsolate*? 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* II. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV. 4h, do not so disconsolate your selfe. 1642 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 84 We are... disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.

Hence **Disconsolated** ppl. a., rendered or become disconsolate; **Disconsolating** ppl. a.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 TRON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 64 What a disconsolated... Condition would this be to the soul. a 1768 STERNE *Serm.* III. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

Disconsolate (disk'nsolət), adv. [f. DISCONSOLATE a. + -LY 2.] In a disconsolate manner; without comfort or consolation.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. lxxix. (R.), Psyche here observ'd a serious maid... Upon the ground disconsolately laid. a 1717 PARNELL *Elysium* (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain... Through gloomy light... In orgies, all disconsolately rove. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

Disconsolateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.

c 1620 DONNE *Serm.* cxli. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

Disconsolation (disk'nsolə'tʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONSOLATION, after *disconsolate*. Cf. It. *sconsolazione* (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 51 Tuning his owne private disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xiv. v. The earth yielded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heaviness. 1755 CAUTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 210 Their doors being shut close... in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

† **Disconsolatory**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSOLATORY; after *disconsolate*.] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the souls of any. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* Div b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.

† **Disconsolvency**. Obs. [f. next: cf. *consolvency*.] The quality of being disconsolant; want of consolvency or harmony; incongruity.

1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsolvency in the name, methinks. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it: and that's the Case in the least disconsolvency of Life.

† **Disconsolant**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSOLANT a.] The reverse of consolant; out of agreement or harmony; discordant.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Ep. Andrews* Wks. II. 332/1 He shew'd them... How far from truth they were disconsolant. 1634 — *Gl. Eater Kent* 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsolant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 72 Either disconsolant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Let.* III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsolant sounds. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsolant to general experience.

† **Disconsort**, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSORT v. 1.] *trans.* To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconsorted** pa. ppl., out of harmony, at variance.

1664 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.

Discontent (disk'ntent), sb.¹ [f. DIS- 9 + CONTENT sb., after the vb. and adj.: cf. It. *scontento* for *discontento* discontentment (Florio 1598).]

1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of content; dissatisfaction of mind: the opposite of content or contentment.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 98 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. i. 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent

your peace. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which... is very useful as a stimulant.

† b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense: Displeasure, vexation. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 81. 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent.

c. (with pl.) A feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 662 The discontents of the common people... were heightened against the powerful men at Court. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 37 It would... either prevent or silence all discontents. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.

† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in pl.) Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice... and the moderation of discontents. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 25 An ill Liner is my discontent.

Discontent, a. and sb.² [f. DIS- 10 + CONTENT a.: cf. obs. F. *descontent* (Godef.), It. *scontento* (Florio).] A. adj.

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. *with, to with inf.*

1500-20 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 He that wantis ane of thir thre, Ane luvar glaid may neir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God, discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 119 He... is discontented and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka ae be discontent, Awa' wi' her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 25 He... withdrew discontented and discontent. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with his fate, the column began to fall back.

† 2. In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. Obs.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. v. 12 Lotrins enamowryd hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde... wherwith his wyfe... beyng sore discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon... her husbnde. a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.

B. sb.² A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* v. i. 76 Fieckle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Let. to Temple* (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (Seager) Having overthrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov. 5 What would he say to them?... they are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

Discontent, v. [f. DIS- 6 + CONTENT v.: cf. obs. F. *descontent-er*, -tant-er (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. ppl.: see DISCONTENTED.)

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. xii. 13 Thou... that... discontentest thy selfe, because of the counterfayte glorie of hym, of whom thou baste receuyed baptisme. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of incamping dothe discontente me moste. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 PEYVS *Diary* (1879) VI. 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1887 *Fall Mall* G. 23 Mar. 4/1 The Amer... is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.

† 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs. or arch. (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)

1494 (see DISCONTENTED 2). 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontent, I displease, *je mescontente*. I have served you well all my life, and never discontented you by my good will. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Eromena* 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented my husband. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

† **Discontentation**. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT v., after CONTENTATION.]

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT sb.¹, DISCONTENTMENT.

1528-9 HENRY VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 215 Rather then my ease discontentation Should breed to her, let me for aye dejected be From any ioy, which might her griefe occasion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 687 To the high discontentation... of the English Subjects. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.

2. *transf.* Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT sb.¹ 2.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 291 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dallie issue vpon vs, from our neighbours?

Discontented, *pp. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED 1.]
1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT *a.* 1.

1548 HALL *Chron.* II. v. (an. 5) 55 b. Surely there was no creature which with that war was either discontented or displeased. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 8 Our discontented Counties doe revolt. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 Ther are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 329 Sullen and sow'r with discontented mien. 1783 WATSON *Philip* III. ii. (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them .. refused to obey. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

† 2. Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 With which answere the Romaynes beyng sore discontented, made newe warre vpon y^e said Sicambres. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169 i Plato discontented herat .. [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

Discontentedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606) *Molest*, grievously, discontentedly, painfully. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* 47 Vnlesse they bee .. discontentedly malicious, or schismatically factious. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Discontentedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. iii. For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 14 Envy .. is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 MEN. G. *Psalm* 137 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 150 A soul .. whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

† **Discontentee**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DISCONTENT *v.* or *a.* + -EE.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 55 The Priests .. traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

Discontentful, *a. arch.* [f. DISCONTENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

1615 Trade's *Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 314 All the most discontentful. 1622 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* II. 118 At last .. the smallest imperfections are more discontentful, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxiv. 277 Discontentfull murmurings.

Discontenting, *vb. sb.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCONTENT. (In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent; cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxx. 149 Without consent or knowledge of .. Lewes, and some deale to the discontenting of my mynde. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* v. Poems (Arb.) 181 Then Cupid .. Vnto his mother vovd my discontenting. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

Discontenting, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † displeasing, unpleasant (*obs.*); dissatisfying.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 25 That .. which in the end .. will be to you most discontenting. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 368 How unpleasant and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation.

† 2. Feeling or showing discontent. *Obs.*

1605 Play *Stucley* 2050 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1611 SHAKS *Wint.* T. iv. 543 And with my best endeavours .. Your discontenting Father strive to qualifie. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Reven. Gospel* 115 That .. not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

† **Discontentive**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -IVE; after CONTENTIVE.] a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b. Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 BRETTON *Murmurer*, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majesty. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. 286 The fight was .. doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

Discontentment. [f. DISCONTENT *v.* (or *a.*) + -MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. *obs.* F. *descontentement* (1553 in Godef.)]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1580 PROSCER, *agst. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 433 There did .. appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 457 Seeing what trouble and Discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 BR. HALL *Ramied. Discontents* 71 Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1720 STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 294/2 Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

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† b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 242 The newe baptised .. wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. liii. 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpnesse, as even to hate him. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War .. expired .. 1648 to the .. great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with *pl.* A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1 c.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* I. iv. No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vcomfotable passions. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 T. RICHES *Hist. R. Genral. Spain* 156 The Discontentments which .. subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 Thinke you not that I have already received discontentment enough? 1627-36 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

† **Discontigue**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUE.] = DISCONTIGUOUS.

1538 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra their landis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schirefdomes .. or gif they ly in any one of them, discontigue.

Discontiguity. [f. DIS- 9 + CONTIGUITY.] The quality of being discontiguous; discontiguity or isolation of parts.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 60 A Discontiguity or Discontiguity of matter. *Ibid.* 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

Discontiguous, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUOUS.] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjointed and discontiguous parishes in Scotland. 1793 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous plots. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Dispensation*, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous .. a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted. *Mod. Cromarty* is the typical example of a discontiguous shire.

Discontinuable, *a. rare* -0. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discontinued.

† **Discontinual**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 dys-, -tyn-, -elle. [f. DIS- 10 + CONTINUAL.]

1. = DISCONTINUOUS.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxvi. (1495) 251 The cause and the solution of all rootyed feuers is knowne in generally whether they bea continuall or dyscontinual. 1430 Art *Nombryne* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Of progression one is naturelle or contynuelle, bat ober broken and dyscontinuelle. 1611 FLORIO, *Discontinuo*, discontinuall.

b. *Math.* Said of proportion: = DISCONTINUED.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cijh, When I saie thus: as 5, is to 15, so 6, is to 18. Here is a triple proportion, but not continuall .. And therefore it is called a proportion discontinuall. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontinuall. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Discontinuance (disk'ntin'ians). Also 4-5 dys-, -tyn-, 4-6 -aunce. [a. AF. *discontinuance*, f. F. *discontinuer* to DISCONTINUE: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shynnyge comyth of lyght without mynnishynge of lyght and .. without dyscontinuanne therof. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* viii. 20 The romayns in lyke wyse .. lefte on a tyme thexercyte of armes, which by theyr dyscontinuanne they were by hanybal .. desconfyted. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 31 My fine or sixe years discontinuance from action. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 651 And not suffer the ancient custome .. by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 105/4 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Garw. Desp.* IV. 455 The cause of the discontinuance of the works at Lisbon. 1875 LYLLE's *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 307 The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

† b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselves into round Drops; Which is the Figure that sauneth the Body most from Discontinuanne.

† c. *Math.* Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuance of the proportions in this proportionallitie.

† 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Discontinuanne*, absence. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 59 Ilee writes mee here, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieved. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person .. of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1677 S. HERNE *Demus Car-*

thusiana 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

† 3. *Law.* In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. *Obs.*

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (*Sir F. Pollock Land Laws* (ed. 2) 80).

[1304 *Year-bk* 20-3 *Edw. I.* 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet mye mencion de continuance ne de discontinuance.] 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuances, Alienations .. be utterly void. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 115 a. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 308 A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 171 The injury of discontinuance. 1822 H. W. CHALLIS *Law Real Prop.* (ed. 2) 79 A discontinuance .. was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or laches on the other's part .. The word *discontinuance* properly denotes this turning of an estate to a right of action.

4. *Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance, or misconveying of process. 1607-72 COWELL s. v. The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afresh. 1613 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 431 If the Plaintiff do nothing, it is called a discontinuance: If any error be in the continuing, as by awarding a *Capias* where a *distress* should be, it is called a miscontinuance. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 102 The devil .. is an unwearied solicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuance. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/1 What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuance of his original action.

† **Discontinuate**, *pp. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *discontinuat-us*, pa. pp. of *discontinuari* to DISCONTINUE: see -ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous. So *Discontinuated* *pp. a.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and dinishle things cannot bee made out of such things as are merely discontinuate and indishible. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words] .. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* viii. 70 A Disease of discontinuati Unitiy.

Discontinuation (disk'ntin'ians). [a. F. *discontinuation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinuation-em*, n. of action f. *discontinuari* to DISCONTINUE: cf. CONTINUATION.] 1. The action of discontinuing. a. = DISCONTINUANCE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation or discontinuing. 1649 *Ahoran* 185 The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation. 1736 ENTICK *Proposals Chancery's Wks.* 1 Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work. 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. ii. 25 The discontinuation of the houses. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* July 164 No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race.

b. Solution of continuity; = DISCONTINUANCE 1 b.

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. *concr.* A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leathers.

† 3. = DISCONTINUANCE 3. *Obs.* (? error).

1721 BAILEY, *Discontinuation* [of Possession].

Discontinue (disk'ntin'iu), *v.* Also 5-6 -tyn-, -ew. [a. F. *discontinuer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinua-re*, f. DIS- 4 + *continuari* to CONTINUE.]

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 114 King Edward the thirde .. exemptid the saide maires, and discontinwed them, to feche their saide charges at the castell wate of the foresaide Constable. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* 3rd Sess. c. 7. § 1 Many good Clothiers .. have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth-making. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 95 It doth not disannul, but discontinue life. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 589 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 140 (He) begg'd that he would discontinue his Visits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. s/a Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

b. *ellipt.* To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

Mod. I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

† 2. To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14. *Mann. & Housh.* *Exp.* 555 Mowe I be ryte well .. lodged here, yete I wol nat deskontenew that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal plesse me beste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. iv. 75 Men shall sweare I have discontinued schoole Above a twelwe moneth. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 129, I must discontinue your companie. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 166 A great city .. now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

3. *Law. a.* To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.).

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 10 Yf. the seid writte of error be discontinued in default of the partie. 1589 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 2. 1607-72 COWELL s. v. *Discontinuance*. To be discontinued, and to be put sine die, is all one, and nothing else but to be dismissed finally the Court. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 501 Yesterday the lords adjourned .. having first discontinued the writt of error brought by Dr. Watson .. he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Discontinuance*. A rule to discontinue is obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 *Law Times* XC 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

† b. To alien land in such a manner as operates to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 60 Preamble. The seid John Mayne in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Ancestres. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 b. The continuance of the tenancy in the tenant and in his blood by the alienacion is discontinued. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 37 If tenant in tail discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for life. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 255 A fine is one of those assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued.

† 4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. *Obs.*

1599 MORE *Comp. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1154/1 A man hath great cause of feare and heauines that continueth alway still in welth, discontinued with no tribulacion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 370 By heating a lump of Crystal. .. and quenching it in .. Water, it would be discontinued by .. a multitude of Cracks. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 149 This bank of Earth .. is discontinued by seven .. breaks or apertures .. by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 Solid bodies .. being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Disease*. The bones, and flesh .. may be .. discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

II. intrans.

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Leaste theyre handes shulde discontinuede from sheadinge of bludde. 1568-9 *Act 11 Eliz.* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 318) The O'Neyles and other of the Irishrie .. tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their dutie of allegiance. .. and so discontinued uncontrolled until the foure and thirtieth yeare of .. King Henry the eight. 1580 BARET *Adv. D* 792 To discontinue a while from labour.

† b. To be cut off or severed from; to cease to reside; to be absent. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 4 And thou, even thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee. 1677 S. HERNE *Donus Carthusiana* 188 They have liberty .. to discontinue two months in a year.

† 6. To cease to be continuous; to become disrupted. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillicides of Water .. will Draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinued.

Discontinued (diskɒntɪniəd), *pp. l. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.] Broken off, interrupted, stopped; made not continuous in time or space.

Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf. CONTINUED 4 a.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 1. 16 He deceived silly men, and hath oft tymes used discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceites. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 13 Number may be counted by it selfe. .. but continued quantitie cannot be measured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantitie. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) VII. 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplets, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.

Hence **Discontinuedness**, the quality of being discontinued; interruptedness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Discontinuee (diskɒntɪniɪr). In 6-tinue. [f. *Discontinue* v. + -EE: corresp. in form to F. *discontinué* pa. pple.] One to whom an estate is aliened to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 121 a. If the tenant in the tail discontinue the tail, and after he discontinue his discontinuee. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 35 The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoffment from the discontinuee to him and his wife. 1642 PEAKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 307. 171 If the issue in tail doth discontinue the discontinuee of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* V. 186 He afterwards discontinue the discontinuee.

Discontinuer. [f. *Discontinue* v. + -ER¹.] One who discontinues. † b. *esp.* One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Puritane Wks.* (1856) 80 He ever prayes against non residents, but is himselfe the greatest discontinuer, for he never keeps near his text. 1639 in *Laud's Rem.* II. 174 (T.) The new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who .. reside there to take degrees. .. so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed as formerly. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 16 He was no .. discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 166 M. Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer of S. Sepulchres in London.

Discontinuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *DISCONTINUE*; cessation, interruption.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation, or discontinuing. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvii. (1663) 224 All these pilgrims, which .. are all the year long without dis-

continuing. a 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (R.). There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings.

† **Discontinuingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *discontinuing* pr. pple. + -LY².] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuent*, discontinuingly, intermissively, by stops, with interruptions.

Discontinuity (diskɒntɪniʊ'iti). [f. med. L. type **discontinuitas*, f. *discontinuu*-us: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *discontinuité* (1775 in Hatzl.-Darm.).] The quality or state of being discontinuous; want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, in Bodies, to Continuities, and to fife Discontinuitie. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity (in wounds). 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 377 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top; but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A break or gap in a structure.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 413 The spots may also be .. temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous meteor. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 408, I see such jumps and discontinuities as make me despair of ever being intelligible.

c. *spec.* in *Math.* said of a function or its variation: see DISCONTINUOUS.

Discontinuer. *Law.* [f. *DISCONTINUE* v. + -OR.] The tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuer to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

Discontinuous (diskɒntɪniʊ'əs), *a.* [f. med. L. *discontinuu*-us (in F. *discontinuu*), f. *DIS*- 4 + *continuu*s: see CONTINUOUS.] (Not in Johnson.)

† 1. Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts; gaping. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 329 So sore the griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1793 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* (T.). A horrid chasm, disclosed with orifice Wide, discontinuous.

2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 755 (Seager) Towers, engines, all come thundering to the ground: Wide spread the discontinuous ruins lie. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 NAT. PHILOS., *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 313 This is one of the best cases .. of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 SIR J. W. CRITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 442 A right of way .. is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door.

3. *Math.* **Discontinuous function**: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite: opp. to *continuous function* (see CONTINUOUS 3).

1827 BARBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* III. 59 note, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function. 1845 CAYLEY *Inverse Elliptic Funct.*, Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous. 1885 WATSON & BURNBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 If ρ , the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of V cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

Discontinuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a discontinuous manner; without continuity.

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions; that is, never represent one function for a value of x between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

Discontinuouslyness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] A discontinuous condition; want of continuity.

1865 GAOTE *Plato* I. ii. 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuouslyness. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (ed. 2) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuouslyness of Law?

Disconvenience, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenientia* (Tertull. c 200), f. *disconvenient*-em: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *disconvenance*, Pr. and Sp. *disconveniencia*.]

† 1. Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 1.) *Obs.*

c 1340 LVND. *Min. Poems* (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconvenience. a 1619 FOTHERAY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconvenience, where any thing is allowed to be cause of it selfe. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies; but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from its convenience or dis-

convenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity.

† 2. Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 4.) *Obs.*

14. LVND. *Secres* 953 Ther is a maneer disconvenience in Re publica is hookele vicious, A kyng to playne vpon Indigence, Outhir in desirs to be an Avaricious. 1598 FLOARIO *Scamnenolezza*, disconvenience, vnseemelines.

3. Inconvenience, incommmodity, disadvantage; (with *pl.*) something inconvenient, an inconvenience. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 5-7.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., To such sortes of annoyauce and disconvenience light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 183 What tormentes be in love, what trauelles in pursute .. what disconveniences. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee .. lookes to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee gets by possession. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* II. 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies in being fooles? What vantage to be wise? 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, inconvenience. *Aberd.*

Disconvenience, *v. dial.* [f. prec.: cf. CONVENIENCE v.] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, to put to inconvenience. [*Aberd.*] 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii. 159 Sand had no cloak .. yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced.

† **Disconveniency**. *Obs.* [f. L. *disconvenientia*: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCY.] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE sb.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 42 The disconveniency or inconueniency of the duty commanded. 1640 BP. REVOLDS *Passions* 39 The natural convenience or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 7 None but God .. foresaw the Conveniences and Disconveniences of his Creatures.

Disconvenient, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *disconvenire* to disagree, be inharmonious or inconsistent, f. *DIS*- 4 + *convenire* to agree, suit: see CONVENIENT.]

† 1. Not in accordance (with), not consonant (to), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 1-4.) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. (1495) 356 That tyme is moost dysconvenient and vnacordyng to medecyne. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 To those that is conuenient for our nature, and to eschewe & flee all that is disconvenient to the same. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 Actions convenient or disconvenient with Rational nature.

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 6.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. liv. Suche binges as semeþ to the disconvenient & lest profitable. 1538 STARRY *England* I. iv. 140 Such pryuylege at the fyrst begynnynge of the Church .. were veyr expedyent .. no les then they be now dysconvenient. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 To continue as I am, is for many respects disconvenient unto me. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenient*, inconvenient. [*Aberd.*]

Disconveniente: see *DIS*- 7 b.

Discophoran (diskɒfɒrən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Discophora*, pl. neut. of *discophorus*, a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος* bearing the discus (f. *diskos* discus, + *phoros* bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the subclass *Discophora* of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. 2. Belonging to the order *Discophora* of suctorial worms, synonymous with *Hirudinea* or leeches.

B. sb. One of the *Discophora* (in either sense). Also **Discophore** (diskɒfɒr).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Forms .. closely allied to the larvae of the *Discophora*.

Discophorous (diskɒfɒrəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *discophorus*-us (a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος*: see prec.).]

1. Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish: see prec. A. 1. 2. Having a sucking-disk, as a leech: see prec. A. 2. 3. Of or pertaining to the *Discophora*.

1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* III. 28 The .. conjectural limit of discophorous vision.

Discoplacental, etc.: see DISCO-.

Discord (diskɒrd), *sb.* Also 3-4 *deu*, 4-5 *dys*-. [ME. *des*-, *discord*, a. OF. *descord*, *descort* (12th c.), *discord*, -*cort* (14-15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *descorder*: see DISCORD v. (OF. had also *des*-, *discorde* (ad. L. *discordia*), whence perh. ME. spelling *discorde*.]

1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance, dissension, strife.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst .. poru descord & kontek, bat bytune or elderne was þo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2223 (Cott.) Bot if dissencun bi-tide, .. bat es .. discord and strijff. 1340 AYENB. 43 Þe zenne of ham bet raweb discord. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 Thei weren at gret discord, for to make a Soudan. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 18 An angrie man stirreth vp strife, but he yt is patient stilleth discord. 1591 SHAKS. I. *Hen. VI.* v. 63 For what is wedlocke forced? but a Hell, An Age of discord and continuall strife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* lvii. 354 These two Barones were at great discord, about the love of a young Noble woman. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Fenton*, Men who at that time of discord and debate consulted conscience .. more-than-interest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 13 Trying to sow discord between man and man, class and class,

b. personified.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 482 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate. 1834 TENNYSON *Love Thy Land* 68 Regard gradation, lest the Soul Of Discord race the rising wind.

Apple of discord: see APPLE 5.

2. Want of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity, difference.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 35 (Mätz.) Dis seventy.. translated be lawe wipoute discorde of wordes oper of menyng. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* Eng. iv. 37/1 For the discorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 60 Merry and tragically.. How shall we finde the concord of this discord? 1608-11 Br. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 49 Nothing makes so strong and mortal hostility, as discord in religions. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee.. All Discord, Harmony not understood. 1806 Br. HORSELEY *Serm.* III. xxxix. (R.). The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 104/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden.. were entirely at discord with his own views.

3. Mus. (The opposite of CONCORD.) a. Disagreement or want of harmony between two or more musical notes sounded together; dissonance. b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is displeasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

c. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscorde yn songe, dissonancia. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.* § 1 Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 6 If he, compact of farres, grow Musically. We shortly shall have discord in the Sphaeres. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microf.* 79 A Discord.. is the mixture of diuers sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skillt Mus.* III. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 55 An adept.. might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skilful manner of resolving his discords. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xi. Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* I. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

fig. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

4. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasant sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 123, I neuer heard so musically a discord, such sweet thunder. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 1. 67 There remains no discord that can sound harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the maddening Wheels Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eyes and a discord to his ear.

5. Comb., as discord-wasted adj.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 79 The discord-wasted land.

† **Discord**, a. rare. [a. F. *discord*, in 1304 *discors* (Godef.), ad. L. *discors*, *discord-em* discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.

a. 1425 *Chaucer's Parv. T.* 744 [MSS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vameurable & discorde [other MSS. *desordeyne*, *disordeyned*] couiteise. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiii. For musike doth sette in all unyete The discorde thynges whiche are variable. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* Ep. Ded., In Musike, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (disk'ord), v. 1 Also 4-6 dys-. [a. OF. *des-, discorde-r* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *discordare* to be at variance, f. *discors*, *discord*-adj. discordant, f. *dis* + *cor*, *cord*-heart: cf. *concord*.]

1. intr. Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent from.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23640 (Cott.) Be gode.. wit alkin thing sal p're acorde, Be wicked.. wit alkin seint þai sal discord. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 6 With þaim þat discordis fra þe charite of halikyrke i held anheide. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Curyng*, 72 þer ben manye men þat discorden of dietyng of men þat ben woundid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. xxv. 18 Here discordyth myn Auctour with some other wryters. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 How the Lordis of Scotland discordit at the Huntis. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 404 The human will cannot discord from the Divine. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv. They discorded with her. 1867 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) II. 124 We discorded commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from), discordant or inconsistent (with).

1388 WYCLIF *Rom. Jerome's Prol.* He wolde shewen the newe to not discorden from the olde testament. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1227 Thire two last preceptes semes to discord in nothing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. lxxv. (R.). Thyse two

nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth. 1608 HIERON *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription* II. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to jar, clash.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 Acorde, as of seie voyces, discordand, is swete sange. c. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, *dissona, deliro.* 1530 BARET *Alto.* D 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other.. Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† 3. trans. To make discordant. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 41 They adventure not to play upon that string.. for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie. a. 1677 [see DISCORDED].

† **Discord**, v. 2. *Obs. Farriery.* [f. *DIS* - 7 a + *CORD sb.*] trans. To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So *Discord*ing *vbl. sb.*, the relieving of hernia in this way.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place. *Ibid.*, Forget not the next day after his discording to unloosen the list, and to take it away.. and at the three weeks end.. it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side.

† **Discordable**, a. *Obs.* [ME. *discordabile*, a. OF. *des-, discordable*, ad. L. *discordabilis* disagreeing, discordant, f. *discordare*: see *DISCORD v.* and *-BLE*.] Characterized by discord, discordant.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1704 (1753), Elements, that been so discordable. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 225 It is nought discordable unto my word, but accordable. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xi. 100 The sametees herd the tua discordabil consellis of herenies.

Discordance (disk'ordāns). [a. OF. *des-, discordance* = It. *scordanza* for *discordanza* (Florio), L. type **discordantia*, f. *discordare*: see *DISCORD v.* and *-ANCE*.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor of þe discordance of þe herte comp þe discordance of þe bodie. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 740 After the diverse discordances of oure wickednesses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to peace alle dyscordance and stryf. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. vi. ccxiii. (R.). In this sayning appereth some discordance with other writers. a. 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 329 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, etc.* (R.). The discordance between the action and the law. 1819 MACINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 111. 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4251 In floites made he discordance. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordance.. *desonancia.* 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. viii. Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rock. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (disk'ordānsi). [ad. L. type **discordantia*: see prec. and *-ANCY*.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancy in affection. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men. 1815 JANR AUSTEN *Emma* i. xii. 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong. 1855 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.

2. = DISCORDANCE 2.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musick, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 4 Absolutely defended by discordancy and noise.

Discordant (disk'ordānt), a. (*sb.*) [ME. *des-, dis-, discordant*, a. OF. *des-, discordant*, pr. pple. of *descorder*: see *DISCORD v.* and *-ANT*.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. to, from, with.

1292 BRITTON i. Prol. (1865) 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie discordantz a dreiture. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 988 (1037) No discordant þing y-tere, As þus, to vser termes of þysik. a. 1400 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 96 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 BALE *Apology* 77 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordante to hymself. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mon.* I. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows]. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant* yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yew. Mund.* i. (1870) 16 Testimony.. in no case discordant with that of the Iliad.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* II. iij. I. accuse.. myne awne rebellious, discordant and graces children. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* Induct. 19 The blunt monster with uncounted heads, The still discordant, wauering multitude. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 21 Dec. When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they will not willingly lose it. 1803 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 328 He

united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause.

2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4247 Discordant euer fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* vi. War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1764 COWPER *Task* vi. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† **B. sb. in pl.** Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordances, discordantes ben loyned. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordantes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substance. *Ibid.* 52 b. Note further, that all discordantes are not contrary, accordyng to their.. common accidentes, but accordyng to their proper difference.

Hence **Discordantness**, discordant quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Discordantness*, disagreeableness. **Discordantly** (disk'ordāntli), adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously, incongruously.

1663 BOYLE *Colours* Wks. I. 741 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned.. being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. i. (1845) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† **Discorded**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. *DISCORD v.* + *-ED* 1.] Set at variance; fallen out.

a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. *at fin.*, Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† **Discorder**, *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [a. AF. *discorder*, OF. *discordeor*, f. *des-, disorder* to *DISCORD*: see *-ER* 1.] A quarreller; a maker of discord.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 115 A full face withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

Discordful, a. rare. [f. *DISCORD sb.* (earlier *discord*) + *-FUL*.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 30 Unmindfull both of that discordfull crew. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 3 Blandamour full of vain-glorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 167 Why should I discordful things weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (disk'ordij, *vbl. sb.*) [f. *DISCORD v.* + *-ING* 1.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 255 Bytvene hem nas no dyscordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordyng of voces, *diaphonia*. 1593 BILSON *Gout. Christ's Ch.* 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording (disk'ordij), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] Disagreeing, discordant.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Pr. ii. 68 Dyverse sentences and discording. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495) 131 A dyscordyng voyce.. troubleth the land of many voyces. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) IV. ii. 11 þe land of Grece as þe next cuntree þat variet and es discordant in faith and letters fra vs and oure faith. 1596 DALYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 68 Nothing.. discording wth the truth of the historie. 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 128 Yet they have but a discording concord. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* xi. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. viii. Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

† **Discordous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *discors*, *discord*-adj. (or Eng. *DISCORD sb.*) + *-OUS*. Cf. med. L. *discordiosus*, OF. *descordieus*, of which the Eng. repr. would be *discordious*.] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1612-15 - *Contempl.*, O. T. xiii. v. The harsh and discordous notes. 1633 - *Hard Texts* 555 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins.

† **Discoriate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *discoriat-us*, pa. pple. of *discoriare* to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. *dis-* (*DIS* - 4) + *cori-*um skin, hide: cf. earlier L. *dēcoriāre* to skin, and see *DE* - pref. 6.] Flayed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 He was of them discoriate and flayn quyk, and deyde not.

Discorporate (disk'opōrāt), ppl. a. rare. [f. *DIS* - 10 + *CORPORATE a.*: perh. ad. med. (Anglo) L. *discorporatus* dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. *Obs.*

1684 Eng. *Elect. Sheriffs* 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1688 *London Gas.* No. 2391/1 Such of the said Corporations.. are not Discorporate or Dissolved.

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation; dissociated. (*nonce-use*.)

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from compulsion); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.

Discorporate (diskōr'pōr'et), *v. rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + CORPORATE *v.*: perh. immed. repr. a med.L. *discorporare: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of corporate character; to dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to dissociate, disconnect.

1891 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 309 Grattan... predicted... that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

† **Discorrespondency.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 Those words... make very much discorrespondency inter parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

† **Discorrespondent,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another.

1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

† **Discorsive,** *a. Med. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CORRSIVE.] Not 'corusive', corrosive, or escharotic.

1661 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99, 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

† **Discoise,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *discōsus*, f. *discus* DISK: see -OSE.] Characterized by a disk.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 These haue radiated, discoise, and flat Flowers.

Discoat, var. of DISCOAST *v. Obs.*

† **Discostate** (diskōst'et), *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. DIS- 1 + L. *costāt-us* ribbed, COSTATE, f. *costa* a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 72 Discostate [later edd. Divergent].

Discostomatous: see DISCO-

Discoun-, -counfite, etc., *obs. ff.* DISCOMFIT.

† **Discounsel,** *v. Obs.* In 5 discounseylle.

[ad. OF. *descon-, descunseillier* = It. *disconsigliare*: prob. common Romanic, f. *des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + L. *consiliare* to counsel.]

1. *trans.* To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading from; = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 96 b, [The king] cam to Jason... and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/4 Ye discounseylle your frendes fro the everlastyng lyf. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1392/1 He dyscounsaied hym to take thys death vpon hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. xxxiv. 938 He... would have discounseilled and skared them... from foolish and furious designs.

absol. 1559 *Homilies* 1. *Adultery* II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture dissuadeth (or discounseleth) from doing that filthy sinne.

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 108 They... not onely inhibite... the reading of Protestant Bookes... but discounsell also all joyning with them in any service of God. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab... did yet dissuade and discounsell this numbering of the people.

† **Discounsellled,** *apl. a. Obs.* In 5 descounceylled. [after OF. *descounseillid* discouraged, left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. ppl. of *descounseillier*: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

1592 BRITTON III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et descounsellid [v. r. *descounseillie*, tr. unsupported]. *Ibid.* iv. iii. § 4 Si la eglise demorge descounseillid [unprovided] outre vi meys. *Ibid.* § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et descounsellid. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. ix. Now I am... fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lord, and am poure & desherytid, exilled & descounceylled.

Discount (di'skaunt), *sb.* Also 7 discompt. [a. 16th c. F. *descompte*, earlier *desconte*, mod.F. *décompte*, vbl. sb. f. *descompter* to DISCOUNT.]

The French *descompte*, *décompte* has not the technical sense of discount, which is expressed by *escompte*, with vb. *escompter*, adapted from It. *sconto*, *scontare*. The earlier sense of discount in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian *sconto*, though attached to the existing word.]

† 1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

1622 *Eng. Commissioners to Jas. I.* in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Holland. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 306 In discount of the third year to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Discount, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, snm, etc. There are 12 shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from Spain leaks; there are fifty pints discount. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay. *Ibid.* 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b. *fig.* (partly from 2.)

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fm.* No. 56 ¶ 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859

F. HALL *Vāsavadattā* 54 The partiality for Buddhas... must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. *Commerce.* a. A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 110 For discount or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quen.* 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. *Ibid.*, The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1861 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. *Mod.* A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the true discount, which is reckoned as interest on the present worth (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. CLAVEL (*titl.*), Tables for the Forbearance and Discount of Money. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Pref. 11 The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount. 1881 J. BROOK-SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the interest of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the true discount is less than the banker's or mercantile discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with *pl.*, a single transaction of this nature.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. At a discount: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; *fig.* in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at a premium.)

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent. Discount. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100l. might be bought for somewhat less than 100l., and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

fig. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1842 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xxi, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1856 READE *Newer too late* lxxxv, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. *Billiards.* An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (U.S.)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2 b), as discount-broker, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also discount accommodation, business, house; (in sense 2 a) discount-bookseller.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. *Ibid.* III. ix. (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 190 The directors... contracted the discount accommodation to the public. 1876 *World V.* No. 117, 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business. 1889 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 92, a copy.

Discount (diskaunt, diskaunt), *v. 1* Also 7 discompt. [a. OF. *descomter* (13th c. in Littré), *descompter* (14th c.), mod.F. *décompter* = Sp. *descontar* (Minsheu 1599), It. *discontare*, *scontare* 'to vureckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. *discomputare* (1293 in Du Cange), a late L.

or Com. Romanic formation from *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *computare* to COUNT, COMPUTE.]

† 1. *trans.* To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1629 SIR R. CHAMBERS *Petit.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 679 The other moiety to be discounted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. 1645 *Parl. Hist.*, Chas. I. an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessities, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken; and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said army. 1696 LUTTRELL *Erief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 93 The Turkey merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customs of their fleet. 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements... so call'd as so much did... decrease, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

† 2. To abate, to deduct. *Obs.*

1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 By dis-counting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1664 BUTLER *Iud.* II. III. 1105 All which [plunder] the Conquer'd did discount, To pay for curing of his Rump. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

† 3. To discount interest: to deduct 'interest' (now called discount) on receiving the amount of a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 Because it may be some convenience... to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days... or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

† 4. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a set-off. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *To Earl Oxford* III Wks. 1758 III. II. 46 Parvul discount arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.

† 2. *intr.* To discount for: to provide a set-off for; to meet, satisfy. *Obs.*

1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1025 Public monies which... Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* I. 159 Discounting... for what we have Receiv'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. i, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. *trans.* To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT sb. 2 b.)

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. II. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sci. Scand.* III. II, Have you been able to get me that... bill discounted? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted... does not perform the functions... of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 A banker will... discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest... for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. *fig.* In various senses derived from the foregoing: a. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now esp.: e. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. f. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. PARKER *Cicero's De Finibus* 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Critic. Hist.* 26 The Jacobites unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr. Turner. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 165 In this light... how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1859) II. 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 349 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thrive, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Poetry & Crit.* 185 Discounting immortality for pottage. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception. 1860 *Ibid.* IX. 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 112 We... have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Church the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms... is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 *Daily News*, To be visited 'discounts' (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place. 1882a BIRNELL *Counting-house Dict.* s.v., To discount news or intelligence, a cant phrase

much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived. 1893 C. J. WILLS *Mad. Persin* 315 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives. a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1883) 214 Nor had his [Newman's] perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow.

5. *Billiards.* To allow discount to, as to discount an inferior player. (U.S.)

Hence Discounted *ppl. a.*, Discounting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 1732 DE Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 Discounting of bills is certain death to the tradesman. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 41 The discounting establishment at home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Fraudulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† **Discount**, *v. 2 Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-1 + COUNT *v.*] *trans.* To count or reckon separately or in separate series.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at several Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200, completed, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fashion, to prevent confusion. 1664 J. FULLER 'To the Reader' in Fuller *Worthies*, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at several Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folios. [Cf. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 320 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers.]

Discountable (diskau'ntābl'), *a.* [f. DISCOUNT + -ABLE.] That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted.

1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 420 Within the discountable period. 1802 H. THORNTON in *Mill Pol. Econ.* iii. xi. § 4 Each is a discountable article.

Discountance (diskau'ntāns), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *descontenancer* (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr.), to abash, put out of countenance, mod. F. *décontenancer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *contenancer* to COUNTERNANCE. In some of the English senses, it is used as if f. DIS-7 + COUNTERNANCE *sb.* Cf. DEFACE in some of its senses.]

† 1. *trans.* To put another countenance on, to mask. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 171 His own ambition, which was peradventure discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfitted before God, who seeth the very bottom of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, discount, discountance, abash. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted presence. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. i. Sir, let not this discountenance, or dis-gallant you a whit. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 218 How would one look from his majestic brow. Discountenance her despised. 1690 *The Gl. Scanderbeg* 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see thee my Lord... chusing to unite thyself... with flesh and blood. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. (1865) III. viii. vi. 55 He appeared much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discountance, disfavour: *a.* a person.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 340 We silly Maides, whom they... with reprochfull scorn discountenance. 1631 GOSCHEN *God's Arrows* i. § 45. 76 Discounting and discountenancing the upright. 1656 H. MORSE *Enthus. Tri.* 23 Such Mock-prophecs and false Messiahs as these will be discountenanced and hissed off of the stage. 1807 W. H. LELAND *Mod. Ship of Fools* 251 note, He, discountenanced him from that hour. 18... Proclamation at Quarter Sessions, that all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will... to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives.

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg. Ded.*, Ripe to deface and discountenance, but rawe lo correct or imitate the commendable travels of well affected Students. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* iii. 256 Profanenesse is discountenanced by all. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ To Duels are neither quite discountenanced, nor much in vogue. 1766 BURKE *Wks.* II. 5 The late administration... discountenanced... the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 343 The traffic was discountenanced.

Hence Discountenanced *ppl. a.*, -ing *vbl. sb.*

1597 BR. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancing, disturbing, dispossessings of them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of vice. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 The sole advocate of a discountenanced truth. 1667 LOCKE *Ess. Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. iv. 189 The discountenancing of popery amongst us. 1675 *Art. Contemtn.* iv. ix. 108 The most discountenanced child oft makes better proof than the deariest. 1749 W. DODWELL *Free Answer* 97 To prevent their preaching a discountenanced Doctrine.

Discountance (diskau'ntāns), *sb. arch.* [partly ad. OF. *descontenance* (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from DIS-9 + COUNTERNANCE *sb.*, after the *vb.*]

1. The act or fact of discountenancing; unfavourable aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 829 He thought that the estimation of Cato was altogether the discountenance of his [own] power and greatness. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.*

(1647) 338 All discountenance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 151 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountenance to the refusers. 1779 81 J. JOHNSON L. P. *Milton Wks.* II. 176 His great works were performed under discountenance. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 272 The discountenance which Government will show to such an association. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* I. 4 Discountenance of warlike policy.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 19 Any man... might... see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountenances of adversity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iii. Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountenance or reflection upon the other, or [etc.].

† 2. The fact or state of being put out of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* vii. (1652) 86 The discountenance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis. 1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 39 Much to their discountenance and discontent.

Discountenance. [f. DISCOUNTANCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who discountenances, or discourages with cold looks or disfavour.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.). A great taxer of his people and discountenance of his nobility. 1702 *Addr. fr. Maryland* in *London Gaz.* No. 3853/1 A Discountenance of Immorality and an Encourager of Virtue. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Introd. 10 A discountenance of ministers.

Discounter (diskau'ntər), [f. DISCOUNT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who discounts a bill or note; i.e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains cash for it in this way: see DISCOUNT *v.* 3.

1732 DE Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes hit. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters. 1848 *Milt. Pol. Econ.* iii. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange... discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discounter until it falls due. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 38 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discounter of accommodation paper. 1883 E. PAXTON HOOE *Scot. Char.* iii. 59 'Oh, you need not hesitate about him, Mr. Carrick [the banker], said the proposed discounter. 1884 J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 134 The discounter, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

Discountess, *v. rare.* [Dis-7b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. iii. Though I am discountess'd, I am not yet discountenanced. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* v. Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared! He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

Discouple (diskə'pl'), *v.* [a. OF. *descupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *descupler* (Cotgr.) to separate, uncouple, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *coupler* to COUPLE.] *trans.* To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 241 Now are dyscoupled the four sonnes of Aymon, for I have slayne Richarde. 1549 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 384 Neither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* xxv. 280 Ascending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 T. MIOUFET *Silkworms* 66 When they die after discoupling.

Discur, -coure, obs. ff. DISCOVER *v.*

† **Discourage**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-9 + COURAGE *sb.*: or f. DISCOURAGE *v.*] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement.

c 1500 *Three King's Sons* 103 Their enemies were in such a discouragement that the durst not wele be seen at no scarmysch. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). Many... be brought in discouragement of themselves, by the reason of poutie... or by aduersitie. 1586 BRIGHT *McLanch.* xxiii. 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discouragement. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* ix. (1614) 137 Causing their king Canute with discouragement to retire.

Discourage (diskə'redʒ), *v.* Also 5-6 dis-, dyscourage (6 dischorage). [ad. OF. *descoragier*, later *descourager*, mod. F. *décourager*; f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *corage*, COURAGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of *encourage*.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxii. 156 How therle of chartres discouraged thempour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxviii. 4 Thus he discourageth the hondes of the soudyers y^e be in this cite, and the hondes of all the peple. 1611 BISHOP *Transl. Pref.* 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me. 1725 DE Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 232 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. *about*. 1789 ANNA SEWARD *Letit.* (1814) II. 226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages.

b. with complement: To deter (by discouragement) to do something (*obs.*); from († for) an act. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/1 Not for y^e wold discourage you to dispose wyle your goodes when ye dye. 1529 *Suppl. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 This they doo to discourage all men from the study of Gods Worde. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 337 The poet... was now almost discouraged for taking any more paines. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.). Unless you..

discourage them to stay with you by using them ill. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious... task.

† c. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replie*. 355 For to disparage And to discourage The fame matriculate Of poetes laureate. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresback's Husb.* II. (1586) 87 You shall sometime have one branch more gallant then his fellows, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2. *transf.* To lessen or repress courage for (an action or project); to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water on'.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. xv. (1648) 292, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenious artificer. a 1649 Eikon *Bas.* xii. (1824) 106, I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyalty and patience. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 85 Thro their oppression... trading is discouraged. 1735 BARKER *Quarist* § 42 Idleness should of all things be discouraged. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A set of lectures upon political economy would be discouraged in Oxford. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 Laws were made to discourage usury.

† 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose courage or confidence. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 464 (D.) Because that poure Church shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme adversities. 1574 HELIOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 32 Scipio considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage.

Discourageable (diskə'redʒəbl'), *a. rare.* [f. DISCOURAGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened; to be discouraged.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N.T. iv. xvi, O loue to unthankfull souls I not discourageable by the most hatefull indignities.

Discouraged, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. (R.). He wente away with a discouraged and heauye mynde. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessities of life.

Discouragement (diskə'redʒmənt), [ad. OF. *descouragement*, *descouragement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *découragement*, f. *descouragier*, *descourager* to DISCOURAGE: cf. ENCOURAGEMENT.]

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 131 (R.) To the great discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1827) I. iv. 89 His severity to and discouragement of that pest of society, Attorneys. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pennu. Bark* xii. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction. *Mod.* The discouragement of rash and premature attempts.

2. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort. (The more usual sense.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. ii. (1634) 261 The feeling turneth onely to terror and discouragement. a 1600 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* Wks. 1617 II. 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that [etc.]. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 30 [It] showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Betan had thrown them. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements... he proceeded on with courage. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.*, The books read at school and colleges are full of... discouragements from vice. 1725 DE Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 Their first discouragement was, the country was all open with very little wood. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Kaleigh* I. viii. 123 Strong discouragements which had often chilled the glowing anticipations.

Discourager (diskə'redʒər), [f. DISCOURAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 46. 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright. 1710 MACCLESFIELD in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxi. 10 Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Author. Opin.* ix. (L.). The promoter of truth and the discourager of error. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True* i. 5 Antiquity is a great discourager of the sympathies.

Discouraging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCOURAGE; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* in 3 *Primers* (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet... without discouraging and desperation. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 318 The overthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemy. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 35 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

Discouraging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discourages or causes discouragement; disheartening.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 77 Over that Valley hangs the discouraging Clouds of confusion. 1715 DE Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. With many discouraging thoughts for the event. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. viiii. (1862) V. 158 The answer

returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on.

Hence **Discouragingly** *adv.*, in a discouraging manner; † **Discouragingness**.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Collonel Lundy, spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibility of the place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discouragingness*, discouragement. 1882 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* II. viii. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

† **Discoursative, -itive, a. Obs. rare.** [f. DISCOURSE: see -ATIVE.] a. Pertaining to discourse or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrable matter or discouritative. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. vii. 17 Horses discern by means of the virtue Imaginative, Discoursative, and Memorative.

Discourse (diskō's), *sb.* Also 4-5 **discours**, **discors**. [a. F. *discours*, ad. L. *discursus* 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after *cursus*: -L. *cursus*): cf. It. *discorso*, Sp. *discurso*. L. *discursus* is f. *discurs*-, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.]

† 1. Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = COURSE. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 134 The naturall discourse of the sunne. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet. i. (R.)*. But when y^e day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal reioyce. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 91 It is most evident by the whole discourse of the Text. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 65 The river Tygris in the discourse of his current maketh an Ilande. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 This tragical discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadows. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. ii. v. 89 The Knights-errant... did... suffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives.

b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of arms or combat' (cf. COURSE sb. 5); though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 14 The villaine... Himself addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist: Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes slow, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist... At last the caytive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t'assemble all his force. 1611 BEAUMONT & FL. *King & No King* II. i. Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse (viz. of single combat) Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory.

† 2. 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byholdþ alle þinges so as I shal seye by a strok of þonȝt forþemþ alle ȝoure discours or colliacioun. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynges, therefore there is naught ferther to seken by discours. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certaintie of reason, or the learning of experience. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 131 The Dog... we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions... which is called ratiocination, or discourse. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 353 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 177 Discourse (*discursus*, δῆλον) indicates the operation of comparison.

† b. *Phr.* *Discourse of reason*: process or faculty of reasoning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 The soule sekeþ by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beante of creatures. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 As could hardly be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH *Serm. In gratitude* (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (J.); talk, conversation. *arch.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 112 But what make I discourse in these things to you, which knowe them muche better then I. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 99 Ample interchange of sweet Discourse. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit... then of iudgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm-tree. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis*, I. laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. Prel. vii. Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

† b. The faculty of conversing; conversational power. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and witty. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 275 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse... and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 3 His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble.

c. (with a and pl.) A talk, a conversation. *arch.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 286 In the midst of my Discourses, I told his Highnesse... the Guardians request. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses. 1715

DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii, I have had a long discourse with my father. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1887 BOWEN *Pirg. Aeneid* I. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

† d. A common talk, report, rumour. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* II. ix. (1733) 43 There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable. 1715 BURNET *Oron Time* (1823) I. 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion.

† 4. Narration; a narrative, tale, account. *Obs.*

1572 SIR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 21 This is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed sith my lord Admiralls coming to Paris. 1575 (title), A brief Discours off the Troubles... aboute the Booke off Common Prayer and Ceremonies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 237 Troubling me... to show them the rare Discourses of my long two years survey of Turkey. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 545 Out of whose faithful relation of that Rebellion... I have partly collected my discourse of it.

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. 18 b, Referring to y^e long discourses which y^e divines make of it. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted merely by the perusing of a nameless discours writ'n at Delf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 7 Authors who have published Discourses of Practical Divinity. 1764 REID *Inquiry* III. 116 Dr. N. Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure.

† 6. a. Familiar intercourse, familiarity. b. Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E. D. G. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. v. 17 The Portugals... a Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

7. *Comb.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Scepticke in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfixt, & a new man every day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

Discourse (diskō's), *v.* [f. DISCOURSE sb.; prob. influenced by F. *discourir* 'to discourse of' Cotgr., ad. L. *discurrere* to run to and fro, discourse, f. DIS- + *currere* to run: cf. F. *courir* to run, secondary form of OF. *courre* = L. *currere*. OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse'.]

† 1. *intr.* To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; *transf.* to 'run out', extend. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 175 With silence [silent] looke discourse over all. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 A greete parte of lande... discoursesynge towarde the West.

† 2. *intr.* 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) *Obs.* (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 2.)

1592 DAVIES *Inmort. Soul* I. (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, but what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the pow'rs of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 5 If in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. 1700 DRYDEN *Virg. Met.* xv. (R.), Those very elements... translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

† b. *trans.* To turn over in the mind, think over. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad.* II. 2 He discourt, how best he might approve His vow made for Achilles grace.

3. *intr.* To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 3.)

1559 [see DISCOURSING vbl. sb.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Lovers twaine, At large discourse. 1601 - *Jul. C.* III. i. 205 Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. HATTON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 152 Several persons are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695-6 R. FISHER in *Blackmore Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 75 It was discoursed... about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portuguese Language: so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxvi. Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner. 1892 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 13 She speaks, yet she says nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answer it. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. i, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see DISCOURSING ppl. a. 2].

b. *trans.* (with compl.) To pass (time) away in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse into (some state).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 38 How... shall we discourse The freezing hours away? 1672 EACHTARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1820 HAZLITT

Lect. Dram. Lit. 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away.

4. *intr.* To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 5.)

1564 [implied in DISCOURSER]. 1628 PRYNN *Cens. Cozens* 23 They have discoursed of these seven sinnes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 239 Josephus... largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished... within this multipotent City. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a greater part of mankind. 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. *trans.* To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. *arch.*

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner? Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. a 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 388 Alcibiades cut off his Dogs Taile... that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLIER *tr. Greg. Nazianzen* 57, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Tartarus*, Moans, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

fig. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxix, His open hands discours'd his inward grace.

† b. To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 282 Druke? And speake Parrot? ... And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 108 The Joy... in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

c. To utter, give forth (musical sounds). (Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspeare passage.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 374 Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musick. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ix. (1872) 135 The tocins discourse stern music. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 267/2 The Ridgmont brass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xi. (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music.

† 6. *trans.* To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(Very common down to 1750).

1677 A. YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 All the People... will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 408 He overtook me on horse back... and discours'd me aloud. 1702 EICHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 226 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 225 That I might... have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

† **Discourseless, a. Obs.** [f. DISCOURSE sb. + -LESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

Discourser (diskō'ser), *sb.* [f. DISCOURSE v. + -ER.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 *Brief. Exam.* * * * iij b, There are many paynes bestowed of these discourours. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gull* A vj b, These discourours that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1600 O. E. *Reply Libel* I. vii. 166 An idle discourse, that mooneth questions, that bee not to purpose. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 300 Some few particulars... worthy a much more ample discourse, and a... better informed discourser. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III. 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

Discoursing, vbl. sb. [f. DISCOURSE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 33 Let the prestes... meet together... for the discoursing thereof. 1667 BR. S. PARKER *Cens. Platon. Phil.* 37 Plato's discourings about practical matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 7 We concluded the discouring of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 339/1 To listen to the discouring of an accomplished man of letters... is always a pleasure.

Discoursing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discourses; see the verb.

† 1. Passing from premises to consequences, reasoning; reasonable, rational. *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Inmort. Soul* II. xi. (1714) 29 Brutes do want that quick discouring Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct. 1638 K. DRAKE *Lett. conc. Relig.* II. (1651) 14 The Fathers works... will fairly inform a rational and discouring man of the true state of them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. v. 156 Motives... sufficient to induce a discouring man to forsake the Jesuits.

† b. Passing rapidly from one thought to another; busily thinking. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. i. (Arb.) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters. 1645 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iii. iii, We . . . frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains.

2. Talking, holding discourse; delivering a discourse.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 76 A busie head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte. 1644 BULWER (*title*), *Chirologia*: or the Naturall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/6 Mrs. Theodore Fry. . . and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies.

† **Discourgist**. *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE v. + -IST.] One who reasons or draws conclusions.

1624 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guman d' Alf*. ii. 205 Thereby every good Discourgist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himselfe thereof.

Discoursitive: see DISCOURSATIVE.

† **Discursive**, a. *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE v. + -IVE: cf. *discursive*, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason; having the quality of reasoning; rational.

1594 CARRW *Huarts Exam.* Wits (1616) 60 Vnderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discursive and actiue. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discursive power. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 109 The brute herd . . . though they want Discursive soul, are less inhuman far than he. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 62. 261 He must be supposed . . . to have given men discursive faculties.

b. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative.

1588 J. HARVEY (*title*), *Discursive Probleme* concerning Prophecies. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 222, Hee fell into a discursive consideration, what this world was. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 94 All such actions. . . we know, without any great store of discursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* i. 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* viii. xi. (1714) 52 His sight is not discursive, by degrees; but seeing the whole, each single Part doth see. 1613 W. BAWNE *Sheph. Pipe* vi. (R.) Thou. . . in thy discursive thought, dost range as farre.

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse; talkative; conversable, communicative.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas Poems* (1717) 321 See how these vain Discursive Bookmen talk. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 The one Discursive and Sociable, the other Reserved and Thoughtfull. 1669 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) II. 169 He found him a complaisant man, very free and discursive.

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue; conversational.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Disco* i. (Rtdg.) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discursive moan. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. ix. 17 You promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion. 1668 DAYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 567 For the Epic way is eury where interlaced with Dialogue or Discursive Scenes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Crit. Hist.* 111 The Editioning of. Ancient Authors, without any . . . long discursive Comments, or long-winded Sententious Notes.

† **Discursively**, adv. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a 'discursive' way: a. Rationally; b. Conversationally; c. By way of a discourse or set speech.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 To proceede tentatiuely, and discursively, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 You are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discursively. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue . . . so that . . . he may easily come to speake it discursively. 1656 CROMWELL *Spl.* 17 Sept., Not discursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact. . . how the state of your affairs stands.

† **Discursiveness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'discursive'.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 245 The discursiveness of Reason.

† **Discourt**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + COURT sb. 6.] *trans.* To dismiss or expel from court; to deprive of court favour; = DE COURT.

1585 WORTON *Let. to Walsingham* 1 June in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 99/2 Whether he might be better discourt by way of justice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xlv. 155 Jehu . . . commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to discourt all such as refused. 1696 W. ROW *Cont. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 426 Middleton was like to be discourt. 1721-2 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Sch. Scot.* i. v. (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him.

Discourteous (diskō'tyūs, -kō'tyūs), a. [f. DIS- 10 + COURTEOUS a.; prob. after F. *discourtois* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-*, or It. *discortese* (Florio 1598).] Void of or lacking in courtes; rude, uncivil.

1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 7 Cortes . . . used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many. 1590 GAERNE *Orl. For. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 68/1 Discourteous women, natures fairest ill. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Prierv.* 44 Ladies are discourteous to themselves who take liberties discretion will not allow. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvi. That e'er of old in forest of romance 'Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* iii. vii, Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

Discourteously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a discourteous manner; with incivility.

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Dalites* (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas

my love, ye do me wrong, to east me off discourteously. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 44 Abraham rescueth his nephew Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him. 1845 L.N. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxlii. 74 Peter, though so discourteously treated in this controversy, did not finish. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvii, Lord St. Aldegonde . . . moved discourteously among them.

Discourteousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rudeness, incivility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1866 [see DISCOURTESY].

Discourtesy (diskō'tēsi, -kō'tē-). [f. DIS- 9 + COURTESY, alter F. *discourtoisie* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.); cf. It. *discortesia* (Florio), Sp. *descortesia* (Minshew).] The opposite of courtesy; rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility; an instance of this.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 252 Mee thynke it shulde seeme a great discourtesie if I should not shewe yowe all that I knowe. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 154 Some jealousies and discourtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pope. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 101, I pray you spare nie, faith I shall vnfold eynll discourtesie to your best kindnesse. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindneses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 ample apologies were therefore made for the discourtesy. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Elaine* 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy To blunt or break her passion. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 100 (heading) Discourteousness. I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy.

† **Discourteship**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + COURTESHIP 1 b.] = DISCOURTESY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourteship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

† **Discous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *discōsus* f. *discus* DISK: see -OUS.] Having a disk or disks; discoid.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discons* or *Discoidal Flowers* . . . whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Discous* Flower . . . is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Roussac's Bot.* xxvi. 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

† **Discovenable**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *descovenable*, -convenable, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *co(n)venable*: see CONVENABLE, COVENABLE.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inappropriate.

[1592 BRITTON i. xxix. § 5 Si la condicioun soit impossible ou descovenable.] 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D viij b, The people of rome . . . no thynge shamefast to demaunde thynges discovenable. 1484 — *Chivalry* 18 A discovenable thyng it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold lerne to sewe of a carpenter.

† **Discovenant**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COVENANT v. 1, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT sb.] *trans.* To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant. Hence *Discovenanted ppl.* a.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* II. 101 God will own them no longer; they are now dis-covenantated. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 34 If he had . . . discovenantated my soul, I had reason to be cast down. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr. v. App.* (1852) 202 They were once in covenant and never since discovenantated. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 97 No more . . . rebuild The rainbow of discovenantated Hope.

Discovenanter. *rare*—1. [f. DIS- 9 + COVENANTER 2.] One who refused to sign or adhere to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. COVENANT sb. 9.

1827 AIRMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. viii. 186 The secret malignants and discovenanters.

Discover (diskō'vēr), v. *Forms*: a. 4- discover; also 4 *deschuer*, *discoovir*, 4-5 *dys-*, 4-7 *discouer*, 5-*couer*, *-couyr*, *-couuer*. β. 4 *diskyuer*, 5 *dis*, *dyskeuer*. γ. 4 *descure*, 4-6 *discoure* (e, -cure, 5-*cuyre*, 5-6 *-kure*, 6-*cuir*. δ. 5-6 *dis*, *dyskere*. [a. OF. *descovir*, *des-covir* = Fr. and Sp. *descubrir*, It. *discovrire* (later *-coprire*), ad. med.L. *discopierire*, late L. or Romanic f. DIS- 4 + L. *coopierire* to COVER. The OF. stressed form *descovire*, -*queuvre*, gave the Eng. variant, *diskever* (still *dial.*), and the vocalizing of *v* between vowels, gave the reduced *discour*, -*cure*, and *diskere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover; *esp.* to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Let.* xxi. 10 His heed he shal not discover, his clothis he shal not kitt. 14. . . LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 916 Who pat wil . . . Full be cured. . . He most . . . Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech. 1449 PEECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 206 The principal Crucifix of the church schal be Discovred and schewid baar and nakid to alle the peple of the Processioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352/2 She . . . said to her suster that they shold discovere their hedes. 1520 WHITWORTH *Vulg.* (1527) 40 Let bym also . . . set his cuppe surely before his superyour, discovere it and couer it agayne with curtesy made. 1571 GOSNOLD *Articles* 50 Whether any man hath pulled downe or discovered any Church, chancel, or chappell. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head. 1628 CORN *On Lill.* 1. 53 If the house be discovered by tempest, the tenant must in convenient time repaire it.

† 2. To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 139 At the last the cloud

ane lytill we Discoverit wes, that tha might better se. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 22 For the greatness of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discovered. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heiod* i. 161 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid. . . dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to reveal, show. *Now rare.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lv. 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon . . . & there it discoverde & schewed it be kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 He wil discover the bloude that she hath deuoured. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malb.) 111. 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant Country. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 39 Columbus, to whose happy search, the West-Indies first discovered it self. 1689 — *Modest Inq.* v. 35 Which Wrinkles I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 24 Sept., The stage was built over a . . . canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvii, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber. a 1801 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres*, *Actaeon* 13 She. . . Swift her divine shoulders discovering. 1822 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1824) 121 The nurseryman . . . readily discovered his board. 1829 NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. iii. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

† b. To afford a view of, to show. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 212 Upon the hills, which discover the eninies lodging and their trenches. 1638 Sir T. HEARST *Trav.* (ed. 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the N. N. W. discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 64 From those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 112 An advanced piece of ground above all the rest . . . discovers the Country a great Circuit round.

c. To discover check (*Chess*): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[1614 A. SAUL *Chess-viii*, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all.] 1816 *Stratagems of Chess* (1817) 11 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check; but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. *Ibid.* 28 A striking though simple instance of the power of a discovered check. *Ibid.* 29 White must play his Rook to K. Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Chess* 42 Double Check is when check is discovered, the King being also attacked by the piece moved.

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. *arch.*

a. With simple object.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28293 (Cott.) Priuets o fremyd and frende I haue discovred als vn-hende. c 1350 Will. *Palmerne* 3192 Dis dede schal i neuer descheuer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* f. 1. 143 Thou sclaudrest me. . . And eek discovrest that thou sholdest hyde. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* II. i. The youngest suster the mater all discvred to her husbunde. 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsaill he shoulde never diskere. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 147 O Noble Prince, I can discover all The vnluckie Mannage of this fatal brail. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 9 (I) now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 f 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune.

b. With *subord. cl.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. ii. 12 The Prince discovered to Claudio that hee lov'd my niece your daughter. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 460 Continually do I pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion.

† c. *absol. Obs.*

14. . . LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 629 Lich him bat . . . knowep not, to whom forto discure. 1659 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 302 All means were used to make him discover, but he . . . would not confess.

† 5. To reconnoitre. Also *absol. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiv. 268 Furth til discovir, thair way that is. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 798 Derfille our Daillis, discoverand the doun, Gif any douchtie that day for Jorneyis was diche. 1512 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. iii. 196 Of the nycht wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the zettis to discure. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 230 The king this day goeth to the warr to discover. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 211 He issued forth . . . with his whole army, onely with an intent to discover.

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray. *arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Beus* 74 Maseger, do me surte, bat how nelt nouzt discure me To no wist. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* 7. 698 Mercy, and that ye nat discoure me. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 527 II. 234 A told me . . . in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Stevyn. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 524 Whither shal I fly? The very bushes wil discover me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 71 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durst not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceal him). 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 264 She at last discover'd herself to me: She was Daughter-in-law to [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Heru.* xix. He was on the point of discovering himself to them.

† 7. To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Markode* i. cxxv. (1865) 66 It is michel more worth . . . pan to diskeuere his iustice, and to say, bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. T. Moore hath discovered a few sparkles of his benevolence towards mee. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33, I haue

not...store of plate to discover anie wealth. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 213 He will enter into a Taverne...only to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 141 With what agility...did these military men discover their skill in feats of war. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assiduity.

b. *esp.* To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally); to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. *arch.*

c. 1460 *La Belle Dame* 403 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 If your grace to me be Discouvert, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. vii. Then yowre regard discoverethe...the desire of yowre harte. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaglio* 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacity. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions. 1739 LA BELLE *Short Act. Piers Westm. Bridge* 59 The Timber...discovered a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) i. xviii. 341 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.

c. With *subord. clause*. 1556 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also ancient English. 1622 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 126 How could that discover they were for Spaine? 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 p. 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) i. 425 All the Nagais still discover by their features, that they are of Mongolian origin. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 Rousseau's Confessions had discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With *simple object*. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 2 Colonus...in this fyrst nauigation discovered vj Ilandes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. v. 4 We discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towards the place where we were. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 90 This alkaliste property was first discovered by preparation and tryals. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 176 Banks's Islands...were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1789. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xvii. 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source.

b. With *subord. clause or inf. phrase*. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B.ij. Your love shal be discovered to be false. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiarists. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* vi. viii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was. 1868 LOCKYER *Elen. Astron.* vi. (1879) 228 Dr. Wollaston in...1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places. 1892 SIR H. E. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. *arch.* 1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Actis* xxi. 3 And when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xi. 13 In the evening we discovered the cite of Gigeri. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain. 1746 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 373 November 3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all a vast Delight. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xl. 5 Day was almost over, When through the fading light I could discover A ship approaching.

†9. To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore (a country, district, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 In commission to go & discover the red Sea with the Countreyes adjacent. 1670 NARROROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 43, I sent in my Boat to discover the Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2). s.v. *Tingmouth*, The Danes landed here in 970, to discover the country previous to their invasion of it. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 192 He was empowered to discover and occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues.

†10. *intr.* To make discoveries, to explore. *Obs.* 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, Vpon Christmas daye, they had discovered along the Coast, three score and tenne leagues to the Eastward. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 39 Capt. Henry Hudson in 1607 discovered farther North toward the Pole than perhaps any before him. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. of Orsua* 129 We set out from Peru for the river Marañon, to discover and settle there.

†b. To have or obtain a view; to look; to see. 1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. i. 234 Standing at the one gate you may discover to the other. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 141 They that have discerned up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation. 1653 HOLCROFT *Protopius* i. 20 From a hill discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals. 1667 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* n. vii, There's nobody in the street, it is so light One may discover a mile. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 647 He steerd securely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Mæonian star.

†11. *trans. and intr.* To distinguish, discern. *Obs.* 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 453 This kind of Flatterie...is so closely intermixed with friendship, that it can hardly be discovered from it. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 551 Discover better betwixt the Spirit of God and the World. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* vi, Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality.

Hence *Discovering* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1044, I drede me of descuivering, for 3e haue dwelled long. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 242 Thus

contrar thingis euir-mar, Discoveryngis off the tothir ar. c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 37 The mouth which is instrument of the discharging and discoveryng of hertes. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 311 The fyrste discoveryng of the Weste Indies. 1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 349 To the end they might not vse any odde shifts to keepe their naughtinesse from discovering. a. 1631 DOWNE in *Cornh. Mag.* May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace. 1663 CERAIR *Counsel* 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hinder-some to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 CLARENDON *Contemp. F.s.* Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber.

Discoverability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being discoverable; capability of being found out.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1879) 4 Belief that there is a Greatest Man; that he is discoverable...the 'discoverability' is the only error here. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* ii. 42 To set up absolute discoverability as the test of a moral law.

Discoverable (disk'vərəbəl), a. [f. DISCOVER v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being discovered or found out; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1572 in *Sir F. Drake revised* (1628) 24 Some fit place...where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* A *weake Man* (Arb.) 59 One discoverable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 i. 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 p. 8 Its effects...are everywhere discoverable. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 413 The report, is no longer extant. Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable.

Discoverably, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 79 Saltes [attract]...but weakly...not very discoverably by any frication. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or staginates in that country.

† **Discoverance.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DISCOVER v. + -ANCE: cf. obs. F. *descouvance* (16th c. in Godef.)] The action of discovering; discovery.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also. **Discovered** (disk'vərd), ppl. a. [f. DISCOVER v. + -ED 1.]

†1. Uncovered; bare; having the head bare.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 88 That daye that he seeth the hede of his wyf or any other bare and discourd. 1579 FENTON *Guchard.* (1618) 99 The campe of the Florentines...being pitched in a place so open and discovered. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* iii. n. iv. (ed. 7) 378 Leaving other parts of the earth drie, and discovered. a. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 61 Having their faces discovered, their hair disbevelled. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Truls.* (1841) II. 149 In preaching he [Mr. Nye] thinks the minister should be covered and the people discovered. 1692 J. M. ZINGIS 147 Seeing his Head discovered, he knew him to be the Prince of Brema.

2. Made manifest; found out, revealed, divulged.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Olor.* 173 Whatsoever is decreed either by his covered or discovered will. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 91 Which companies, came near to the town unseen or discovered. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 133 Upon the most discovered and notorious transgressions. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1892) II. xxxvi. 278 The whole length of the discovered world. 1864 PUSEY *Lett. Daniel* ix. 542 His discovered error.

b. *Discovered check* (Chess): see DISCOVER v. 3 c.

Hence † **Discoveredly** adv., openly, manifestly. 1659 TORRIANO, *Alta-scoperta*, openly, discoveredly, in view of all.

Discoverer (disk'vərər), Forms: 4 *discurer*, 5 *des-dys-* discoverour, *dyscoverer*, *-cuerer*, *-curer*, *discurour*, *-owr*, *-cowerour*, 6 (*Sc.*) *discuriour*, 6-*discoverer*. [ad. OF. *descouvreur*, *-eor* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *découvreur*, f. *descouvrir* to DISCOVER = It. *discopritore*, Sp. *descubridor*; repr. late L. type **discopritōr-em*.]

†1. One who makes known, discloses, or reveals (a secret); an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27469 (Cott.) p. tent if he tell o his man o scrift es he discurer pan. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 *Dyscuer*, or *dyscoverer* of counselle (v. r. *discuerer*), *arbitrer*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you...I shall become one.

†2. One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 244 The discurreouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. viii. 124 And with discuriouris kep the coist on raw. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 3 Here...send discoverers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appeal Cesar* xxviii. 320 A field of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy.

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was previously unknown.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* III. 20 (R.) This frier...was the greatest discoverer by sea, that hath bene in our age. 1602 WARNER

Alb. Eng. XI. lxiii. (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and self-proove brake the Ice To most our late discoverers), 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 691 He was not...the first discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

†4. (?) An umpire between two combatants in a tournament. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1440 in r.] 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descouvours, Har strokes gon descrye. 1548 *Hall Chron.* II. IV. (an. i.) 12 Not onely...to see...their manly feates...but also to be the discoverer and indifferent judge...of their courageous actes.

† **Discoverment.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DISCOVER v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *descouvremment* mod.F. *découvremment*, Sp. *descubrimiento*.] = DISCOVERY.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxix. 274 The time...prefert for this discoverment.

Discover, a. and sb. [a. OF. *descouvert*, *-couvert*, pa. pp. of *descouvrir* (also used subst.), mod.F. *découvert* = med.L. *discopertus*, pa. pp. of *discopere* to DISCOVER.] A. adj.

†1. Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 138 As he hold is scheld vp so, discover was at ys side. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlviii. 94/2 Seenge the caue broken and dyscouverte. a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 6 Flora...with hire mantel hole coverte That winter made had discovered. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. clviii. [chili.] 429 The quenes lytter was richly apparelled and discovered.

2. Law. Of an unmarried woman or a widow: Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. COVERT a. 4.

1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.* (1736), *Discover* is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Ch. Div. 715 The wife's...interest cannot come into existence until she is discovered. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discovered.

†B. sb. An uncovered or exposed state. *In* or *at* *discover*, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard. [OF. *à découvert*.] *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON *lib. xv.* § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut a discoveret. 13...K. *Alis.* (Laud MS.) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac Alisander was some hym by And smoot hym in be discoverte Wip be strooke al to be herte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 640 Pe deules may...scheten at hym at discovert by temptation on eury side. c. 1450 *Merlin* 331 Nasdien...smote the kyngne Rion so harde at discovert vpon the life side that he bar hym to the erthe. 1590 T. LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* VI. 15 Love...taking her at discover stroke her so deepe, as she felt herself growing passing passionate. a. 1592 GREENE *Arbusto* viii, Cupid...seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head.

Discovery (disk'vərē), *Law.* [f. DISCOVER v. 2 after *coverture*. Cf. OF. *descouvverture* discovery (15th c. in Godef.)] The state or condition of being discovered, or not under *coverture*: cf. COVERTURE 9.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discovery, coming of sound mind...or coming into this realm. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 157/1 During...the minority and discovery of any female.

Discovery (disk'vəri). Also 6-7 -rie. [f. DISCOVER v., app. after the analogy of *recover*, *recovery*. But the latter represents OF. *recovrre*, *recuwrre*, *recuwrre*, Romanic n. of action from pa. pp. feminine, L. type *recuperata*. The corresp. sb. from *descovrir*, viz. *descouverte*, mod.F. *découverte*, It. *discoperta*, L. type **discoperta*, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times *discovering* was used; subsequently we find *discovery*, *discoverment*; *discovery* was established in the latter half of the 16th c., and is frequent in Shakspeare. Cf. *deliver*, also *battery*, *flattery*, which associate themselves with *batter*, *flatter*, though not actually derived from these.]

†1. The action of uncovering or fact of becoming uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Seeds themselves in their rudimental discoveries, appear in foliageous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. *Now rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 101 In the discovery whereof my minde is...to deliver what is my owne opinion. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 219 How significant is their discoverye of the beast unto the hunter. 1614 [see DISCOVER 3 c.] 1624 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits...they made no discovery of themselves. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kipper* ii. i, Come, make a free discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 276 Resolved...to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xxxi. 482 The bankrupt, upon this examination, is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

b. *Law.* Disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title.

1775 *Act 2 Geo. I. in Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 The Person suing...shall be entitled...to demand a Discovery of all Incumbrances...any way affecting the same. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxvii. 437 From the...compulsive discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired

a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* a.v. A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iv. 405 In the superior courts of common law... either party to a cause has a right... to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, signed by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed.

†c. The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 57 That they... should not only in the discovery of their skill make him glorious, but themselves also. 1692 DAVEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 42 It was then the Romans... made a discovery of their Magnificence. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xvi, His companions... could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise.

d. The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play, poem, etc.

1777-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Discovery*, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable... wherein, by some unforeseen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, which were before unknown. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Milford* I. iv. 108 The dénouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery.

3. The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown; making known: also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 265 The voyage intended for the discoverie of Cathay and divers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 99 He will steal himself into a mans fauour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoverie, but when you finde him out, you have him euer after. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 Attired after the Chinese fashion, for fear of discovery. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men... unless [etc.]. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. x. 232 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce. 1794 PALRY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 67 Morality... does not admit of discovery, properly so called. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 1 Shew me... a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery... whether a Columbus or a Galileo. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. (1862) II. 458 The voyage was one of discovery. 1894 WHITAKER *Almanac* 594/2 Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization.

†b. Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. i. 53 The Enemies in view... Here is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, by diligent discoverie. 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery... but upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but only for Boats. 1719 DE FÖE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 115 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries.

†c. The getting a view (of anything); desrying, viewing; view. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. xi. 592 In the first place presents it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme*, The hills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. ii. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

d. U.S. Mining. 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called *discovery-shaft*, *discovery-tunnel*, etc.

†4. Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 June in *Carlyle*, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams... was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title.)

1631 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* v. v. I'll open but one leaf... And you shall see the whole discovery. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House... upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester... and some discoveries in lieu of the arrears of her fifth. a 1682 SIN T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 210 The Friars... brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms. 1780 COWPER *Tablet*. 752 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 419/2 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Discovery-claim (*Mining*), the portion of mining-ground to which the discoverer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra 'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 d.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i. One of the finest discovery-scenes I ever saw. 1820 SCORESAY *Arctic Reg.* II. 99 One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to every whale-fishing expedition sent out. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 44 The British discovery-sloop Swallow. *Ibid.* 228 To enforce the restitution of property stolen from the discovery-ships.

† *Discredit*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CRADLE sb.] *trans.* To turn out of a cradle. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To emerge from the cradle.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. iii, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discredited from Tournay into Portugal.

Discrease, *-crease*, etc.: see *DYSCREASE*, etc.

Discreace, *-crease*, *obs. var.* *DECREASE*.

Discreate (diskrēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CREATE *v.*] *trans.* To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 4 There and then, that particular thynge shalbe Discreated. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 318 Both uniting... appears the brall, Which doubtless else had discreated all. c 1645 CLOUGH *Early Poems*, 'Eri Aarup' 40 Self-created, discreated, Recreated, ever fresh, Ever young! 1870 SWINBURNE *Ode Proclam. Fr. Rep.*, Thou hast set thine hand to unmake and discreate.

Hence *Discreated* *pl.* a.; also *Discreation*, the action of uncreating; the undoing of creation.

1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvii. 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Dis-creation, and Creation too. a 1658 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of dis-creation and disorder. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. vii. 108 The strange, eerie, silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.

Discredence (diskrēdēns), *rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CREDENCE; cf. OF. *dis-*, *discredence* distrust.]

†1. Discredit, ill repute. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 We all are vndone, And brought to discredence.

2. Disbelief.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 171 Discredence of such truths doth not preiudice any in his saluation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucertius* III. Comm. xxvii, A total discredence of the soul's mortality. 1849 TAIT *Mag.* XVI. 753 The denial would imply discredence of the faith.

† *Discredibile*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CREDIBLE.]

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1580 LUFTON *Singula* 139 Giving men warning... not to deal with such a discredibile person.

2. Reflecting discredit; discreditable.

1594 *Death of Unrie* 39 The discredibile account hath bene made of Vsurers in most ages. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 179 [They] have in the mindes of forraigners engraven a discredibile opinion of that nation.

Discredit (diskrēdit), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + CREDIT sb., after DISCREDIT *v.*; cf. Sp. *descredito* (Minshew 1599), It. *discredito*, F. *discredit* (1719 in Littré).]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1565 *Act 8 Elia.* c. 7. § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where... they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 290 Penning infamous libels to the discredit of his freende. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Cosmogr.* (1592) 9 Either driven to run away, or to lye in discredite for euer. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 1. 3 Learning... I thinke good to deliuer... from the discredit and disgraces which it hath receiued. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones*, Both religion and virtue have received more real discredit from hypocrites, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Advt.*, A failure would have been to my discredit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbelief, distrust.

1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury; they punished it with eternal discredit of testimony. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Remola* III. xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document. 1868 MORN. *Star* 25 Feb., The answers... had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence.

b. *Comm.* Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Discourse* 30 Insensibility of Discredit, does naturally follow long Credit. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1889) VI. 355 Any measure attending the discredit of the bills. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 105 The influence of credit or discredit will not be forgotten. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be.

Discredit (diskrēdit), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CREDIT *v.*; prob. after F. *discredit*-er (16th c. in Littré), or It. *discreditare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve.

1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 17 If they returne to the truth agayne, their testimonies in the truth be not to be discredited. 17656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* II. 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths... is as much as to deny the truth of God. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 251, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. 19 Now let these dogges deny [it]... or let them discredit the historie. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 69 If he shall seek to discredit the whole worke. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 206, I spake... this... to discredit that suppositions treatise. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerusalem* (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle. 1866 J. MARTINBAU *Ess.* I. 161 The Idea is... discredited by modern science.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Doist thou not

verelye suppose I shalbe utterly discreditedt and quite disgracidd for ever? 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discreditteth his owne estate. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. v. 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 636 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

†b. To injure the commercial credit of. *Obs.*

1622 [see DISCREDITED]. 1738 DE FÖE *Eng. Tradesman* II. 25 The clothier is discourag'd, and for want of his money discredited.

Hence *Discrediting* *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), It is not for my Lord of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the witnesses. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 21 Which they looke to bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops. 1770 J. CLUSSE *Physiognomy* 73 Any discrediting circumstances. 1891 *Athenum* 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final discrediting of the Government.

Discreditable (diskrēdītāb'l), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + CREDITABLE: after DISCREDIT sb. and *v.*] The reverse of CREDITABLE; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fmils.* (1841) I. 250 Eishu [eschew] that discreditable stroke. 1738 WARABURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. 1811 III. 132 He contends... for God's having a human form: No discreditable notion, at that time in the Church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* v. (1869) I. 46 They would be precluded... from this discreditable method. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 151 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason.

Hence *Discreditability*, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; *Discreditably* *adv.*, in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* VI. vi. § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 1/2 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear.

Discred'ited, *pl. a.* [f. DISCREDIT *v.* + -ED.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

1611 COTGRE., *Deshonore*, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 113 If the Factor do sell another mans commoditie to a man discredited... and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc.]. 1674 BOYER *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 203 Obsolete errors are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science.

† *Discreditor*, *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCREDIT *v.* + -OR: cf. *creditor*.] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iii. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licentious discreditors of future accounts.

Discreet (diskrēt), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*). Forms: 4-6 *discret*, 4-7 *discrete*, 6-7 *discretee*, 5- *discreet*, (5 *discretet*, *dyscrete*, 5-6 *Sc. discret*, 6 *discretee*). [ME. *discret*, *discrete*, a. F. *discret*, -*ete* (12th c. in Littré), 'qui se conduit avec discernement', ad L. *discretus*, in late L. and Rom. sense: cf. It. and Sp. *discreto* 'discreet, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceive' (Minshew). A doublet of DISCRETE, differentiated in sense and spelling.

In cl. Lat., *discretus* had only the sense 'separate, distinct', as pa. pple. of *discernere*, whence the corresponding mod. F. sense of *discret*, and Eng. DISCRETE. The late L. sense, which alone came down in popular use in Romance, seems to have been deduced from the cognate sb. *discrētio*-em, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discerning, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In Eng., *discrete* was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c., when on the analogy of native or early-adopted words in *es* from ME. close 2, as *feet*, *sweet*, *beet*, the spelling *discret* (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving *discrete* for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to L. *discretus* is more obvious: see DISCRETE. Shakspeare (1st Folio) has always *discret*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often *esp.* that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. a. Of persons.

1340 [implied in DISCREETLY]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 48 (Ellesm.) Discreet she was in answering alway [so *Heng.*; *Harl.* & *Corp.* *discret*, 3 MSS. *discrete*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxi. 19 Vse thou as a discret and temperat man these thingis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 The clerke... is a discret confessor. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 66 Gar 3our merchandis be discret, That na extortioones be. 1534 TINDALE *Titus* II. 5 To be discret [so CRANMER & *Geneva*; 1611 *discret*], chast, huswifely. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 180 A wife ought to be discret. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 145 To be silent and discrete in company... is most requisite for a young man. 1598 FLORIO, *Discrete*, discreet. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 332 We must ever beware, lest... we make our selves wiser and

discreeter then God. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1733 POPE *Horr. Sat.* II. i. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 894 (943) So wyrcyth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may have and he please. 1393 LANGR. P. Pl. C. vi. 84 Preyers of a partyt man and penance discret. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/h She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongue and wel spekyng. 1533 ELYOT *Cash. Helihe* II. xix. (1539) 346 There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* iv. iii. 19 A smooth, discret, and stable bearing. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 47 Not by flattery, but by discret secrecie. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisdom's virtue, virtuousness, discrettest, best. 1701 COWPER *Hiad* XIII. 562 At length as his discretore course, he chose To seek Aeneas. 1883 WILLS *Mod. Persia* 48 We maintained a discret silence.

2. In *Sc.* applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.).

[1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1370 Dear youth I... By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now discret.] 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 100 (Jam.) He is a very discret (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). 1812 A. FULLER *Lett. in Life C. Anderson* VII. (1854) 298 You are what your countrymen call 'a discreet man'. 18... *Blackiv. Mag.* (O), I cannot say I think it vera discret of you to keep pushing in before me in that way. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 *Discret*... civil, kind, attentive.

† 3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, q.v.

† B. as adv. = DISCREETLY. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 Best advised, discretest governed, and worthiest.

† C. sb. A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser; applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretres, and ministers, And wother offices of prelaty. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xvii. Wks. 882/a A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently provided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther denyed, how it would please him that his discretres should order the remanant.

† Discreetfully, adv. *Obs.* = next.

1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. vi. 279 Hushai answered him discretfully enough.

Discretly (diskrēt'li), adv. [f. DISCREET + -LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c 1340 HANPOLE *Prose* Tr. 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levyng in two. c 1380 WOLFE *Sel. Wks.* III. 170 Crist asks two pinges of bin almes, but pou do it in hys name, and also discretly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. vi. 12 Hauyng possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* XII. 34 IESUS sawe that he answered discretly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* I. i. 247 Use your manners discretly in all kinds of companies. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 201 Flowers of that class should be discretly pruned, where they mat too thick. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. on Tyr.* 9, I could wish it more discretly uttered. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discretly hidden in a napkin. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 32 Ellen remained discretely silent.

Discretteness (diskrēt'nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Discretenece, discretion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. (R.) Patience, discretnece, and benignitie... These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreteness of Lord Raglan. 1865 LEWIS in *Fortin. Rev.* II. 699 We detect... the sensitive discretteness of the style.

† Discreetive, v. *Obs. rare.* App. a form of DESCRIBE, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for *descri*, and so = To disclose, discover.

a 1765 *Ballad*, 'Sir Caroline' III. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. No. 61. 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreene his counsell to noe man. — 'Christopher White' II. *Ibid.* IV. No. 108. 439/1 Loth I was her counsell to discreene [seeue].

Discrepance (diskrē'pāns, diskrepāns), [n. OF. *discrepance* (Godef.), ad. L. *discrepantia* discordance, dissimilarity, f. *discrepare* not to harmonize, to differ: see DISCREPANT.]

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. 45. I fynd sic discrepance That I am noucht of sufficience For to gare þame all accorde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 54 There was no discrepance in sentens, ne varians in wordes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/1 We... will search out what discrepance is between them. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 24 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

† 2. Distinction, difference. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. n.* iii. Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge. 1573 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Almighty God... euen in the heauens hath made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuinge them general names, as Ensignes of honour. c 1611 CHAPMAN

Hiad XI. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

† 3. Variation, change (of action). *Obs. rare.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in Cupedis dance, Bot discrepance, without remeid.

Discrepancy (diskrepānsi, diskripānsi), [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant; want of agreement; variance, difference, disagreement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Discrepancie*, disagreeing, difference. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 147 There is... discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new. 1748 J. GENDES *Composition of Antients* 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. (R.) It would be evincd from these two seeming discrepancies. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6. (1817) 249 Eusebius... wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iv. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timaeus.

Discrepant (diskrē'pānt, diskrepānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *discrepant*, *discrepante*. [ad. L. *discrepant-em*, pr. pple. of *discrepare* to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f. DIS- + *crepare* to make a noise, creak.] A. *adj.*

1. Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. *from*, *† to*.

1524 ST. PAPERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded... by Lieutenantes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. n.* xxv. Wherin he is moste discrepant from brute beastes. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 236 This marriage... was much more discrepant to the said laws. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans... was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 1 A desire... to blend together... two discrepant legends. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

† 2. Apart or separate in space. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 498 The Tialastrelles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 343 Sea-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky.

† B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissentient. *Obs.* 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 141 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. *Ibid.* xvi. 216 If you persecute heretics or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence **Discrepantly** adv., with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 562. I am... precisely vowed... to speak confusedly, to speak discrepantly.

Discrepate (diskrē'pēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *discrepat*, ppl. stem of *discrepare* to differ: see prec.]

† 1. *intr.* To differ, be discrepant. *Obs. rare.*

1623 IN COCKERAM [printed Discrepitate]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 331 Some make three varieties... which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude.

2. *a. trans.* To distinguish. *b. intr.* To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* in Longf. *Dante* (Rldg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1894 G. R. MATHER *Two great Scotsmen* 2 It would be akin to sacrifice for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskrē'pān), *v. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.]

† a. Difference. *Obs.* *b.* Discrimination.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. i. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery.

Disrease, -resse, *obs.* var. DECREASE.

Disrested: see DIS- 7 a.

Disrete (diskrēt), *a.* (sb.). Also 6 *discreet*. [ad. L. *discret-us* 'separate, distinct', pa. pple. of *discredere* to separate, divide, DISCERN: cf. later sense of F. *discret*, *discreté* 'divided, separate']

In the sense of cl. L. *discretus*, *discrete* was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app. was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), *discret*, *discrete* was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME., was occasionally spelt *discreet*, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that *discrete* in the L. sense began to be common; so that thenceforth *discrete* and *discreet* were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see DISCREET. Before this, while *discrete* was the prevalent form for the later *discreet*, it is only rarely (see 1 β below) that *discreet* appears for the present *discrete*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to *continuous*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 979 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is continual and dyscrete. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxxi. (ed. 7) 339 Of

which Arkes some are called continuall, and some discrete or divided. *Ibid.*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Arkes. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 137 Raine or water... being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1847) 308 The motion of all animals... by being alternate, is of the discrete kind. 1851 NICHOL *Archil. Heav.* 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* 50 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena.

† B. spelt *discret*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 The waters fall with difference discret, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.

† b. *Music.* Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE 1 b.

1864 WEBSTER cites RUSH.

c. *Pathol.* Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in *discrete small-pox* [f. *variola discretè*].

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 218. 1882 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. 1893 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman... whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox.

d. *Logic.* Individually distinct, but not different in kind.

1837-8 SIA W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. *Ibid.* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension... are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 66.

e. *Discrete degrees*: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another. 1856 GRINDON *Life* (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is... on a distinct and higher level.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from *continuous quantity* = magnitude.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 123 Inseparability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* III. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. *Ibid.* 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. 322 note, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 584 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be *discontinuous*, or *discrete*. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Th. Functions* 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

Discrete proportion = DISCONTINUED proportion.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the *similitudo rationum* is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 3. and 4. term. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. KERSE), *Discrete* or *Disjunct Proportion*. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* 422 note, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

† 3. *Gram. & Logic.* Of conjunctions; adversative. Of propositions; disjunctive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete Conjunction for the band thereof. *Ibid.* 239 The conjunction which ties the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keeps two asunder, for the present. a 1638 MEDE *Apost. later Times* i. Wks. 1672 III. 623 The Words... of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 Tim. iv. 1] depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 119 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, *although, yet, notwithstanding*, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq. Apol.* 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. *Metaph.* Not concrete; detached from the material, abstract.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

B. sb. A separate part.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points... an endless number of discretres.

Discrete, early form of DISCREET.

† **Discrete**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. discret-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to separate: see **DISCERN**.] *trans.* To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, dissever.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as its body is left imperfect and not discrete by atomical terminations. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Discreted*, severed, parted, discerned. 1857-8 SEARS *Atham.* VII. 316 This essential dualism discretises for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

Discretely (diskrē'tli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. **DISCRETE** a. + *-LY* 2.] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *s.v.* *Discrete proportion*, These Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only discretely (*mispr.* directly) or disjunctly. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discrete*. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* XXVII. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

Discreteness (diskrē'tnēs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being discrete: a. Discontinuity. b. The consisting of many individual parts.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. II. § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity... continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. MOXON in *Barrow World's Parl. Kelig.* I. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness—in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

Discretion (diskre'shon). *Forms:* 4-6 *discrecion*, 4-*discretion*; also 4 *discrecionoun*, *dyscrecyon*, *-ioun*, 4-5 *discreccion* (e, 4-6 *-cretion*), 5 *dis*, *dyscrecionoun*, *-yone*, *-youn*, *-crecion*, *-crecionoun*, *-cretioun*, 6 *discrecyon*, *-tione*, *-creation*, *dyscreccion*, *-cretion*. [a. OF. *des-* *discretion* distinction, discernment (It. *discrezione*, Sp. *discrecion*) ad. *L. discretiō-em* separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from *discernere* (ppl. stem *discrēt-*) to separate, divide, **DISCERN**.]

I. [From ancient Latin sense of *discrētio*.]

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: cf. **DISCRETE**.

[c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Thyngkinge of heuen with discrecyone of all mene dedes.] 1590 R. BAUCE *Sermons*, Without discretion of His substance fra His graces. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 107 The same rule... might... serve for certain discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 GALE *Cert. Gentiles* II. iv. 82 Al the notions of Virtue or Sanctitie... import Discretion, Separation, Singularity, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* XVIII. 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity... which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

II. [In late Latin sense of *discrētio*.]

† 2. The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 93 Take now þus þe discreccioun [Camb. MS. *discreccioun*] of his questioun, quod she. c. 1400 LANFRANC *Cur.* 283 Sumtime a man mai not þeue a discreccioun of blood or urine. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xx. Consyderyng that they lak it bi the discreccioun of þe kynges counseil. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 16 By the discretion of my executours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 Two peces, at the least, or more by the discretion of the minister. 1568 MARV Q. SCOTS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 253 Y refer all to your discretion. 1822 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. viii. 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† 3. The faculty of discerning; discernment. *Obs.*

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 620 Ofte þou hast brokyn godys hestys sythe þou baddyst dyscreccioun of good and euyl. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 10 To another [is 300un] discreccioun, or verrey knowynge, of spiritis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123b, The gyfte... called discreccioun, or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persons. 1563 J. DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 Discretion betwix the rycht understanding of thaim fra the wrang. 1651 HOARNS *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Faculty.

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym... in his owene discretion. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 Where he shal have any persone in his discretion suspect of mysgovernance. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discretion of his servants, for the ordering of his house. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 73 If Transylvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.*, Let. to Harding 4 Aug. [He leaves it to our discretion. 1780 BUACK *Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue... the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 386 This practice... leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 As to the form of worship,

a large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not.

b. *Law.* The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment.

1292 BARTON I. xvi. § 7 Et si autrefois de mauvesté soient atteyntz, adunc soit en la discrecion des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 Vpon the payne of xxs. or more, after the discretion of the Bailie and Aldermen of the seid cite. c. 1626 BACON *Max. & Usur Com. Law* (1636) 21 The Judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/2 The Judge... should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1892 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 72/2 That the costs of references... should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose.

5. Phrases. a. *At the discretion of*, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; *at discretion*, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. b. *To surrender, yield, etc., at discretion*, formerly *to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion*, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 218 One Vessel of Beer... free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. 1804 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 189 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 85 All the garrison yielded them simply to his mercy and discretion. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 110 Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i. (Rtdg.) 191/1 He... exacts... the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yield themselves to the enemies discretion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 224 General Wrangle... look... Paderborn at discretion. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/3 They write from Dusseldorp... that Buda was Surrendered on discretion. 1691 TAZELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 272 The garrison surrendering upon discretion. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3830/2 All the Country... will lie at our Discretion. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* 154 (D) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmi* I. 592 Rotterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [cf. **DISCREET**.]

6. Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10162 Dyscrecyon a ryzt wyzt ys, On bope partys ryztly to ges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Mit be-houpe hyealde ríhtloinesse and discrecion. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 b, Thou art not yet pourueyed of discretion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 97 b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their conyngeys and discrecions suffisen, truly... advise the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discours* (Arb.) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1682 GLANVUS *Voy. Bengala* 149 This King... derided his discretion. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen*, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

b. *Age of years of discretion*: the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen.

1395 E. E. Wills 5 If Thomas here some forsayd dyeth or he haue age of discreccioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to jers of dyscrecyon Was comyn astyr thy lawes gysse... Wedded she was. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl. v.* (1874) 18 The parties neuer fauor the one the other after they come to discrecyon. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of xiiii. yeares. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 24 Wee'll have no Babes to be Baptized, Vntill they come to yeeres of ripe discretion. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. i. He's not come to years of discretion yet. 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* 21/1 A male... at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. *Sz.* Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (Jam.)

1782 [see **DISCREET** a. 2]

† 8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange). Cf. *your worship, your honour*.

1426 *Surtless Misc.* (1890) 30 If it lyke vn to your worshipfull and wysse discrecion. 1523 LD. BEAUFORT *Froiss.* I. cccix. 712 Right dear and puisaunt lordes: to your right noble discrecyons, please it you to knowen, that we haue receuyed right amiable the letters to vs sent. c. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 296 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

† b. A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Discretion of Prestis.

† **Discretionable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + *-ABLE*.] Subject to or decided by discretion.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

Discretionary (diskre'shonāl), a. [as prec. + *-AL*.] 1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretionary. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 79 The Gospel indulging a discretionary Latitude in both Cases. c. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretionary power with the king. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The discretionary use of the plough, roller, and harrows. c. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretionary power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

† 2. Surrendered at discretion. *Obs.*

1777 J. WILKINSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 14 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretionary prisoners.

† 3. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.* 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Youvenile Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretionary time of life.

Discretionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a manner or degree decided by discretion; at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L... Any-body else, but discretionally. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

Discretionarily, *adv.* [f. next + *-LY* 2.] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

1683 *Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines* 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Sutors Costs. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

Discretionary (diskre'shonārī), a. [f. **DISCRETION** + *-ARY*: cf. *F. discrétionnaire*.]

1. Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1698 ATTERBURY *Disc. Lady Cutts* 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* (J.), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xii. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† 2. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402. ¶ 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 28 All. unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

† 3. as *adv.* At discretion.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary.

Discretive (diskrē'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. *L. discretivus* serving to distinguish (Priscian), f. *discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to distinguish, divide, **DISCERN**. Cf. OF. *discretif* (15th c. in *Godef.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. = **DISJUNCTIVE**. a. *Gram.* and *Logic*. *Discretive conjunction, proposition*: see *quots.*; *discretive distinction*, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal'. Cf. **DISCRETE** a. 3.

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* II. v. 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no *unobscure*, no condition at all. c. 1602 W. PEAKING *Cases Cons.* (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretive conjunction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. 5 But is a Particle... and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction... thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1819 G. S. FAIRER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 389 The word only, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. II. i. 192 *Discretive Propositions*, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction.

b. *generally.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter... thus lives... by its own discretive act.

† 2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; distinctive; discriminative; diacritic. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 8 Not hauing vpon them some discretive stampe or discerning cen-

sure. **a1631** DONNE *Serm. Gen. i.* 26 (1634) 33. I have a power to judge; a judicarie, a discrete power, a power to discern between a natural accident and a judgement of God. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. x. 51 A name is an instructive and discrete instrument of the essence. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discrete nor exhaustive. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 388, note, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of *rational Christians* as a specifically discrete appellation.

† **B. sb.** 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (and) and not using the discrete (or). **1654** Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 119 To the truth of a discrete is required the truth of both parts. **1725** WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† 2. A discriminative phrase or concept. *Obs.*

1660 Z. CROFTON *St. Peters Bonds abide a His universal discrete*, 'All Episcopacy'.

Discretively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discrete manner; disjunctively; distinctively.

a1638 MEDE *Daniel's Weeks* Wks. (1692) iii. 701 The particle י (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (Quia), but discretively for כִּי (Sed, But). **a1654** BR. J. RICHARDSON *Observ. O. Test.* 237 (1.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. **1836-7** SIA W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

Discretiveness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 344 Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† **Discribē**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *dis-* (Dis-) 6) + *scribēre* to write, after *proscribe*, etc.: it does not in sense represent L. *discribēre* to appon (by writing).] *trans.* To undo by a writing. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 If a King... will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster.

Discrier, *obs. form of* DESCRIER.

1380 SIONEY *Arcadia* iii. Wks. (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds... who were the first discriers of these matters.

† **Discriminable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *discriminā-re* to DISCRIMINATE + -BLE.] Capable of being discriminated.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). **1813** W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1859) vii. *Understanding and intellect* are tending to... discriminable meaning.

Discriminal (diskri'mināl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *discriminalis* is serving to divide or separate, f. *discrimen* division, distinction: see -AL.] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

Discriminal line in *Palms* try: see *quod*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* 224 [*Chironomy*] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life... the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm.

† **Discriminance**, *Obs. rare-1.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] = DISCRIMINATION.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxiv. They together blended are That ought we see with right discriminace.

Discriminancy, *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being discriminant; faculty of discriminating.

a1846 PENNY *Mag.* is cited by WORCESTER.

Discriminant (diskri'minānt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *discriminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. 1. Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* (1874) 334 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. *Math.* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B). *Discriminanti relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

B. sb. Math. The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables.

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*, which is still found occasionally (H. T. Gerrans).

1852 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* VI. 52. **1876** SALMON *Mod. Higher Alg.* (ed. 3) § 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

Discriminantal, *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to a discriminant.

Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. *Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

1875 SMITH *Higher Singularities Plane Curves* in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VI. 154.

Discriminate (diskri'mināt), *a.* [ad. L. *discrimināt-us* divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pple. of *discrimināre*: see next.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. *arch.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 875 It is certain that Oysters and Cockles, and Mussels... have no discriminate Sex. **1805** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 The characters of

the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. **1887** E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment; making careful or exact distinctions: opp. to *indiscriminate*.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 289 The best... mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given. *Ibid.* (1878) 479 Much may be done by discriminate charity. **1834** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. **1895** WESTM. *Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence **Discriminately** *adv.*, with discrimination; **Discriminateness**, the quality of having discrimination.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Discriminateness*, distinguishingness. **1779-81** JOHNSON L. P., *Shenstone*. His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained. **1884** BOOKSELLER Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way.

Discriminate (diskri'minēt), *v.* [f. L. *discrimināt-* ppl. stem of *discrimināre* to divide, separate, distinguish, f. *discrimen*, -*crimin-* division, distinction, f. stem of *discernere* to distinguish, DISCERN. (Cf. CRIME.)]

1. *trans.* To make or constitute a difference in or between; to distinguish, differentiate.

1628 PLYNNE *Love-locks* 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselves from others. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. i. 65 No peculiarity... more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. **a1871** GAOTTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between.

1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 66 The surfaces... being so near together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one. **a1677** BARROW *Wks.* (1687) i. xx. 283 We take upon us... to discriminate the goats from the sheep. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* v. (1852) 139 It is in the nature of the reward sought... that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction. **1891** F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LII. 244/1 How is one... to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. *intr. or absol.* To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (between things); to exercise discernment.

1774 J. BAVANT *Mythol.* II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters. **1876** GREEN *Sray Stud.* 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

b. To discriminate against: to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With *indirect pass.*

1880 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Tramp Abv.* II. 153, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. **1886** *Ibid.* 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence **Discriminated** *ppl. a.*, distinguished from others; perceived as distinct.

1783 J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 49 The discriminated catalogue of the dead. **1848** R. I. WILKINSON *Incarnation* v. (1852) 137 The two titles [Father, and Son] imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

Discriminating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. **a1677** HALE *True Relig.* iii. (1684) 38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits. **1797** M. BAILLE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease. **1838** TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* Gifts 228 A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing discrimination or discernment.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iii. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 17 A sound and discriminating judgment. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. *Discriminating duty or rate:* one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or rate.

1845-52 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria... reduced the duty on foreign sugar. Leaving a discriminating duty of 10s. 6d. a cwt. in favour of our own sugars. **1870** *Daily News* 16 Apr. Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4. *Math. Discriminating circle*, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [= Ger. *Grenzkreis*.] *Discriminating cubic*, a cubic equation whose roots are the

reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimensions* (ed. 3) § 8 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation... represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. **1893** FORSTYTH *Th. Functions* vi. § 71. 11. To divide the plane of the modified variable ζ into two portions... The boundary... is a circle of finite radius, called the *discriminating circle* of the function... All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.*, in a discriminating way, with discrimination.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 65 The ear must be discriminatively sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. **1856** KINGSLEY *Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatively, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially.

Discrimination (diskri'minē'shon). [ad. L. *discriminātion-em*, n. of action from *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE.]

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

1648 Eikon *Bas.* xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well settled. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Discrimination* a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetoric it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* i. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov. Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

b. passively. The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? *Obs.*

a1699 STILLINGSP. (J.). There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. **1792-1823** DISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Mast. Ceremon.*, Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now rare or *Obs.*

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiii. 166 [These] are discriminations very material, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animal. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 79 Where we see... the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 1. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii. His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xviii. It does... credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 15 It was essential... that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination.

† 4. = RECRIMINATION. *Obs. rare.*

a1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 16 (D.). Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. **1684** BAXTER in *Hale's True Relig.* Intro. A. b. Schisms and Factions, and Personal Antimities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence **Discriminational** *a.*, of or pertaining to discrimination; in *Palms* try = DISCRIMINAL.

1879 R. A. CAMPBELL *Philosophic Chironomy* 167 The *Wrist Lines*, also known as the *Rascette* and *Discriminational* lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcurser at the wrist.

Discriminative (diskri'minētiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *discrimināt-*: see -IVE.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

a1677 HALE *True Relig.* i. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. **1848** JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.)

a1638 MEDE *Disc. Math.* vi. 9 Wks. (1692) i. 8 After the same manner were the Holy Oymnt and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* iv. i. 101 A more discriminative censure. **1865** MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 222 Mr. Bain recognises two... modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense.

b. transf. (Of, or in reference to, things.)

1826 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. **1881** *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 277/3 The... well-known discriminative power possessed by bi-chromatised gelatine of absorbing printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

c. = DISCRIMINATING *ppl. a.* 3; differential.

1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties.

Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.*, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

a 1638 *Mend Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. (1672) i. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used. 1797-1803 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect... and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind.

Discriminator. [a. L. *discriminātor* (Ter-tull.), agent-n. from *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE.] One who discriminates.

1828 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. R. Asiatic Soc.* (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (*tribuna*).

Discriminatory, a. rare. [f. L. type **discriminātorius*, f. *discriminātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DISCRIMINATIVE.

1828 W. FIELD *Mem. Dr. Parr* II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 1 Mar., The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discriminoid, Math. [f. after DISCRIMINANT: see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence *Discriminoid* *a.*

1879 SIR J. COCKLE in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions \square and \square_2 . Let us call them discriminoids. *Ibid.*, This first species of discriminoid solution.

Discriminous, a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *discriminōsus* decisive, critical, f. *discrimen*: see DISCRIMINATE *v.* and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. *Ibid.* xvii. 105 Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discriminous*, full of Jeopardy.

Hence *Discriminousness*.

1721 in BAILEY vol. II.

Description, Discribe, obs. ff. DESCRIPTION, DESCRIBE.

Discrown (diskraun'), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + CROWN *v.* or DIS-7 + CROWN *sb.*: cf. OF. *descoroner* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*); also DECROWN.] *trans.* To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; *spec.* to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; *transf. and fig.* to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1866 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (R.) The one restored... The other... Discrowned. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxxi, He discrowns not the body, who crowns the soule. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrownd of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) l. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence *Discrowned ppl. a.*, deprived of the crown; *Discrowning vbl. sb.*

1837 CARLEY *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. iv. vii. 167 A worn discrowned Widow. 1866 *Pail Mail G.* No. 510. 966/1 The successive contemporary discrownings. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.

Discruciamēt, Obs. rare. [f. L. *discruciare* to torture + -MENT; cf. *excruciamēt* (also in Nashe). (L. had *cruciamentum* from *cruciare*.)] Torment, torture.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 181 What then is it, to live in threescore times more grinding cruciamēt of dying? 1623 COCKERAM II, Endlesse Paine, *discruciamēt*.

Discruciate, v. Obs. [f. *discruciat*-, ppl. stem of L. *discruciare*, f. DIS-5 + *cruciare* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux, cruc-em* CROSS.] 1. *trans.* To torment, torture, excruciate.

1600 ABB. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 184 The conscience of the transgressing sinner... doth use to discruciate the person affected. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 253 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. *nonce-nse.* To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf. CRUX 3).

1745 SWIFT *To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence **Discruciating ppl. a.**, tormenting; also **Discruciation**, torture, torment, anguish.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 200 They produce anxiety, grief, vexation, anguish, discruciation and discontent. 1666 BR. OF NORWICH *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears... impatient Hopes. 1788 *Trifler* xxv. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

Discrutator, Obs. rare-1. [f. *di-*, DIS-5 + *scrutator*.] ? A cavalier or searcher for objections.

a 1616 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 109 It signifies the Discrutator, or Disputer, against the promise.

Discry(e, -cryghe, obs. ff. DISCRY v.1 and 2.

Discubation, Obs. rare-1. [ad. assumed L. type **discubatio*, n. of action f. **discubare*, f. *dis-* (DIS-) + *cubare* to recline. The actual L. word was *discubito* from *discumbere*; but the parallel forms *cubatio*, *accubatio*, occur in L.: cf. CUBATION, ACCUBATION.] Reclining at meals.

1635-36 COWLEY *Davidide* l. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough... that Discubation was then in practice.

Discubitory, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. type **discubitorius*, f. *discubito*-, ppl. stem of *discumbere* see DISCUMB and -ORY.] Adapted for reclining.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubicular beds into discubitory.

Discubiture, Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **discubitura*, f. *discubito*-, ppl. stem of *discumbere*: see prec. and -URE.] The posture of reclining.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. *Ibid.* 154.

Disculp, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *disculpā-re* (Dn Cange), f. DIS-4 + *culpāre* to blame, *culpā* fault.] *trans.* = DISCULPATE.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 294 He himself disculps them.

Disculpate (disk'ulpet), *v.* [f. *disculpāt*-, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

1693 W. BATES *Serm.* vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland... charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iv. iv. 173 The hero accused of regicide... and unable to disculpate himself. 1898 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 43 note, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.

Disculpation (disk'ulpāshən), [n. of action from med. L. *disculpāre* to DISCULPATE.] The action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. 1837 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. 1891 W. M. ROSSETTI *Shelley's Adonais* 9 note, Arguments... tending to Harriet's disculpation.

Disculpatory, a. rare-0. [f. *disculpāt*-, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpāre*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to disculpate.

1847 in CRAIG: and in later Dicts.

Discumb, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *discumbere* to lie down, recline, f. DIS-1 + *cumbere* to lie down: cf. CUMBENT.] *intr.* To recline (at table). Hence *Discumbing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1683 J. EVANS *Kneeling at Sacrament* i. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture... while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine. 1684 *Vind. Case Indiff. Things* 38 The posture of discumbing. 1699 T. BENNETT *Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing.

Discumbence, Obs. rare-0. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Discumbency, Obs. [f. DISCUMBENT, after L. type **discumbentia*: see -ENCY.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 243 This discumbency at meals was in use in the days of our Saviour. 1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 11 The Jews... did eat in the posture of discumbency. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible, N.T.* (1765) II. viii. iv. 149 note, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the paschal supper.

Discumbent, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 *discumb-*. [ad. L. *discumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *discumbere*: see DISCUMB.] *A. adj.* Reclining.

1715 I. MATHER *Several Serm.* III. 93 The Jews... sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent posture.

B. sb.

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast. 1562 BULLIUVIN *Use Sickmen* 73 b, He cast doune al the meate from the borde, falling out with all the discumbents. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 135 A beastiall Banquet; wherein either man is the Symposiast, and the Deuill the discumbent; or Sathan the Feastmaker, and man the Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness; = DECUMBENT *sb.*

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 193 A. D. 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died. *Ibid.* 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

Discumber (disk'umbər), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + CUMBER *v.* Cf. OF. *descombrer*, mod. F. *décombrer*.] 1. *trans.* To relieve; to discumber.

1745 POPE *Odys.* v. 474 The chief... His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & M.* vi. (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance. (But in the quot. app. a misreading.) *Chaucer's Pars. T.* 7816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the peine of belle, but if so be that it be discumbered by penitence. (*Early MSS. and add. destourbed, disturberid, disturbed, destroubled.*)

Discumbitory, a. Obs. rare-1. A non-etymological by-form of DISCUMBATORY, influenced by the L. present stem *discumb-*. 1715 *Dr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. iv. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast.

Discumbiture, Obs. rare. A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITURE: see prec.

1684 *Vind. Case Indiff. Things* 39 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.

Discumbrance, [Dis-5.] = CUMBRANCE.

c 1450 *Martin* 511 At four courts thei haue hem perced thorough with-out eny other discumbrance.

Discumfit, Discumfort, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT, DISCOMFORT.

Discur, discurre, v. Obs. [ad. L. *discurrere* to run to and fro, f. DIS-1 + *currere* to run.] 1. *intr.* To run about.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 25 We be not so agill and light as... birdes of the ayere be, that we might discurre from one place to an other.

2. *trans.* To run over or through.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazad's Civ. Conv.* iv. 206 b, Mans minde... in moment of a time it discurses all things. 1598 — *Diana Pref.* The delight... in discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

Discure, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

Discured, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DIS-7 + a + CURE *sb.* 1 4.] Without cure of souls: see CURE *sb.* 1 4.

1604 *Tookey Fabrique Ch. 92*, I... maintaine it more lawfull... to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discured or impropriated livings.

Discurrent, a.1 Obs. rare. [f. DIS-10 + CURRENT *a.*] Not current or in circulation.

1599 SANOVS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 122 To make discurrent... those very books... in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable. *Ibid.* 129 Those bookes being discurrent in all Catholike Countries.

Discurrent, a.2 Obs. rare. [ad. L. *discurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *discurrere*: see DISCUR *v.*] Running hither and thither.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Discurrent*, that wanders or runs hither and thither. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm.* *Dan.* xii. 4 (1848) 992 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it... discurrent, they shall discurre of it.

Discourour, obs. form of DISCOVERER.

Discursation, Obs. [ad. L. *discursatiō-em*, n. of action f. *discursare*, freq. of *discurrere*: see DISCUR.]

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to place.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 55 Making long discursations, to learn strange tongues.

2. A passing from one subject to another.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 6 That being sequestered from company, we may... be the freer from... discursation and wandering of mind.

Discursive, a. rare. [f. L. *discursat*-, ppl. stem of *discursare*: see prec. and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence *Discursativeness*.

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 311 The Discursive Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving. *Ibid.*, That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space. *Ibid.*, The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself.

Discurse, Obs. [ad. L. *discursus* a running to and fro or away, f. *discurs*-, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE *sb.* 1.

1555 H. PENDILTON in *Bonner Homilies* 35 By contynual discurse of tyme enery one hath delivried the fayth.

Discursion (disk'ursiən), *rare.* Also 6 *discorsioun*. [ad. L. *discursiō-em*, n. of action from *discurrere* to run to and fro: see DISCUR.]

1. The action of running or moving to and fro.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 404 Richt grit displeour he had euerie da Of the discursion made be Inglishmen. 1684 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 618 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. *fig.* The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression.

1851 BRIMLEY *Ess. Wordsw.* 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.]

3. The action of passing from premises to conclusions; reasoning; = DISCOURSE *sb.* 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 HOBBS *Human Nature* iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde... may be orderly... and this is discursion of the Minde. But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. 1817 COLEBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 160 Discourse here... does not mean what we now call discursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 O. BROWN *Wks.* V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith... involves it.

Discursist, Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *discursus*, in sense 'discourse' + -IST.] One who practises discursing, a disputer.

1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary Pref.* (T.), Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

Discursive (disk'ursiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *discurs*-, ppl. stem of *discurrere* (see DISCURSION) + -IVE.]

1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. *rare in lit. sense.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 745 Whatsoever month Attention... stilteth the Natural and discursive Motion of the Spirits. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road... might prove somewhat more discursive. *Ibid.* 282

The regularity of the streets . . . prevented the breezes being so discursive as . . . among the unconnected dwellings.

2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* iii. xi. 231 Boundlesse discursive apprehension Giving it wings. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. G. Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and discursive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1774 (1816) II. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 8 The name Novelist . . . would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix. Heart-affluence in discursive talk from household fountains never dry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. DISCOURSE *v.* 2.) Often opp. to *intuitive*.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 137 Ignorance . . . depriveth Reason of her discursive facultie. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse is oft yours, the latter most is ours. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been discursive: while Geometry is always and essentially intuitive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 24 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty . . . has only one operation, it only compares. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson . . . is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

† B. as *sb.* A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception). *Obs.* rare.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 364 Sometimes . . . the very *subjectum discursus* is imperceptible to Sense . . . such are also the discursive of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear.

Discursively (disk'usivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2): opp. to *intuitively*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its logical possibility; secondly, discursively on its analogy to doctrines already believed. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, *discurrendo*,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 183 An intelligent Christian . . . who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers. 1846 POE *Halluk* Wks. 1864 III. 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. iv. 437 He [George III] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discursive: a. of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; b. of passing from one subject to another.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xlii. 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. 1857 LEVER *Fort. Glencore* xliii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research.

Discursory (disk'us'ori), *a. rare.* Also 6 discursory. [f. L. *discurs-* (see above) + -ORY.]

† 1. Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. *Obs.*

1581 NULCASTER *Positions* vii. (1887) 50 A number of such like discursory arguments. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. Aijb. Here shall your Maestie finde . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positue theologie with polemical, textuall with discursory, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark.

† **Discurtain**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + CURTAIN *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To draw aside the curtain from; to unveil.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaining his murning face. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Acad. Pr.* Ded. One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 *Lady Alimony* i. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies. || **Discus** (disk's), [L. *discus* quoit, plate, a. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt.*, the game of hurling the discus.

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar* iii. note, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 137 From Elateus' strong arm the Discus flies. 1829 P. GARDNER *Chap. Grk. Hist.* ix. 295 The Discus . . . weighed about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skilful athlete . . . would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. *Ibid.*, These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling

the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathlic contest.

b. In other ancient senses: (see *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discus*, a Dish or Platter for Meat . . . Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. *Ibid.*, *Discus* or *Descus* (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. 1849 LONGP. *Kavanagh* xxx. The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

† 2. = DISK in its various technical senses.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Oct. (1857) I. 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 6. 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus* is taken to signifie the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

Discuss (disk's), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *discusse*, (4-5 *discuse*, 5-6 *dyseus* (se, 6 *diskousse*, *pa. ppl.* *discust*, 7 *discuss*), 7- *discuss*. [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutere* to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate: see DISCUTE. App. the L. *pa. ppl.* *discussus* was first Englished as *discussed* (in Hampole c 1340, also Anglo Fr. *discussé*, 1352, in *Statutes of the Realm* I. 328), and *discuss* thence taken as the verb.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. iil 9 When þat nyȝt was discused and chased away, darknesse forlosten me. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They will clerly dissipaate and discusse the myst. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† b. To shake off; also to set free, loosen. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor put to flight.

† c. To put off, remove (dress). *Obs.* rare.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* iv. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discuss your doublet.

2. *Med.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. i. (1539) 77 n. To robbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and dyscusse the vapours. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xx. (1633) 28 To discuss hard swellings in womens breasts. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A pomade . . . of virtue to discuss pimples. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands . . . resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, pass away.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† 3. *trans.* To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2415 We may noȝht fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discused, after Goddes wille. *Ibid.* 6247 Crist, at his last comyng, Sal in domes sitte and discuss alle thyng. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 141, I bileue, if . . . he wole wisely discussen alle be opynions of anctours, þat he schal seen [etc.]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. In demyng opir men, a man laboriþ in veyn . . . but in demyng & discussing a man self, euer he laboriþ fruytuously. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Anie matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 13 They have onely discussed that superficial part of the earth which lyeth between the Ilandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 479 A *Supersedeas* to stay execution till the error be discussed.

† 4. To settle or decide (as a judge). *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 624 Sith it may not here be discussed be Who loveth her best. 1486 Henry VII at York in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 To discuss up in conscience ich judicial cace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 22, As an vmpier or a Iudge, with my sentence finale to discuss. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* vii. 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first; which question the holy scripture will discuss in one word Vea, and nature it selfe also will discuss it. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable . . . But . . . we leave that to be discussed by others. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1797) VII. 192, I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussed.

† b. *absol.* To decide (of). *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyskyn.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Why sholde thyng mortall of endles thyng dyscus. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 50 Pryngly to sift out, and peremptorily to discusse of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ. † 5. To make known, declare, pronounce. *Obs.* (The history and place of this sense are not clear.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 726 No brother no sister ne shalle discuss be conseil of his fraterne to no straunger. 1480 *Miracle Plays* (ed. Pollard 1890) 63 Lord thi rithwysnesse here dyscus. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* iii. 19/2 [Daniel] discussed the dreames of the kynge. 1508 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 104, I will discuss the humour of this Loun to Ford. 1599 = *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discuss. *Ibid.* 30 Discuss the same in French vnto him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Metall.

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to debate. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1450 [see DISCUSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.*

ii. vii. 2 Whereby man knowith the good from the evell, discussing the thyng by argumentes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) i Rhetorique is an arte to set forth . . . any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussed. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 3 Who that Jeromabaal was, is thusingful among learned men. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 238 We've business To discuss, a point of law. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl.* Wom. II. 157 note, See the discourse . . . wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* x. 118 Mr. Home . . . discusses the question . . . with great clearness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 424 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed.

b. *absol.* To hold discussion; to debate.

1857 TURBURY *Trag. T.* (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the feasters can discuss And diversly debate from young to old. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discuss.

7. *trans.* To sift or investigate (material). *rare.* 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 483/2 These serrated or dentated bills . . . form a filte. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle. 8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with. (*Somewhat humorous.*)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxi. A tall, stout, country-looking man . . . busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* 1. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenaeum, discussing his half-pint of sherry. 1884 LO. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-min.* II. 281 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

9. *Civil Law.* To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE 5a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable. Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. *discuter* in analogous sense. See DISCUSSION 5.

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xvii. § 5 Cantioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debtor be discust. *Ibid.* iii. v. § 17 Heirs of Blood . . . and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The acceptor being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Discussion*, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 201 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heir-at-law. By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. 18. *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. [See also DISCUSSION 5.]

Hence *Discussed ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Discussa*, discussed, searched. 1892 *Patt. Malt* G. 22 June 3/1 The only other discussed matter.

† **Discuss's, sb. Obs.** [app. f. DISCUSS *v.*; but cf. L. *discussus* dashing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of *discutere*: see DISCUSS *v.*] = DISCUSSION. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate; in *quot. fig.*

a. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxv. 19 By his discuss, Straight to blisse go they, straight to bale go wee. *Ibid.* Concl. 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discuss, May . . . Line and loue together. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Mar. (Jam. Supp.), To attend vpon the said actionn, vntil the final end and discuss thairof.

b. 1866 HOLLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* II. 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discusse and consideration of his demands. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 6 In this my discusse . . . I will . . . confine my selfe within this list. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthrop. Theom.* 7 These are *Magnalia Dei & Naturae*, and require not our Discusse so much as our Reverence.

c. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Storm* (1858) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind incite them to that fierce discusse.

Discussable, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

Discussal, *rare.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -AL.] = DISCUSSION.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 124 This discussal of a one-day's wonder.

Discusser (disk's'ser). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

† a. One who settles or decides questions (*obs.*).

b. One who engages in discussion or debate. † c. A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (*obs.*).

a. 1506 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 337 Quha was cheife discusser in controneries, quhom they call gratt Justice of Jngland. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 12 That thereof God himself was inventor, discipulator, lator, the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer.

b. 1611 CORG. *Discuteur*, a discussor, examiner, debater. 1689 *Annu. Deserution* Discussed in 11th Collect. *Papers Present Tincture of Affairs* 6 Thus the Discussor rambles out of one Untruth into another. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 A discussor of controversies against Bellarmine. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., [The biblical preacher] is not a discussor, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation.

c. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 29 This Minium-plaster is a good discussor of hot humors. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 31 First give astringent Syrops, then add discussers.

Discussible (disk'zib'l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [*f. l. discuss-*; see **DISCUSS** *v.* + **-BLE**.] Capable of being discussed. +*a. Med.* That can be dispersed, as a humour. *b.* That can be debated or examined by argument.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 330 To consume water, and the more light discussible things, into vapours. 1862 MILL *Logic* (ed. 5) II. 18 *note*. To have rendered so bold a suggestion...admissible and discussible even as a conjecture. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

Discussient, *obs.* by-form of **DISCUTIENT**.

Discussing, *vbl. sb.* [*f. DISCUSS* *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **DISCUSS**; = **DISCUSSION** (in various senses).

c 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 483/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle lettered men...he hath busy discussing of questions. c 1555 Fisher's *Life in Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 139 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. 1611 Cotgr., *Liquidation*, a discussing, or examination. 1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 17 Heirs...have the benefit of an order of discussion. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

Discussing, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + **-ING** 2.] That discusses; in various senses of the *vb.*; *spec.* of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all...hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 1632 BAUCL *Phys. Pract.* 276 These discussing medicines shalbe used. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 279 Hot discussing Unctions.

Discussion (disk'zən). Also 4 **discuseon**. [*a. OF. discussion, discusion* (12th c. in Littré), *ad. L. discutiō-em* shaking, examination, discussion, *n.* of action from *discutere*: see **DISCUTE**, **DISCUSS**.] +1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 1 Here forðes he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede. 1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 2582 When þe devels and þe angels HAS desputed our lif... And discusion made, als fals to be. c 1440 Jacob's *Well* xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, þat doom is a discussioun of þe cause. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussioun of thy conscyence.

2. Examination or investigation (of a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt...can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1558 BE. WATSON *Seu. Sacram.* viii. 44 The subtilnesse of mans wyt...is to bee reiected from the iudgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Democritus Platonissans* Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2, 477 He [James], forbade any further discussion of State policy. 1891 L. HERSHELL in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b. Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. 1856 FROUDER *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons...there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato.

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc. by consumption of it. *humorous* and *collog.*

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iii. 49 [He] has...five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Seu. Story* 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Rudd's back parlour.

+4. *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1600 VENNER *Via Recta* Intro. 3 Discussion of vaporuous superfluties. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 Evident from the suddain and easy discussion of the fit. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour...Diabotomum. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

5. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

Benefit of discussion: the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. *Discussion of heirs* (*Sc. Law*), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefit of Discussion. 1751-3 A. M'DOULL *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xxiii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself...has not the benefit of discussion. 1848 WHARTON

Law Lex. 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were...liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 290/2 *Discussion.* This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. *Ibid.* The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, § 8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution. *Ibid.* 201 *Discussion of heirs.* The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed:—1st The heir of line...2d the heir of conquest...3d the heir-male...4th heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and lastly Heirs under marriage-contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. 18... *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion. 18... *Law of Louisiana* Arts. 3014-17 (old Nos.), 3045-8 (new Nos.).

6. *Comb.*, as discussion-meeting.

1853 LYNN *Self-Improv.* iv. 97 The young man...may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

Discussional, *a.* [*f. prec.* + **-AL**.] Of the nature of or pertaining to discussion.

1848 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVIII. 341 In this whole array of discusional orientation.

Discussionist. [*f. as prec.* + **-IST**.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 CH. & STATE *Rev.* 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation...to air their vocabulary. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

Discussive (disk'siv), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. discuss-* *ppl. stem of discutere* to **DISCUSS** + **-IVE**.]

A. adj. +1. *Med.* = **DISCUTIENT** *a. Obs.*

1580 *Well of W. Hill, Aberdeen Aij.* (The water) being laxative, attenuative...and discussive. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Burdock*, It...is discussive and bitter to the taste.

+2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* iv. 18 Things...not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 PRESBYTERY *Display'd* (1668) 20 [They] have *vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam*, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. *arch.*

1644 MILTON *Jdg'm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter. 1698 J. COCKBURN *Bourignianism Detected* l. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 125 Judiciously curtailed of some...verbose discussive scenes.

+ *B. sb. Med.* A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. *Obs.*

1612 ENCHIR. *Med.* 92 Beware of immoderate discussives. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence + **Discussively** *adv.*, + **Discussiveness**.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Discussiveness*, dissolving or dispersing quality.

+ **Discussment**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISCUSS* *v.* + **-MENT**.] = **DISCUSSION**.

1550 ABE. PARKER *Corr.* 94 We beseech your Majesty...to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by...her consultations and discussments.

Discussory, *a. rare* = 0. [*f. L. discuss-* (see **DISCUSSIVE**) + **-ORY**.] *Discutient*.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Discutient* or *Discussory* medicines, those which dissolve impacted matter.

+ **Discussure**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [*f. L. discuss-* (see **DISCUSSIVE**) + **-URE**.] = **DISCUSSION**.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ii. 2 The Matter comprises the Elementary composition and constitution of Possessions: and in discussure thereof, the Material parte is most consuerant.

+ **Discustom**, *sb. Obs. rare* = 1. [*f. DIS-* 9 + **CUSTOM** *sb.*: prob. after **DISCUSTOM** *v.*] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 611 Better...than for ever through discustome...lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

+ **Discustom**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. discostumer, -costumer* to lose the habit or custom of, *f. des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *costumer* to render customary, etc.: see **CUSTOM** *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = **DISACUSTOM**. Hence **Discustomed** *ppl. a.*

1502 ORD. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 299 Moeuyne the helpe of god hym to discustome. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. li. 1. (1641) 113/1 If now no more my sacred rimes distill With Artlesse ease from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E. PLEDGER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith.

Discutable, *a. rare.* [*a. mod. F. discutabile, f. discuter, ad. L. discutere* to **DISCUSS**: cf. next.] Capable of being discussed; **DISCUSSIBLE**.

1893 SAT. *Rev.* 11 Feb. 150/1 Many insoluble or discutable points.

Discutant, *rare.* [*a. F. discutant, pr. pple. of discuter* to discuss, *used subst.*: see **-ANT** 1.] One who discusses.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the onctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

+ **Discute**, *v. Obs.* [*a. F. discuter* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *ad. L. discutere* to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, *f. DIS-* 1 + *cutere* (in comb. -cutere) to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by **DISCUSS**.]

trans. To discuss; to investigate, examine.

1483 CAXTON *Calo A viij.* Euery iuge ought to discute and examyne the caas of bothe parties in suche manere that he may do equite and justyce. 1484 — *Fables of Avice* (1889) 9 The cause to be discute or pleted before the Juge.

b. intr. with *of*.

a 1521 Helyas in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 53 To discute of a mater.

Hence **Discutting** *vbl. sb.*, discussing.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/v O dyligente dycutyng of causes and maters he rendered or yielded just judgement.

Discutient (diski'fient), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 **discutient**. [*ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discutere*: see **DISCUTE**.]

A. adj. Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. 1740 AVLETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 10 An hot, discutient, and restraining Fomentation. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 411 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action...in certain kinds of tumors.

B. sb. A discutient medicine or preparation.

1655 CULPEPPER *Rivertius* i. xv. 54 When the matter is somewhat thin...use not strong discussients and dissolvers. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 109 It enters...into many Fomentations, as a good Discussient. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Employed externally as a discutient.

Disdain (disdā'n), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *de-deyn* (e, 4 *dedeigne*, -eyng, -ayn, 5 *dedein*. *B.* 4-5 *desdeyn*, -dayn. *γ.* 4 *disdein* (e, 4-5 *deyn*), 4-6 *-deigne*, 4-7 *-dayn* (e, 5 *dyadane*, -dene, -dayne, *Sc. diadenze*, -dene, 6-7 *disdaine*, 6-*disdain*. Cf. *SDEIGN*. [*ME. dedeyn, desdeyn, a. OF. desdeign, -daign, -daing, -dain, AF. dedaigne* (Langtoft *Chron.* II. 430, mod. *F. dedain* = *Pr. desdaing*, *denh*, *Cal. desdeny*, *Sp. desdeño*, *It. disdegno* (*sdegno*), *Romanic* deriv. of *des-*, *disdegnare* to disdain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 414/387 He hadde gret de-deyn smale þeþes to do. a 1300 *Curior M.* 11309 (Cott.) O pouert na dedeigne [*later MSS. disdeyn, -dayne*], had he. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 6 Þai ere kald vnyours for pride & dedeyne. c 1450 MYRC 1159 *Hast* [þow] had any dedeyn Of oþer synfulle þat þou hast seyn?

γ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 121 He, which love had in disdeigne. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie doo cause them to speake it. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sense of injur'd merit. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vii. As I received no answer...my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I...had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

+ *b.* with *pl.* An instance or exhibition of this.

a 1621 DONNE *Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathien's Vnhappy Prosp.* 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

+2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. *To have d.:* to be indignant, take offence. *To have in d., to have d. of:* to be indignant or offended at. *Obs.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 103 Of þyn vnryzt ychabbe gret dedeyn. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 1 Noli emulari in malignantiis...Will oot haf dedeyn in ill willand. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 3 Avertisti ab ira indignacionis tue...Pou turnyd fra þe wreth of þi dedeyn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 70 Þis eldere sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3155 He dedeyne (*Dubl. MS. disdayne*) hadde, þat þai ware comen down of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

b. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Proh.* 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueþ me nnt in desdeyn [*v.r. disdeyne*] Though to this man I speke a word or two. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the iij. daughters...' of the whiche the eldest and the secounde had gret meruaille and desdeyn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Of grette desdayn he suffreth to be slayn and dye.

γ. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 789 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I praeþ þow in disdeigne [*v.r. disdeyne*, disdayn, desdeyn]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 But Phebus, which hath gret disdein Of that his maiden was forein. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 260 Than Jupiter...Haifand disdene one mortall suld be Rast to þy. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 299 The defeat of the Armie...caused...through-out the Realme a great grieve and disdaine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof, bath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 l. 62 The great person...took the neglect in huge disdain.

+ *b.* *fig.* Of a wound: Angriiness, inflamed condition. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *proud flesh*.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 102 Whanne þilke wounde was

sowd be pannicle þat was not weel heeld hadde a dedein & was cause of gendryng of a crampe.

† 3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. *Obs.*
[1370-80 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 And heden of many metes de-deyn.] 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* i. vii. 30 These are the fore-runners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

† b. *transf.* The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (Cf. *DAIN sb.* 3.) *Obs.*
1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdain.

Disdain (disdē'n), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 dedeyngne, 4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; *β.* 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. *γ.* 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeynt), 5-6 dys-, 5-7 disdayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6-7 -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain. Cf. also *SDEIGN v.* [ME., *a.* OF. *desdaigner*, -deigner (3rd s. pres. -deigne), in later F. *dédaigner*, = Pr. *desdegnar*, Cat. *desdenyar*, Sp. *deshñar*, Pg. *desdenhar*, It. *disdegnare* (*sdegnare*); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with *des-* for *L. dē-* (see DE- 6), *L. dēdignāre* (collateral form of *dēdignāre*) to reject as unworthy, disdain, *f.* DE- 6 + *dignāre*, -*ārī* to think or treat as worthy; cf. *DEIGN*.]

1. *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. *a.* with *simple obj.*

a. 2nd *β.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat your eres nat my voys desdeyne [other MSS. disdeyne]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93.1 To Desden (Dedene A.), *dedignari*, *deirahere*, *deiractare*; *vbi.* to despise.

γ. c. 1386 [see *a.* and *β.*]. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. lviii, I fere to sore I shal disdayned be. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 He laid against me . . . that I did disdain everi mans cumpani. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Whose proud trow would disdain climing. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iv. iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*, Unb. l. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do?* i. x. I disdain your sneer.

b. with *inf.* or *gerund.* To think it beneath one, to scorn (*to do* or *doing* something).

a. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2179 Ys herte was so gret, þat he dedeyned to clepe, 'oundo' . . . bot ran to wip is fet. *β.* 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 227 If . . . a king . . . Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

γ. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. l.* xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. *a.* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon xxiv.* 70 They dysdayne to speke to me. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* xi Neither did we disdain to reuise that which we had done. 1769 *GOLDSM. Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 397 This . . . was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1786 *W. THOMSON Watson's Philip III* (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. xx. 455 Grey . . . had disdained to beg his life.

c. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (Cf. *DEIGN v.* 2.)

1646 *J. HALL Horz Vac.* 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome.

d. To think (anything) unworthy of.

1591 *SPENSER Ruins of Time* Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† 2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 The kyng disdeynynge this demeaner of Andagius, after dyvers monycions . . . gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre upon Andragius. 1639 *LITHGOW Trav.* Prol. B. To shun Ingratitude, which I disdain as Hell. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 *LD. PRÆSTON Boeth.* III. 106 Hence . . . we often so much disdain their being conferr'd upon undeserving Men.

b. with *subord. clause*: To be indignant that.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeynge that the strong castell of Dumbarr should remayne in thenglish mennes handes. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such . . . abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteen mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the full score. 1796 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* I. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

† 3. *intr.* To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. *Const. at* (rarely *against*, *of*, *on*). *Obs.*

a. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxii. 3 But aȝen the thre frendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that he hadden not founde a resonable answer. — *Matt.* xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribis . . . dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? *a.* 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 90 þat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at þi dede.

γ. 14 . . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleyntly help. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren. — *John* vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whil whole? *c.* 1563 *CAYENDISH Ld. Seymour* iv., in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst naturs newe estate. 1636 *B. JONSON Discov.* ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour . . . disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 *Sia T. HERBERT Trav.* 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomachs will disdain at.

† 4. *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. *Obs.*

a. 1470 *TIFFORT Caesar* x. (1530) 12 Induciomarns was sore disdayned and dysdayned at thys dayngne. 1627 *Vox Piscis* A v b, It shall nothing disdaine you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 *HOWELL Giraffe's Rev.* Naples 18 The people . . . being much disdain'd that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790-1817 *COMBE Devil upon Two Sticks in Lond.* I. 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

† b. *impers.* *It disdain me*: it moves my indignation, offends me.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* v. 11 Me thought þat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And þer-at disdeyned ine.

Disdainable, *a. rare.* [*a.* OF. *desdaignable*: see *prec.* and *-ABLE*.] Worthy of disdain.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Desdaignable*, disdainable, contemptible. 1895 *Vital News* 9 Sept. 47 That tenth of a second of allowance was . . . not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

Disdained (disdē'nd), *pp. a.* [*f.* *DISDAIN*.] 1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1508 *Vong Diana* 6 The disdained Shepherd. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight.

† 2. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. *Obs. rare.*

1506 *SHAKS.* *I Hen. IV.* i. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt of this proud King.

† **Disdainedly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.] Scornfully, disdainfully.

1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* xvii. 10, I have spoken disdainedly vnto the hoost of Israel. — *Ps.* xxx. 18 Which cruelly, disdainedly & despitely speake agaynst the righteous.

Disdainer. [*f.* *DISDAIN v.* + *-ER*.] One who disdains; a scorner, despiser.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Mespriseur*, a disdayner, a despiser. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ii. 22 To make his greatest disdainers . . . confesse his arte. *c.* 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner.

Disdainful (disdē'nful), *a.* [*f.* *DISDAIN sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

a. 1542 *WYATT Wandering Loner* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 35 Vnder disdainfull brow. 1600 *SHAKS.* *A. I.* L. III. iv. 13 The proud disdainfull Shepherdess That was his Mistress. 1663 *COWLEY Ode Restoration* xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They . . . marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. *Const. inf.* or *of*.

1580 *LYLY Euphuus* (Arb.) 446 They are . . . not disdainfulle to conferre. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 123 Stubborne to Iustice . . . Disdainfull to be tride by't. 1746 *MORELL Oratorio 'Judas Maccabæus'*, Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† 2. Indignant, displeased; inimical. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 45 b, The malicious attempts and disdeynfull inuencions of his envious aduersaries. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so . . . fortunate as other be.

† 3. That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain. *Obs.*

a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [*inuisis diuis*] Have lingred fourth. 1886 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii, Villain. I fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth.

Disdainfully (disdē'nfuli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain;

scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation.

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdainfully wold pat them vnder. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

Disdainfulness. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* vii. 37 (R.) With howe great statly disdeynfulness, and straunge countenance the Pharisaicall sort vied to turne awai their faces from sinners. 1641 *'SMECTYMNUS' Vind. Answ.* xv. 184 The extream disdainfulness that breaths in every page and line. 1710 *D'URFEY Pills* IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. viii. 287 note, Should she leave her sting in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

Disdaining, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *DISDAIN v.* + *-ING*.]

The action of the verb *DISDAIN*; the expression of disdain or scorn.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining redrend him rigoroser. *a.* 1631 *DONNE Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* x. 19 In thy place is steep Disdaining vile, And Flattering, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 *ELIZA HAYWOOD Brit. Recluse* 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

Disdaining, *pp. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence **Disdainingly**, *adv.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1352 To be scorn'd most dedeyngly. 1519 *HORMAN Vnde.* 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. iii. (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

† **Disdainish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *DISDAIN sb.* + *-ISH*.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence **Disdainishly**, *adv.*

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance . . . disdainishly.

† **Disdainous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 dedeynous, dedeynous; *β.* 5 desdeynous; *γ.* 5-6 dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6

dysdeignous, -danus, disdsinous. [*a.* OF. *desdeignous*, -*eus*, -*eux* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr. *desdenhos*, Sp. *desdenoso*, It. *disdegnoso* (*sdegnoso*), a Com. Romanic adj. *f.* *disdegnio* *DISDAIN sb.*: see *-OUS*.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Sche . . . gan hire herte onfere Out of disdaynis [*v. rr.* disdaynis, dis-, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis-, desdayns] priscoun. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. viii. 83 Who-so . . . is nouȝt dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowel hym folweth. *c.* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7412 His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proude, but meeke, and ful pesible. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought al other men. 1533 *Star Chamb. Proc. in Proc. Soc. Antig.* (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdawns countynans. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Giv, It please the you more to be towards his disdaingieux. *a.* 1563 *CAYENDISH L'auctor G. C. iii.* In *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dyspyghts and onnatrual debates.

2. Full of indignation; indignant.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1866) 114 Myn herte so dysdeynous therof j hane, that litel lakketh it ne brethest on tweyne. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. II.* xii. (1883) 150 They . . . began to murmur, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous lōke upon Gysippus.

† **Disdainously**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.]

Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 563 He was dysdeynously answerdy. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 113 The Magistrates . . . did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commended.

Disdar, var. of *DIZDAR* (Pers.), warden of a fort.

† **Disdare**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 or 7 a + *DARE*.] *trans.* To strip of daring, coqu, quell.

1612 *SYLVESTER tr. Mathieu's Henry the Great* 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis-dared Vice.

† **Disdeceive**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gussman d'Auf.* i. 8 His owne miserie doth dis-deceive him. *Ibid.* i. 77 He that truly loves is deceiv'd with that which ought to dis-deceive him. 1647 *FARINGTON Serm.* II. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to dis-deceive yourselves. 1649 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 205 Christian Religion . . . hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

† **Disdeify**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *DEIFY*.] *trans.* To deprive of deity; cf. *DISGOD*.

1697-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old man; and by this means, dis-deifie him.

Disdein (e, -deigne, -dene, -denje, deyn(e), *obs.* *ff.* *DISDAIN*.

Disdenominationalize: see *DIS-* 6.

Disdeserve, *v. nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose; = *DEMERIT v.* 3.

1668 *LD. ORREY State Lett.* (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve.

† **Disdesire**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be without.

1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiv, They . . . lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance.

† **Disdetermine**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To undo that which is determined, to annul.

1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined, should be dis-determined by one or a few.

|| **Disdiacalis** (disdī'æklāsī). [*Optics*.] [*mod.* L., irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice (in comb. regularly *di-*, *Di-* 2) + *διακλάσις*: see *DIACLASIS*.] Double refraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Disdiaclast (disdī'æklāst). [*ad. mod. L. disdiaclast-us* adj. (see next.)] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *J. MARSHALL Outlines Physiol.* I. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named *disdiaclasts*. 1876 *QUAIN Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brücke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him *disdiaclasts*. 1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 102 At these points the disdiaclasts are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

Disdiaclastic, *a. rare.* [*f.* *mod. L. disdiaclast-us* doubly refracting (irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice + **διακλαστός*, *vbl.* adj. of *διακλέω* to break in two) + *-ic*.] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts.

[1665 *E. BARTHOLINE (title) Experimenta Crystalli Islandici* disdiaclasti]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 204 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Island-stone, we have not scrupled to call it *Disdiaclastic*.

† **Disdiapason**, *Mus. Obs.* [*s.* *L. disdiapason*, *a.* Gr. *dis* διὰ *πασών* 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see *DIAPASON*.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes included within the same.

1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microsc.* 21 Disdiapason, is an Interval by a Fifteenth, occasioned . . . by a quadruple pro-

2. Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liv. 19 Al deseys & ful syk he wente. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* I. iii. 238 (L.) Like disease, sharp choler. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Disease Fax, will again expell it.

Hence + **Disea-siness** *Obs.*, morbid quality or elements.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close-stool and imagining all diseasiness in it.

† **Dise-ct**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. *Di-* + *L. sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut: cf. *dissect*.] *trans.* To cut asunder, to separate by cutting.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be dissected into 2.2.2.2. *Ibid.* 41 Expressed . . by two termes . . dissected as it were the one from the other.

Disedge (dis'edz), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EDGE sb.*] *trans.* To take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence **Disedged** *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedg'd by her, That now thou tyrst on. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cocker* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

Disedification (dis'edifikā'shən), [*n.* of action from *DISEDIFY*: cf. *edify*, *edification*.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers . . to the great disedification of the People. 1836 COL. WISEMAN *Lect. Cath. Ch.* (1847) II. 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

Disedify (dis'edifai), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EDIFY*.] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let enery thyng that is done or spoken enr edifye the, & no thyng to disedifye the. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. v. 5 Were it not for disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself. 1844 C. E. A. *Yng. Communicants* (1848) 21 The party of visitors . . were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence **Disedifying** *ppl. a.*, that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disenobling, paralysing. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adannan Pref.* 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

Diseducate (dis'eduket'), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EDUCATE*.] *trans.* To undo or pervert the education of.

1886 LOWELL *Gray Lit. Ess.* (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated, as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

Disees (e, diseis, obs. ff. *DECREASE*, *DISEASE*).

† **Diseffect**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *DIS-* + *6* or *7* + *EFFECT* *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of an effect.

1613 *Tourneur Death Pr. Henrie* 28 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his sufferings.

Diselder, *v.*: see *DIS-* 7 b.

Diselectrify (dis'elēktrifai), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *ELECTRIFY*.] *trans.* To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1876 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1880) I. 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool . . and alpaca.

Hence **Diselectrification**, the action or process of diselectrifying.

1895 *Athenaeum* 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society . . The following papers were read . . 'The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

† **Dis-element**, *v. Obs.* [f. *DIS-* + *7 c* + *ELEMENT*.] *trans.* To put (anything) out of its element; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 449 How doth this fifth Element (i. e. detraction) dis-element all the other four? 1727 *Philipp Quaril* (1754) 184 A vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented.

Diselenide (dai'selēnsid), etc., *Chem.*: see *DI-* 2 and *SELENIDE*, etc.

1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, Sn Se₂. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite. 1884 HUMPHREY *tr. Kolbe's Inorg. Chem.* 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se₂Cl₂, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

Disem—: see *DISEN*—.

Disemba'lm, *v. rare*—1. [*DIS-* + *6*] *trans.* To undo the embalming of.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 53 The disem-balming and unbandaging of . . literary mummies.

Disembargo, *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *7 c* + *EMBARGO*.] *trans.* To release from embargo.

1877 *Times* 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza . . successfully besieged . . Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

Disembark (dis'embārk), *v.* Also 6-7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F. *désembarker* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. *it. disimbarcare*, or Sp. *desembarcar*; f. *des-*, *DIS-* + the Common Rom. vb. *imbarcare*, *embarcar*, F. *embarquer* to *EMBARK*. Cf. *DEBARK*.] 1. *trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 7 b, When ours were disembarked and landed. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis-embarque Some necessaries. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55, I will not counsel you to disembark your goods on land. 1838 *Murray's Hand Bk. N. Germ.* 293 To allow steamboats to . . embark and disembark their passengers at once. *trans.* 1854 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 76 Away went the train; and the . . railway staff . . returned to disembark the horses.

† *b. refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 79 Until . . yo Capitaine generell did disimbarque himselfe a lande. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 Until our arrival at Malaca, where dis-imbarquing my self, the first thing I did was to go to the Fortress.

2. *intr.* To go on shore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, The Generall being disembarked and come to land. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Constaggio* 28 Yet did he stay eight daies in the Port, and never disembarked. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivat's Iron Age* 323 The Commander had leisure to disembark and enter the Town. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 15 The Ithacans Push'd right ashore, and . . disembark'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd. Hence **Disembarking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. *Desembarquement*, a disembarking. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 144 He ranne hastily to the shore to hinder their disembarking. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis-imbarquing. *attrib.* 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 Special Continental embarking and disembarking water stations.

Disembarkation, [f. *DISEMBARK* *v.*, after *embarc*, -*ation*.] The action of disembarking.

a 1776 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) III. xxviii. (Jod.) No proper measures were yet consulted for their disembarkation. 1808 *Convent. Evac. Portugal* § 20 in Napier *Penins. War* (1828) I. App. p. xliii, On the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 651 Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation.

† **Disembarkment**, *Obs.* [a. F. *désembarker* to *DISEMBARK*: see -*MENT*.] = *prec.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. l. 122 The disembarkment should have bene betwixt the city and . . Castle. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivat's Iron Age* 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Ree in . . July 1627.

Disembarrass (dis'embārās), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBARASS* *v.*: prob. after F. *désembarrasser* 'to vnpester, disentangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf. also *DEBARRASS*.] *trans.* To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve: cf. *EMBAR-RASS*.

1726 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 6 Feb., I hope . . that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, They steep the Corn . . for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 207 Assistance . . in disembarrassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, When he had disembarrassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing from another).

1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* ii. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious . . yet they may be disembarrassed. 1864 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* II. 458 One of the earliest results . . is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo . . from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence **Disembarrassed** *ppl. a.*, unhampered.

1741 BETTERTON (OLDYS) *Eng. Stage* vi. 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass'd Pronunciation.

Disembarrassment, [f. *DISEMBARRASS* *v.* + -*MENT*, after *embarrass*, -*ment*.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in TODD. 1821 COLENDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. I. xv. 163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

Disembattle (dis'embæt'l), *v. rare*. [f. *DIS-* + *EMBATTL* *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence **Disembattled** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. JAMES *Transatlantic Sketches* 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts . . without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

† **Disembay** (dis'embāi), *v. Obs.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBAV* *v.*] *trans.* To bring out of a bay.

1651 SHERRBURNE *Poems, Forsaken Lydia* (F.), The fair inamorata who from her Had sp'd the ship . . now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

Disembed (dis'embed), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBED*.] *trans.* To liberate (something embedded).

1885 *Leeds Mercury* 10 Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

Disembellish (dis'embel'if), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBELLISH*; app. after F. *désembelliss-* extended stem of *désembellir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

1611 COTGR. *Desembellir*, to disimbellish, disfigure. 1624 QUARLES *Ston's Son.* i. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embellish My natural glorie? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disimbellished and prosaic. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disimbellish yet improve!

Disembitter, *v. rare*—1. [*DIS-* + *6*] *trans.* To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.

1622 [See *DISSWEETEN*]. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men. **Disemble**, obs. form of *DISEMBLE*.

Disembocacation, *rare*—1. [f. Sp. *desembocar* to *DISEMBOQUE*: see -*ATION*.] The action of disembocging.

1846 *Ford Gatherings fr. Spain* iii. 24 The . . water . . is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocacation.

Disembodied (dis'embə'did), *ppl. a.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBODY* + -*ED*.] 1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 452 The disembody'd power. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 197 Orion . . chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow. 1872 LONGF. *Michael Angelo* ii. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1882 PEAODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 He owned the . . uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

Disembodiment (dis'embə'dimēt), [f. next + -*MENT*.] The action of disembodiment; a. Separation (of a spirit) from the body. *b.* Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 *tr. Tieck's Old Man of Mountain* (L.), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., The militia as a whole have much to learn . . but . . they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment. 1884 *Ch. Times* 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

Disembody (dis'embə'di), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *EMBODY*.] 1. *trans.* To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied . . will . . be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 SPARROW *Sermon* xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things . . that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 *Act 2 Geo. III.* c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Alban's.

Disemboque (dis'embə'g), *v.* Forms: 6 *dis-emboque*, 6-7 *disem-*, -*imboque*, 7 *disem-*, -*disim-*, -*boke*, -*boake*, -*boge*, -*dissemboque*, 7-8 *disimboque*, *dissemboque*, 6-*dissemboque*. [In 6 *disemboque*, ad. Sp. *desembocar* 'to come out of the mouth of a river or haven' (Minshen 1599): f. *des-*, *DIS-* + *emboacar* 'to runne as the sea into a creeke or narrow river' (*ibid.*); f. *en* in + *boca* mouth: cf. F. *emboucher*, and see *EMBOGUE*.] 1. *intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Baskerville . . talked with such as hee bearde intended to quite companie before they were disembogued. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 18 He was inforced to disembogue at the mouth of the said Amazonas. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Hakl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 318 Neither could they disimboque from thence without an Easterly wind.

† *b. trans.* with the strait, etc. as object. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 Another channel, by which a man may disembooke the strait. *Ibid.* 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the strait; but . . before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. *intr.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow into.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 104 The river of Volga . . issueth from the North part of Bulgaria . . and . . disimboqueth into a certain lake. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) ii. 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disimboquing into the Thames. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 75 The Danube disimboques into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1871 BROWNING *Herold Riel* vi, 'Twixt the ofing here and Grève where the river disimboques.

3. *fig. and transf.* To come forth as from a river's mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. 1, Those damnd souls must disembogue again. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 134 With that one of the Company disembogueth. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboguing into the ocean of literature. 1868 G. DUFF *Poet. Surv.* 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued.

4. *trans.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; *refl.* to discharge or empty itself.

1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick . . . and so disembogeth it self into the Sea. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 311 Where some swollen river disembogues his waves. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. 1840 DE QUINCY *Essays* Wks. X. 272 A great river . . . disemboguing itself into main ocean.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 She was . . . of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father. . . for on that side there was disembogued into her veins . . . the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ii, Paris disembogues itself . . . to witness, with grim looks, the *Séance Royale*.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.

† c. To dislodge by force, to drive out. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v, If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country . . . shall disembogue me. 1634 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* ii. ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard shall disembogue thy soul. *Syl.* O terrible I disembogue!

Hence Disembogued *ppl. a.*, furnished with ready outlet.

1669 Address *hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 91 Wit . . . needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

† Disembogue, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The

place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 [Tearmes for the Sea] Disembogue, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expt.* xii. 79 Hammersmith-water . . . being too near the disembogue of the Thames.

Disembouement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

The action or place of disemboguing.

a. 1828 MEASE cited in Webster. 1852 S. JUDG *Margaret* ii. ii. (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disembouement, disturbed my little joyous babble. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* iii. 286 Aber . . . is the disembouement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there . . . does a river flow into the sea, or a brook . . . into a river.

Disemboguing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 At the disemboguing, or inlet thereof. a. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* i. (1704) 191/2 Their disemboguing in the Indies. 1698 FROGER *Voy. Pref.* Aiv, Reforming the Charts . . . of the disemboguing of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* i. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Oby. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 399 In its disemboguing of its contents.

Disemboguing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That disembogues or discharges its waters.

1715 POPE *Odys.* iv. 480 The deep roar of disemboguing Nile. 1728 — *Dunci.* ii. 259 To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames.

† Disembogure. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.]

The place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 122 The Natives call this disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Mæotis to the Euxine.

Disembosom, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOSOM.]

trans. To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DISBOSOM.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 235 He . . . Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 21 Throb of heart, beneath which . . . Treasure oft was disembosomed.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 BAKER I. 226 Miss Lambton . . . thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* vi. 73/4 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. 1884 STEVENSON in *Longin. Mag.* iv. 30 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence Disembosoming *vbl. sb.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Red. Father Paul* (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul.

Disembowel, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOWEL *v.* (in sense 3); but in sense 1 app. only an intensive of DISBOWEL.]

1. *trans.* To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 124 The Kings Phisition disembowelled his body. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* vi. iii. 1 (R) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled, by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 148 While yet alive, he was . . . disembowelled and quartered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 [see DISBOWELLING below]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 797 Earth's disembowell'd measur'd are the Skies! 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL *v.* 3.)

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 78 So her disembowell'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies.

Hence Disembowell'd *ppl. a.*, Disembowell-ing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also Disembowellment, the act of disembowellling.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disbowelling words. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 778 Cataracts that sweep from disembowell'd Earth the virgin gold. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) i. 77 No. 11 P: The Kipping up and Disbowelling of the dead Bodies. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* The disembowelling of the deer. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowellment.

Disembower, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOWER.]

trans. To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, Ages xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.

† Disembra'ce, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EM-

BRACE *v.*] *trans. a.* To refrain or withdraw from

embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces

of anything. Hence Disembra'cing *ppl. a.*; also

Disembra'cement, the act of disembraising.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-embra'cements . . . and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. 1642 J. SHERMAN *Grk. in Temple* 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembra'ce goodness in any, nor truth in any. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Literat. Opin.* (1783) i. 192 Torn away by the disembraising grasp of death.

† Disembrangle, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EM-

BRANGLE.] *trans.* To free from embroilment or

complication; to disentangle.

1726 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 19 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130 The difficulty of disembrangling our affairs with Partition. *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroil, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBROIL; cf.

Sp. *desembrollar* (Minshew); also 16th c. F. *des-*

brouiller.] *trans.* To free from embroilment or con-

fusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity,

to disentangle.

1622 MABER *tr. Alcanan's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 137 To dis-embroil our selues of this troublesome business. 1681 *Char. Illustr. Court-Favourite* 16 The knowledge of things past . . . That Light which disembroils the intrigues of the Court.

1741 WARRINGTON *Div. Legat.* II. 142 To disembroil a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 i. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembroiled this ancient and established confusion. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. 22 Let him but decently disembroil himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

† Disembrute, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from an embroiled or brutalized condition; to debrutalize.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) i. 71 (D.) Of a numerous people he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one except himself.

Disemburden, -burthen, *v.* [See DISEN-

DISEM-, and BURDEN *v.*] = DISBURDEN. Hence

Disemburdening *vbl. sb.*

1790-1810 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) vi. 282 Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Never was such prompt disemburdening. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 361/x The local courts should be disemburdened of non-contentious business.

Disemic (dōi, s'mik), *a.* [f. L. *dīsēmicus* dysyl-

labic, a. Gr. *δισημος* of doubtful quantity (f. *di-* (Di-2) twice + *σημα* a sign) + -ic.] In *Gr.* and *L.* *Prosody*: Of the value of two moræ or units of

time (cf. TRISEMIC). In recent Dicts.

† Disempare, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desem-*

pare-r, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *emparer* to possess, get

possession of.] *trans.* To dispossess.

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxix. 215 My brother . . . thou wylt so

disempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, var. DISIMPASSIONED.

† Disempester, *v. Obs.* Also disim-. [f.

DIS- 6 + EMPESTER *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that

which pests or plagues.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 104 To unburthen his

charge, and disimpester his Court. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.*

ii. 4 That the Church might be disimpestered of Ariens.

† Disempire, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + c.

EMPIRE.] *trans.* To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 576 Otho, whom

this very Pope . . . had both . . . advanced, and . . . disempyred.

Disemploy (disēmploi), *v. rare.* Also 7-im-

ploy. [f. DIS- 6 + EMPLOY *v.*] *trans.* To cease

to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employ-

ment.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (R.), If personal default be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. 1886 O. LODGE *Inaug. Addr. in L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence Disemployed *ppl. a.*, not employed, out

of employment, unemployed.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities . . . which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xviii. 109 No one of them is so dis-employed as . . . to be able to attend

to anything else. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Mar., There is very little disemployed labor in the country.

Disemployment, *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.]

Absence or withdrawal of employment.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § i. (1727) 8 In this glut of pleasure and disemployment. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works.

Disempower, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMPOWER.]

trans. To divest or deprive of power conferred.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iii. *Comm.* xii. If . . . he can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.

Disemprison, var. DISIMPRISON.

Disen-, disem-. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes

in sense negative or privative of those in *em-*, *en-*:

e.g. *en-franchise*, *dis-franchise*; generally, how-

ever, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in

dis-embarrass, *dis-engage*, *dis-entwine*. In not a

few cases, both forms occur; e.g. *disbowel* = *dis-*

embowel, *disfranchise* = *disenfranchise*. Forms in

disem- and *disen-* are found even where no verbs in

em- or *en-* appear, as in *disemburden*, *disenhallow*,

disenravel.

Disenable (disēn'ā'b'l), *v.* Also 6-7 -inable.

[f. DIS- 6 + ENABLE.] *trans.* To render unable or

incapable; to disable; the reverse of *enable*.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 346 By sinnes we are . . .

wounded in nature, disenabled to goodness, and incited to

illnes. 1608 HIERON *Defence* ii. 107 Bellarmine, by rejecting

their testimonies in parte, disenableth them in the whole.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Bradford 188 The Palsie . . . for

eight years together disenabled him from riding. 1690 *Secr.*

Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II, 110 A Bill to disenable him to

inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm. 1811 LAMA *Edax*

on Appetite, I am constitutionally disenabled from that

vice. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 220 [This]

makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for

being characters.

absol. 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xv. 48 Neither doth

an apprenticeship extinguish native, nor disenable to acquisitive

Gentry. 1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 434 By the Act

of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being

that does disenable.

Hence Disenable'd *ppl. a.*, Disenable'ing *vbl.*

sb.; also Disenable'ment, the action of disen-

abling or fact of being disenabled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. 57 By his deserved

death, and the disenablement of his sonnes. 1613 JACKSON

Creed i. iii. li. [xxviii.] § 1. 175 For disabling of this Nation

from effecting what he feared. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i.

(1851) 8 To set their hands to the disabling and defeating

. . . of Princess Mary. 1663 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 113

She . . . was soe infirme and disenabled, that [etc.].

Disena'ct, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENACT.]

trans. To annul that which is enacted; to repeal.

Hence Disena'ctment, the repeal of an enactment.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxiv. (1739) 110 And

did build and pull down, enact and disenact. 1859 SMITH

Self-help 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have

consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments.

Disenamour, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENAMOUR:]

cf. F. *désenamourer* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)

and It. *disinnamorare*.] *trans.* To free from

being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence

† Disenamoured *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Synonymast.*, to disinamoure, to fall in dislike.

Synonymast., disinamoured, false in dislike. 1650 SHELTON

Quix. iv. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disinamoured

of Dulcinea del Toboso.

† Disencage, *v. Obs.* In 7 *diafn.* [DIS- 6.]

trans. To liberate as from a cage; to DISCAGE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 274 The Don is disin-

caged.

† Disencamp, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENCAMP.]

intr. To move one's camp; to DECAMP.

1652 COKINSE *tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* i. 40 Seeing

the Army disencamp. 1658 J. WRAAT *tr. Calprenede's Cleo-*

patra viii. li. 142 Then giving order for the march, she

disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchain, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENCHAIN:]

cf. F. *désenchainer* (16th c. in *Littre*).] *trans.* To

set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the pro-

cess of enchaining.

Disenchanted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Freed from enchantment or illusion.

1611 COTGRA, *Disenchanted*, disenchanted. 1682 DRYDEN *Medall* 180 Nor are thy disenchanted Burghers few. 1744 YOUNG *Th. 1.* 346 The disenchanted earth Lost all her lustre. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx, A crest-fallen, dispirited, disenchanted man.

Disenchanter. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. viii. 119 Disenchancers of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1831 [see DISENCHANTRESS]. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mortimers* I. 253 Harry .. gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

Disenchanting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxv. 252 He may .. do all that is fitting for her Disenchanting. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1892) II. xxv. 268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

Disenchanting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That disenchanters. Hence **Disenchantingly** *adv.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaurs* vi. 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* vi. 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand. 1896 R. DOWLING *Fatal Bonds* I. xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

Disenchantment. [f. DISENCHANT *v.* + -MENT, after *enchantment*; cf. F. *désenchantement* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. (R.), All concluded in the promise .. of the disenchantment. 1675 (title), O Brazil, or the enchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-enchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 118 All the conjurers .. might assist at this disenchantment. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxvi. This general disenchantment with the world .. only intensified her sense of forlornness.

Disenchantress. [f. DISENCHANTER + -ESS.] A female disenchanter.

1821 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* II. v. Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress .. can abide by Feeling alone.

Disencharm, *v. rare.* Also 7 -in-. [f. DIS-6 + ENCHARM.] *trans.* To deliver from a charm.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. i. 9 The fear of a Sin had disenchanted him. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 143 A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

Disencloster, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS-6 + ENCLOSED *v.*] *trans.* To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. lxxxvii. Let her still Enjoy her disenclostred fill In these high Extasies.

Disenclose, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -inclose. [f. DIS-6 + ENCLOSE *v.*] *trans.* To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence **Disenclosed** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGRA, *Desclorre*, to dispartke, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and dis-inclosed.

Disencourage, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCOURAGE. Cf. DISCOURAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

1666 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 371 To disencourage all opposers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 6 Yet that must not disencourage you. 1800 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VI. 243 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more. 1803 *Ibid.* 325.

Hence **Disencouraging**, *ppl. a.*; also **Disencourager** *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 As great .. Disencouragers as our Biblioplists prove to learned Poverty. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Hist. James II* (1808) 27 The most completely disencouraging example that history affords.

Disencouragement. *Obs.* Also 7 -in-. [f. prec.; cf. *encouragement*.] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discouragement.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede .. disencouragement, and weakening to the enemy. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of disincouragement. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* I. i. Wks. (1723) 90 The utter decay and disincouragement of Trade and Industry. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disincouragement.

Disencrease: see DISINCREASE.

Disencumber (disenk'vmbor), *v.* Also 7 -in-. [ad. F. *désencumber*, earlier *désencombre* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*): see DIS-4 and ENCUMBER.] *trans.* To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 130 The space .. behind the terplene .. shall .. be made plaine and disincumbered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 700 Ere dim Night had disincumbered Heav'n. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 8 Most expeditiously disincumbered from my villatick bashfulness. 1814 WOODSW. *Excursion* ix. 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disincumbered from the press Of near obstructions. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men I. iv. 397 The beautiful pillars were disincumbered of the monuments which .. encrusted and disfigured them.

Disencumbered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Freed from encumbrance.

1611 COTGRA, *Descombré*, disincumbered, vnpestered. 1681 DAVEN *Abts. & Achit.* 850 Free from Earth, thy disincumbered Soul mounts up. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 76 The Church of St. Justina .. is the most handsome bays, disincumber'd Building in the Inside that I have ever seen. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 394 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disincumbered Atlas of the State. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5)

I. 449 That the more important .. words may possess the last place, quite disincumbered.

Disencumbrment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. F. *désencombrement* (Littre).] The action of disincumbering or fact of being disincumbered. In recent Dicts.

Disencumbrance. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE, after *encumbrance*.] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 455 The waste, and not the disincumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

Disend, *obs. form of DESCEND.*

Disendamage, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs.

Disendow (disendau), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENDOW.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of endowments.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4. Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb., One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed. 1883 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.*, The Established Church will at once be disestablished and disendowed.

Hence **Disendowed** *ppl. a.*, **Disendowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disendower**, one who disendows; **Disendowment**, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Disendowment*. 1867 BREWER in *Times* 10 Apr. 8/1 The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower. 1874 *Eclectic* Sept. 319 The secularized and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/a Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas.

Disener, var. of DECENER, *Obs.*

1439 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. 141 Everyche shal have undre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

Disenfilade, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFILEADE *v.*] *trans.* (See quot.)

1706 *Accomplished Officer* v. 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. *Ibid.* 40 To Disenfilade signify's to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line.

Disenfranchise, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFRANCHISE *v.* II.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of civil or electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter dis-enfranchis'd. 1739 H. BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* (Jod.), That nature .. Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race. 1893 LUDIA H. DICKINSON in *Barrows Parl. Rel.* I. 507 There could .. be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

2. [f. DIS-5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. *Obs. rare.*

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* 153 A cruell Tyranny, from whence she may with a little courage disenfranchise herself. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 360, I resolve'd myself not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation.

Hence **Disenfranchising** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also **Disenfranchisement** *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Disenfranchisement*, a being disenfranchised. 1865 *Morn. Star* 9 May, This .. is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure.

Disengage (diseng¹-dz), *v.* Also 7-8 *disengage*. [f. DIS-6 + ENGAGE *v.*; prob. after F. *dés-engager* (1462 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. *Obs. exc. as pa. pple.*

1611 COTGRA, *Desengager*, to disingage, vngage, redeeme. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. * * * ij a, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be disingag'd. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disingage me of my rash, my foolish promise. 1837 [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 34 Two great Ships .. between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1317/4 Sieur Ollier was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Familiarized* (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 74, I had .. previously wound the rope .. round my arm: the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

b. *fig.*

a 1816 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* I. 390 Hee will .. from the sword of war thee dis-engage. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

c. To loosen a bond or that which binds. 1780 COWPER *Doves* 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. 1856 BAYANT *Old Man's Funeral* vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To free oneself, get loose.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 38 We'll disingage, our bloodlesse form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chuse our Company, and disengage without Ceremony or Exception. 1834 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 80 The left Troop .. must disengage .. before it can move.

4. *intr.* *Fencing.* To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust.

Hence **Disengaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Disengaging gear, machinery**: see ENGAGING *ppl. a.* 3.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 59 Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must .. slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours. 1831 *Boy's Own Bk.* 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or vice versa. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Disengaging-gear, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or bands which drive them.

Disengage, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] *Fencing.* The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So *counter-disengage*.

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him. *Ibid.* 87 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 71 (*Fencing*) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte. 1889 [see COUNTER-DISENGAGE, *sb.*]

Disengaged (diseng²-dzd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹; but often used as f. DIS-10 + ENGAGED.] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty.

1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keep himself disengaged from meddling in them. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 24. 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be dis-engag'd. 1676 W. HUABARD *Happiness of People* 53 Such proceedings .. doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 318 ¶ 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, Are you disengaged this evening?

Disengagedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 195 To speak clearly .. shews not only a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* II. xiii. 133 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting, the more Liberty. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Let. in Life* vii. (1870) 353, I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. 1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagement (diseng²-dzment). [f. DIS-ENGAGE *v.* + -MENT, after *engagement*; cf. F. *dés-engagement* (15th c.)] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged from (anything).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 378 They call poverty a dis-engagement from uselesse things. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Biotry* (1709) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disengagement from Judaism. 1716 JER. COLLIER tr. *Nazianzen's Panegyrick* Pref., A noble Disengagement from the World. 1887 R. GARNETT in *Lowell Study Wind*. Intro. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences .. which characterises younger men.

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or setting free (of anything).

1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas. 1824 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city. 1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed .. with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour.

1701 STEELE *Funeral* III. I. (1702) 38 Ob, Madam! your Air! .. The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disengagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Servile Laws before. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 182, I appeared with all the freedom and disengagement of a simple spectator. 1866

FERKIER *Grk. Philos.* 1. x. 241 This mental disengagement .. and liberation.

d. The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

1796 JANK AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxix. She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement .. as an escape from .. evils. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

o. *Fencing.* (See DISENGAGE v. 4.)

1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc., *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are .. four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

Disengirdle, v. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINAURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 99 And disengirdled and dis-crowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

† **Disengorge, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To discharge (as a river); = DISGORGE 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 239 At length he disengorgeth himself unto the Severn-sea.

Disengulf, -golph, v. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* (1852) 386 The maelström [shall] disengulf its spoil.

Disenhallow (disenhallow), *v. rare.* [See DISEN- and HALLOW v.] *trans.* To deprive of hallowed character.

1847 LYTTON *Lucrèce* 69 The love is disenhallowed.

Disenherison, Disenherit, etc.: see DISIN-.

Disenmesh, v. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from meshes or entmeshment; to disentangle.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And dismesh the fame of the martyr.

Disenoble, v. [f. DIS-6 + ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the reverse of to *ennoble*.

1645 *Mod. Ansu. Prynn's Reply* 20 It dis-ennobles mens spirits. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 ¶2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world. 1844 FAER *Styrian Lake* 335 The disennobling of our lives.

† **Disenorm, v. Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-6 or 8 + ENORM v. or a.] *trans.* To free from irregularity; to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii. To prevent Confused babbling, and to disenorm Prepost'rous service.

Disenravel, v. rare. [See DISEN-, and RAVEL v.] *trans.* To unravel, disentangle.

1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenravel.

† **Disenrich, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Cor. viii. 9 He that was heir of all things .. disinriched and disrobed himself of all.

† **Disenroul, v. Obs. rare.** In 7 disinroule. [f. DIS-6 + ENROUL: cf. obs. F. *desenrouller*.] *trans.* To remove from a roll or list.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to C'tess. of Bedford in Poems* (1650) 164 He cannot (that's, he will not) dis-inroule Your name.

Disensanitary: see DISINSANITY.

Disenshroud, v. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 When that misty vale Evand, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. *Mod.* The disenshrouded statue.

Disenslave, v. Also 7 disin-. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence *Disenslaved ppl. a.*

1649 *Petit. in J. Harrington Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1650) 1 Your worthy intentions to disenslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary .. Power. 1660 H. MORE *Myrt. Godl.* vi. xi. 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 240 To walk as free and disenslaved as the King of it. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) III. viii (R). They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

Disentail (disentail), *v.* Also 7 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTAIL v. 2.] Hence *Disentailing ppl. a.* 1. *trans.* (Law.) To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate); see ENTAIL sb. 2

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 645/3 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 139 (4) disentailing assurance. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/3 An heir born after that date [Aug. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. *Ibid.* The exercise of the power to disentail. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 609/3 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. *Mod.* Part of the estate has been disentailed.

† 2. To divest, dispossess, deprive of.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite divested and disintail'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

† b. To free oneself from, get rid of. *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶26 To disentail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

Disentail, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/3 An heir .. is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101 § 111* The

execution of a deed of disentail. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 22 Nov. 210/3 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail.

Disentailment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 647/3 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate.

Disentangle (disentangle), *v.* Also 7-8 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTANGLE.]

1. *trans.* To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. *Const. from*, formerly sometimes of. a. *lit.*

1598 FLORES *Ital. Dict.*, *Strigare* to disentangle, to rid. a 1691 BOYLE (J.). Though in concretions particles so entangle one another .. yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1784 COWER *Task* iii. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein. The threads of .. shrewd design. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water-lilies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xix. 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. *fig.* To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances.

1611 COTGR., *Desambarrasser*, to vnpester, disentangle. 1634 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Epomena* 116 The Princess now disentangled of publick affaires, and desirous to know who shee was [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 92 To disentangle our minds from pre-judices. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xli. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself .. from all the affairs of this world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 325 To .. disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in As. vi.* Disentangling The passive reptile's folds. 1846 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xx. 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

fig. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 40, I shall .. inform myself here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disentangling it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶13 He must .. disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 31 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 Ford's *Madrigal*, 'Since first I saw your face', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Kiv. Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disentangle from the World. 1746 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ii. 455 Thoughts disentangle passing o'er the lip. *Mod.* This skein won't disentangle.

Hence *Disentangled ppl. a.*, -ing *vb. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desmeslement*, vnpestering, disintangling, disentangling. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Reprisall* ii. A disentangled state and free. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 14 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled.

Disentanglement. [f. prec. + -MENT, after *entanglement*.] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ¶10 The disentangement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xlv. 127 In the disentangement of this distressful tale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 228 Such process of disentangement .. though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

Disentangler, rare. One who disentangles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† **Disenter, v. Law. Obs.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTER v. 2.] *trans.* To eject, oust, dispossess.

1629 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.* For his charges when he went into Thanet to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 *Ibid.*, [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

Disenter, -erre, obs. ff. DISINTER v.

† **Disenteration. Obs. rare.** [n. of action f. **disenterate* vb., f. DIS-7 + Gr. *ἐντέρεα* bowels.] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (I mean not that of Disenteration) but of laughing.

Disenthrall, -all, v. Also 7 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTHRALL.] *trans.* To set free from enthrallment or bondage; to liberate from thralldom.

a 1643 G. SANDYS (J.). God my soul shall disenthrall. 1653 MILTON *Ps. lv.* 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he .. was the principal Instrument to dis-inthrall them. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthalls the mind from lower passions.

Hence *Disenthralled ppl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILDERFORCE *Incarnation* xiii. (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

Disenthrallment. *rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -DOM, after *thralldom*.] = next.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 529 The advocates of disenthralldom from the classic school.

Disenthralment. [f. DISENTHRALL + -MENT.] The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthrallment; emancipation from thralldom.

1845 LO. COCKBURN *Mem.* 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which .. twilight brings.

Disenthroned (disenþrɔːn), *v.* Also 7 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTHRONE.] *trans.* To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* i. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disenthroned thy selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 229 Either to disenthroned the King of Heav'n We war .. or to regain Our own right lost. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. x. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures .. disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence *Disenthroning vbl. sb.*; *Disenthronement, dethroning.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parliament .. might of it self strongly conduce to the disenthroning him. 1848 HAMPORE *Bampf. Lect.* (ed. 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 ASQUITH *Sp. at Newburgh* 24 Oct., To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

Disentitle (disentaitl), *v.* Also 7 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTITLE.] *trans.* To deprive of title or right (to something): the reverse of to *entitle*.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat are not disintitiled to the resurrection. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. v. (R.) Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 99 He .. would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentūm), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENTOMB.] *trans.* To take out of the tomb; (transf. and *fig.*) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth.

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy. 1839 DR QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disintombed. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 A mummy .. which we saw disintombed. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 527 Mr. Freeman .. disintombed a great part of the early history of England.

Hence *Disintombed (-tūmd), ppl. a.*; *Disintombment (tūmment)*, the act of disintombing.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 55 The disintombment of the Nineveh marbles. 1871 FRASER *Life & Lett. Berkeley* iii. 78 The disintombed remains of Herculæum.

† **Disentrawl, v. Obs.** [f. DIS-7 + a + ENTRAIL sb. 1 (in early use *entrawl*)] *trans.* To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † *Disentrawled ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 25 The disentrail'd blood Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 16 Heaping huge strokes .. As if he thought her soule to disentrail. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 22 As if they designed to dis-entrawl His very Soul.

Disentrainment, rare. [f. DIS-6 + ENTRAIN v. 2 + -MENT.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 *Globe* 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lieut.-Colonel Knight.

Disentrammel, v. [f. DIS-6 + ENTRAMMEL.] *trans.* To free from its trammels, or from an entrammelled state.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. ii. 11 Any soul .. Disrobed and disentrammelled.

Disentrance, v. [f. DIS-6 + ENTRANCE v.] *trans.* To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 717 Ralpho by this time disentranc'd, Upon his Bum himself advanc'd. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* xv. Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst away to the new faces—disentranced .. obdurate no more.

Hence *Disentrancement.* In recent Dicts.

† **Disentraverse, v. Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-5 + **entraverse* vb., repr. F. *entraverser* to place *entravers* or athwart; cf. *ENTRAVERSE adv.*] *trans.* To wrest (meaning):

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 18 Plinie disentraverses the meaning of *Pulla* to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

Disentrayle, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.

Disentreat, v. Obs. rare-0. [f. DIS-6 + ENTREAT.] *trans.* To deprecate, entreat not to have. 1612 COTGR., *Desprier*, to vnpray, disentreat.

† **Disentrust, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of *entrust*.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulness.

Disentwine, v. [f. DIS-6 + ENTWINE.]

1. *trans.* To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xiv. My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 48 The wind .. disentwines my hair. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xi. In disentwining the co-ordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentwined.

1875 *Sunday Mag.* June 580 Thoughts .. intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.

Disenvelop, -e, *v.* Also 7-8 *disin-*. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 or 7 + *ENVELOP* *v.* or *ENVELOPE* *sb.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enveloped; to unfold, develop.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 Maligne stars .. which being in some sort intricately with the fixed .. are never more disenveloped. *Ibid.* 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection. 1655-73 H. MORE *App. Anted.* b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 574 When the prophets .. have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disenveloped his sense.

Disenvenom, *v. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *ENVENOM*.] *trans.* To undo the process of envenoming; to deprive of its venom.

1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite. — *Hymns Evang.* *Ibid.* I. 177 Conquer'd Death .. By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting.

Disenviron, *v. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or set free from its environment.

1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate.

Disenwrap, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 *disin-*. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *ENWRAP* *v.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is wrapped; to unwrap.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 222, I went about to dis-inwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might come to touch them.

Disepalous (*disēpālos*), *a. Bot.* [*f.* *Gr.* *dis-* (Di-2) twice + mod. *L.* *sepalum* SEPAL + *-OUS*.] Having or consisting of two sepals.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

Disequal, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 10 + *EQUAL* *a.* : *cf.* *OF.* *desegal*, -*gual* unequal (in *Godef.*), also *L.* *dis-* *inequal*.] Unequal.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equal-number of those ignorant Dolts.

Disequality, *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 10 + *EQUAL*, after *equality* : *cf.* *OF.* *desegalte*, *desegalitē* inequality (in *Godef.*).] Inequality, disparity.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. v. 117 Every small dis-equality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Judge. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 The dis-equality of years (she being at least by six years his elder). 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or dis-equality as to power.

Dis-equalize, *v. rare* -*o*. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *EQUALIZE*.] *trans.* To render unequal. Hence *Dis-equalizer*, one who or that which renders unequal.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. Epil. The mechanic—poor slave of the capitalist—poor agent and victim of the arch dis-equaliser, Civilisation.

Dis-equilibrium. [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *EQUILIBRIUM*.] Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So *Dis-equilibrate*, *Dis-equilibrate* *obs.*, to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; *Dis-equilibrium*.

1840 *Aeolus* 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a dis-equilibrium. 1883 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens's Benguela* 2 Yacca II. 1.7 The effect of this dis-equilibrium of nature. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 742/2 They are dis-equilibrated. 1891 J. M. GUYAN *Educ. & Heredity* Pref. 23 The dis-equilibrated are forever lost to humanity. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 A dis-equilibration of their organism.

Dis-equip, *v. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To divest (any one) of his equipment; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to doff one's equipment.

1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 23 [He] arrived just as we had dis-equipped.

Diserde, *obs. var.* *DISSERT*.

Diserit, -yt : see *DISHERIT*.

Disert, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* *L.* *disertus* skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of *dissertus*, pa. pple. of *disserere* to discuss, discourse, *f. disert*, *DIS-* 1 or 2 + *serere* to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or fluent in speech; well-spoken, eloquent.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the whiche openyth the dummie moweth, and the tongis of infants maketh opyne and disert.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 Disert Statesmen. 1675 SNEAR-BURNE *Manitius* Pref., This most Disert Poet.

Disert, *obs. var.* of *DISERT* *sb.*

Disertitude, *Obs. rare* -*o*. [*ad.* late *L.* *disertitudo* -*o* eloquence, *f. disertus* *DISERT*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disertitude*, eloquence.

Disertly, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DISERT* + *-LY* 2.] Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 188 By many an arguement she per dysertly shewyd hyr entente. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 Heracles directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* I. 13 They speak a language disertly, briefly, and properly accented. 1798 *Eurob. Mag.* in *Spirit Publ. Truls.* (1799) II. 322 What hath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

Dises (*e*, *obs. ff.* *DECEASE*, *DISEASE*).

Disespeir, etc. : see *DESESPER*, etc.

Disesponse, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *ESPOUSE* *v.*] *trans.* To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then the .. rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespos'd.

Disestablish (*disestæblish*), *v.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *ESTABLISH* *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of. *a. gen.* To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general acceptance; to depose.

1598 FLORIO *Disconfermare*, to vnconferme, to disestablish. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIV. 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 He has disestablished Money-bags as the arbiter of elections.

b. spec. To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support; to remove from the position of being the national or state church : *cf.* *ESTABLISH* *v.* 7.

1838 GLAISTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of dis-establishing the Anglican Church.

Hence *Disestablished* (-æblish), *Disesta'blishing* *ppl. adjs.*

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church]. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

Disesta'blisher. [*f.* *prec. vb.* + *-ER* 1.] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) dis-establishment.

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 371 Mr. Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

Disesta'blishment. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-MENT*.] The act of disestablishing. *a. gen.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the disestablishment of a railway guarantee fund.

b. spec. The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cease to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment.

Hence *Disesta'blishmentarian*, an adherent of disestablishment (also *attrib.* or *adj.*).

1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 *Guardian* 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

Disesteem (*disestē'm*), *sb.* [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *ESTEEM* *sb.* : *cf.* *next*, and *obs. F.* *desestime* (*Godef.*), *It.* *disestim* (*Florio*).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem; low estimation or regard.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 1 Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1697 DAYTON *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 76 Pastors are fallen into Disesteem. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* v. i. 195 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Dispraise. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1846 PENNINGTON *Wildf.* II. 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held.

Disesteem, *v.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *ESTEEM* *v.* : *perh.* after *F.* *desestimer* (16th c.), *It.* *disestimare*.]

1. *trans.* To regard with the reverse of esteem; to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1639 LYNDSE *Via tuta* 105 The authority of Prelates would be disesteemed. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 208 Nor will he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell. 1868 HELPS *Realism* (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

2. *b. To take away the estimation of.* *Obs. rare.* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Ep. to F. Selden* 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, .. opinions disesteem'd, Impositions branded.

3. *c. intr.* with *of* : To think little of, despise : = *sense* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 432 They that are apt to reject, and disesteem of all Scriptural counsel. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 338 The reason why they so much disesteemed of Christ.

4. *with subord. clause* : Not to think or suppose, to think or believe otherwise than. (*Cf.* *ESTEEM* *v.* 5 c.) *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Frim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary World.

Hence *Disesteem'd* *ppl. a.*, -*ing* *vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein you is conversant. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince. 1659 WOOLCROFT *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* II. 41 A rude and loose village .. Nazareth the disesteemed.

Disesteemer. [*f.* *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who disesteems; a despiser.

1611 COTGER, *Mesprisier*, a disesteemer, contemner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 37, I the unworthy Dis-

esteemer of thy Blood, and sligher of thy Love! 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things.

Hence **Disesteemeress**, a female disesteemer.

1611 COTGER, *Desprisieresse*, a disesteemeress, despiseress. **Disestimation** (*disestīmē'jən*), *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *ESTIMATION*, after *disestim* : *cf.* *Sp.* *desestimacion*, *It.* *disestimazione*, -*atione* (*Florio*).]

The action of disesteeming; the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = *DISESTEEM* *sb.*

1619 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* 166 Frequent receiving may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 37 To rayse vice .. and put vertue in disestimation. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation.

Disexercise, *v. Obs. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To put out of exercise, cease to exercise.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth .. by the disexercising and blunting our abilities.

Disfair, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 8 + *FAIR* *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of fairness or beauty.

1697-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 118 Even the body is disfair'd.

Disfaith (*disfē'p*), [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *FAITH*.] *a.* Want of faith; distrust, disbelief. *b.* Unfaithfulness.

1870 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 340 Having a firm dis-faith in most English commentators. 1881 *Man's Mistake* III. viii. 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed to be dis-faith on Keith Morison's part.

Disfaithful, *a. Obs. rare* -*o*. [*DIS-* 10.] Unfaithful, faithless, false.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Begyleful, disfaithfull, cautelleux.

Disfame (*disfē'm*), *sb. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *FAME*. In early use a *OF.* *des-*, *disfame*, var. of *def-*, *diffame* : see *DIFFAME*, *DEFAME*.] The opposite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation. *c.* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 791 Now he hast put me from dresse & dysfame. 1620 WILKINSON *Cornets & Sherifes* II 11 three men go together to make a disfame. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin* 463 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counter-changed with darkness?

Disfame, *v. Obs.* [*a.* *OF.* *des-*, *disfamer*, var. of *def-*, *diffamer* : see *DEFAME*.] *trans.* To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I. v. 117, Great peril it is for the honourable, to be with them that be disfamed. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 1 (1877) 55 Perceyngne the frenche heralde .. in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realm.

Disfancy, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *FANCY*.] *trans.* The reverse of to fancy; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 HAMMOND *Pastor's Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical .. are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies.

Disfashion (*disfæ'shən*), *v.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *FASHION* *v.* : *cf.* *obs. F.* *desfaçonner* to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in *Godef.*).] *trans.* To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See *FASHION* *v.*)

1535 MORE *Wks.* 99 (R.) Glotony .. disfigureth the face .. disfashioneth the body. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Treat. Warres* lii. Poems (1633) 81 Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 256 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face. 1885 MACRAIL *Aeneid* 146 Shapes of wolves .. whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

Disfavour, -or (*disfē'vər*), *sb.* [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *FAVOUR* *sb.*, *prob.* after *obs. F.* *disfaveur* 'disfavour; want or losse of favour' (*Cotgr.*); *cf.* *It.* *disfavore* 'a disfavour' (*Florio*), *Sp.* *desfavor*.]

1. The reverse or opposite of favour; unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xix. (R.) Ye women .. with a litle disfavour ye recover great hatred. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 12 The kynges disfavour is like y^e roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Ch. Brit.* vii. § 12. 395 Robert Gemeticensis .. spread the Curtaine of disfavour betwixt Goodwin and the King. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 Not knowing how to please one of their fained gods without incurring the disfavour of another. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* Wks. 1843 III. 17 The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower. 1863 LONGF. *Way-side Inn* II. *Theol. T.* viii. At the gate the poor were waiting .. Crown familiar with disfavour. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until .. associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science.

2. An act or expression of dislike or ill will : the opposite of a favour. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B. A thousand disfavors and a thousand woes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 277 Whea I .. had so many disfavors of ingrateful Diana. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. VI. 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavors to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 20 2 He might dispense favours and disfavors according to his own election.

3. The condition of being unfavourably regarded. Hence to be (*live*, etc.) in disfavour, to bring, come, fall, etc. into disfavour.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xl. 615 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Haano. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840)

III. 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his disfavour. 1669 *Prvys Diary* 7 Apr., Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he came in thither fuddled. 1849 *Lewis Author. in Matters Opin.* vi. § 21 (L.) The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. iii. xix. 259 The poor young Prince... had fallen into open disfavour.

4. In (the) disfavour of, to the disfavour of; to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 125 The disposition is thereby void: and that in disfavour of the testator. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 99 He was not bound to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1710 *STERLE Tatler* No. 211 ¶ 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxiv. The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour.

† 5. Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement. *Obs.* [Cf. DISFAVOUR v. 2, FAVOUR sb. 9.]

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Disfavour*... Disfigurement. Hence in BAILEY. 1755 *JOHNSON, Disfavour*... 3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

Disfavour, -or, v. [f. DIS- 6 + FAVOUR v.: cf. the sb.; also It. *disfavorire*.]

1. *trans.* To regard or treat with the reverse of favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

1570 *BUCHANAN Admonition* Wks. (1892) 27 Y^e King having... persavith his unfaythfull dealing evir disfavourit him. 1823 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxvi. (Arb.) 72 The heau'ns them selues disfavour mine intent. 1669 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), Might not those of... nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey? 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavoured by having higher rates. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 He disfavoured controversy.

† b. To dislike. *Obs. or dial.*

1599 *SANDVIS Europa Spec.* (1632) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. 1740 *DYCH & PAROON, Disfavour*, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

† 2. To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xiv. 6 There is no thing worse, then when one disfavourereth himself. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 163 It scoureth away freckles and such flecks as disfigure the face. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavoured in a moment that their nearest friends... cannot know them.

Hence **Disfavoured** *ppl. a.*

1611 *COTGRAVE, Desfavorist*, disfavoured, out of favour with. 1865 *ATHENÆUM* 23 Dec. 889/3 The unfavoured, or rather disfavoured, study of Sanscrit.

† **Disfavourable, a. Obs.** [f. DIS- 10 + FAVOURABLE, after *disfavoure*. Cf. It. *disfavorevole*.] Unfavourable; adverse.

1561 *Stow Rich. II* an. 1377 (R.) And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune disfavourable.

Hence † **Disfavourably adv.**, *Obs.*, with disfavour; unfavourably, adversely.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (R.) These occurrences, which look so adversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. 1806 J. PYNCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall suppose my disappointment with becoming resignation.

Disfavourer, rare. [f. DISFAVOUR v. + -ER¹.] One who disfavors.

a 1606 *BACON* (J.), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.

Disfavourite, sb. rare. [f. DIS- 9 + FAVOURITE: cf. It. *disfavorito*.] One who is the opposite of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1659) 555 Kings brooke not to be braued by Subjects, nor is it wisdom for disfavourites to doe it. 1884 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word).

So † **Disfavourite v. Obs.** *trans.*, to depose from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour.

1624 *Br. MOUNTAGUE Inuoc. Saints* 9 Aman that great Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in a moment.

Disfeat, obs. var. DEFEAT.

Disfeature (disfī'tū), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a or d + FEATURE sb. Cf. the parallel DEFEATURE, and OF. *deffaiturer*.] *trans.* To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface. Hence **Disfeatured**, **Disfeaturing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Disfeatement**.

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIX. 291 For fear she should disfeature the comeliness of her body. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* III. ii. The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 34 Through the streets they ran with flying hair, Disfeatured in their grief. 1879 J. TOOTHUNTA *Alcectis* 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND *Good Friday Addr.* 77 The horror... of disfeatement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life. 1886 *SIR F. H. DOYLE Remin.* 275, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured.

Disfellowship, sb. [f. DIS- 9 + FELLOWSHIP sb.] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a carriage of abasement and inferiority, and such as importeth disfellowship with him. 1619 *DEMISON Heav. Bang.*

(1621) 323. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship.

Disfellowship, v. [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion); to excommunicate. (Now U.S.)

1849 *Mormon Regul. in Frontier* (Iowa) *Guard*, 28 Nov. (Bartlett). No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc.]. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* ix. 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 836 [Benj. Randall] was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped. 1889 J. M. WHITON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXVI. 139 On the strength of a few sentences... the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans.

Disfen, v. [f. DIS- 7 b + FEN sb.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 62/1 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland.

† **Disfertile, v. Obs.** [f. DIS- 8 + FERTILE a.] *trans.* To deprive of fertility; to make barren.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Abraham 1347 A broad standing Pool... whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayre, and Earth dis-fertileth.

Disfever, v. [f. DIS- 7 a + FEVER sb.] *trans.* To free from fever; to calm.

1880 G. MEARETH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 206 He stood... disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspired by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement.

† **Disfigure, a. Obs.** In 4 -at. [ad. med. L. *dis-figuralis* (or It. *disfigurato*), *pa. pple.* of *disfigurare*: see DISFIGURE v.] Disfigured, deformed, misshapen.

c 1382 *CHAUCER Parl. Fowles* 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr. Ff. i. 6 (14.)] disfigured was she, I nyll nat lye.

Disfiguration (disfigū'rei'ſhən). [n. of action from DISFIGURE: see -ATION. Cf. DEFIGURATION and OF. *disfiguration*.] = DISFIGUREMENT.

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry... restored, without any Disfiguration or Essentiall change. a 1713 *SHAFTESBURY, Miscell.* II. iii. (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones. 1800 *Med. Jurid.* III. 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cow-pock. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. vii. 195 The prince, full of ambition... submitted to these disfigurations.

Disfigurative, a. rare. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -ATIVE.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 *Examiner* 452/2 You perceive in his left eye a very strong disfigurative cast.

Disfigure (disfigū'ri), *v.* Also 5 dysfyger, -fygure, -fegoure, 5-6 disfygure, dysfigure, 6 disfygour, desfigure. [ad. OF. *disfigurer* (mod. F. *dé-* = Pr. and Sp. *desfigurar*, It. *disfigurare*, med.L. *disfigurare* in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f. L. *dis- + figūra* figure, *figūrāre* to figure. See also DEFIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 174 (223) What lyst yow þus your self to disfigure. c 1386 - *Pard. Prol.* & T. 223 O dronke man, disfigured is thy face. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her visage. 1526-34 *TINDALE Matt.* vi. 16 They desfigure their faces, that they might be sene of men how they faste. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XL 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 195 The least smoke would disfigure the rich landscape. 1889 *FROUDE Chiefs of Dunboy* v. 55 His face... had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *fig.* To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

† c. To misrepresent injuriously. *Obs.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 145 How ever some detractors disfigured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

† 2. To alter the figure or appearance of; to disfigure. *Obs.*

1c 1370 *K. Robt. Cybele* in Halliwell *Nugz Poet.* 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2046 Ariadne, And me so wel disfigure... That... ther shal no man me knowe. c 1450 *Merlin* 74 May this be true, that ooman may hym-self thus disfigure? 1594 *BLONDENVIL Exerc.* VIII. (ed. 7) 757 The crookednesse of the Meridians, which... do so much disfigure... the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigur'd. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* IV. ii, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman.

† 3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). *Obs.*

c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe & G. etc.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayd A pecock disfigured A curlew unoynted. 1513 *Bk. Kerning* Aj in *Babes Bk.* 265 Disfigure that peacock. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i.e. Cut it up, a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

† 4. *intr.* To lose its figure, become misshapen.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Quadrains of Pibrac* xxxix, The right Cude's Figure... Whose quadrat flatnesse never duth disfigure.

Hence **Disfiguring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Without any great disfiguring of the body. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 161 In our fastings, there are disfiguring. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations. 1775 *HAN. MORE Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 52 Small-pox... cannot be a more disfiguring disease than the present mode of dressing. 1895 *ATHENÆUM* 27 Apr. 532/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which names are rendered.

† **Disfigure, sb. Obs.** [f. prec. vb.] Disfigurement.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1590 *Humble Motion with Submission* 25 No small disfigure vnto Christs church. 1697 *R. Petre Bath Mem.* I. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigure to him.

Disfigured (disfigū'rd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISFIGURE v. + -ED¹.] Defaced, disfigured, etc.; see the vb. Hence **Disfigureddness**.

14... [see DISFIGURATE]. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Pranitas*, Notable deformities in disfigured partes of the body. *Ibid.* Deformities and disfigureddnesse or crookednesse. 1598 *FLOIO, Sfigurato*, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* II. 27 Strangely disfigured truths.

Disfigurement. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *deffigUREMENT*, later *deffigUREMENT* (Cotgr.).]

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 74 And they... Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 49 The Carmelite church is not cieled, the rafters... being quite uncovered; but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 359 The disease creates both great irritation and disfigurement. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath. Mixed Ess.* 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion.

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 129 The scaffolding... would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finisht. 1752 *HUME Ess.* xx. (R.), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recur too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* III. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strange disfigurement of the Temple area. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 175 A dial is not necessarily a disfigurement to a tower.

Disfigurer. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which disfigures.

1775 *HAN. MORE Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and though I charged him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CH. 542 Some disfigurer of history. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

† **Disfinger, v. Obs.** [f. DIS- 7 c + FINGER sb.] *trans.* To let out of the fingers; to part with.

a 1652 *BROME Corant Gard.* III. Wks. 1873 II. 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd.

† **Disfit, v. Obs.** [f. DIS- 6 or 8 + FIT v. or a.] *trans.* To render unfit; to unfit.

1669 *PH. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 107 It disfits you for communion with God. *Ibid.* I. 400 By their intemperance... [they] disfit themselves for the service of God.

Disflesh, v. [f. DIS- 7 a + FLESH sb.] *trans.* a. To deprive of flesh. b. To free from the flesh, disembody.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxv. 201 The best is not to run, that the lean strain not himself, nor the fat man disflesh himself. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 17 As one on earth disflashed and disallied from breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disflourish, v. Obs.** [f. DIS- 6 + FLOURISH v.] *intr.* To wither, fade away.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* to His hand may shrivel and disflourish.

Disflower, v. [f. DIS- 7 a + FLOWER sb. Cf. *deflower*.] *trans.* a. To deprive or strip of flowers. b. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence **Disflowered** *ppl. a.*

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1238 Our disflowered Trees, our Fields Hail-torn. a 1618 - *Selfe-civil War* 165 A fruitless Fruit, a dry disflowered Flower. 1892 *Idler* Feb. 20 What tree... Of its beauty then disflowered.

Disfoliated: see DIS- 7 a.

Disforest (disfō'rest), *v.* Also 7 disforrest. [ad. OF. *desforrester*, f. *des-* = DIS- 4 + FOREST. Cf. the synonymous DEFOREST, DE-AFFOREST, DIS-AFFOREST, med.L. *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*.]

1. *trans.* = DISAFFOREST 1.

1502 *ARNOLD Chron.* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than y^e lordis wood... be aforested, to y^e hurte of hym of whom y^e wood were, it shalbe disforested. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hem. VIII.* c. 21 Disparke, disforested or destroyed. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. 60 [H]e disforested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 217 (L.) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley P. i.* 17 The forest will be disforested.

b. *fig.*

1624 *Br. HALL Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 537 The great King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which

hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage. 1829 *SOUTHEV Sir T. More* II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

a 1668 *DAVENANT Anglesey Wks.* (1673) 288 Or did her voice . . . Make all the trees dance after her, and so your Woods disforested? 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The destroying axe . . . accompanied the sword . . . till the island became almost disforested. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* I. 11. 275 These bush-burnings have . . . disforested the land.

Hence Disforesting *vbl. sb.*; Disforestation.

1613-8 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforestation had heretofore been made was earnestly urged. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 289 Before the disforestation of Cranborne Chase. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforestation of its mountains.

† **Disform**, *a. Obs.* [Variant of *DIFFORM* *a.*] Not in conformity: the opposite of *CONFORM* *a.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 171 The . . . rule of all humane actions . . . is the mind and end of the doer, either conform or disform to the holy revealed will of God.

¶ In this and the following words *disf.* (*diff.*) is probably sometimes a misprint for *diff.*

Disform (*disf'orm*), *v. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* + *FORM* *v.*: cf. the earlier parallel formations *DIFFORM*, *DEFORM*, of Romanic origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. *Obs.*

1527 *Lydgate's Bochas* vii. (1534) 171 b, We be disformed [*MS.* *Harl.* 1766, *lf.* 175 b, *dyfformed*] in certeyn. 1557 *Palmer Barclay's Jugurth* 11 b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore, and needy. 1623 *Tr. Fawin's Theat. Hon.* III. ii. 334 Disformed by abuse and Simonie. 1658 A. Fox *Ward's Surg.* III. xviii. 279 The blister . . . maketh still the wound disformed, so that it groweth brown.

2. To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. *b. intr.* (*for refl.*) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. *rare.*

1868 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 326 1/2 A . . . verb *εκτρέφω*, to disform or deform, and a . . . substantive, *εκτρέφω*, disformation or alteration.

† **Disformate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad.* med.L. *disformat-us*, pa. pp. of *disformare* (for cl.L. *dē-formāre*): cf. *It.* *disformare*, OF. *desformē* deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke . . . bare head and all dysformate.

Disformation, *rare.* [*n.* of action from *DISFORM* *v.* 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation.

1890 [see *DISFORM* *v.* 2].

† **Disformed**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DISFORM* *v.*, or OF. *desformē* + *-ED.*] *a.* Deformed, misshapen. *b.* Of different form: = *DIFFORMED*.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Disforme*, disformed (Minshew (1623) deformed), disagreeing in shape, *Deformis*. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 405 Another childe . . . borne disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

† **Disformity**, *Obs. rare.* [Variant of *DIFFORMITY*: cf. *DISFORM*.] *a.* = *DEFORMITY* (quot. 1494). *b.* Want of conformity: = *DIFFORMITY*.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clix. 149 [They] chace rather to dye than to lyue in pryson with y^e dysformyte. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 21 b, The bones of Orestes . . . being measured, were 7 cubits long . . . and yet this is no great dysformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfortune**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* OF. *desfortune*, *f. des-*, *DIS* - 4 + *fortune* FORTUNE.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bk. 3 Foles*, These ennious neuer laughe but . . . at the disfortune of some body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemis oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase. 1592 *Bacon Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 5 A . . . grieve wth ariseth . . . of . . . y^e access of a disfortune.

† **Disframe**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 6 + *FRAME* *v.*] *trans.* To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c 1629 *LAYTON Syons Plea* Ep. Ded., Our disframed and distempred State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

Disfranchise (*disfrant'fiz*, -*oiz*), *v.* Also 5-6 *disfraun-*. [*f.* *DIS* - 6 + *FRANCHISE* *v.*: probably representing an AF. *des-*, *disfranchir*, -*franchiser*, *f. des-*, *DIS* - 4 + *franchir*, *franchiss-*, and *franchiser*. Cf. the synonymous *DISFRANCHISE*. For pronunciation see note to *ENFRANCHISE*.]

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 375 How a citizen shalle be disfranchised. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 132 He . . . shalbe dysfranchised opynly at Carfox. 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 695 In y^e sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfranchised, because he wolde not be shyryfte. 1638 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Hath . . . beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne. 1673 *Baxter Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 86 An Emperor might . . . depose all the Bishops by disfranchising the Cities. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art.* 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

b. esp. To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives; to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchise that borough. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 361, I question the power . . . of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 *SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* III. 55 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* viii. 700 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

c. transf. and fig. To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu. Osor.* 498 We are not so mynded . . . as to seeke to disfranchise you of your froward, malapert sawnesse. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 317 A prince concerning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 *WARRINGTON Div. Legat.* I. xlv. Ded., Disfranchised of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 *GAOTE Greece* I. xvi. 1. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence *Disfranchised* *pp. a.*, *Disfranchising* *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 378 Vpon payne of euerych of them of disfranchysynge. 1646 J. HALL *Hors Vac.* 13 Wise men are timorous in the disfranchising of their judgement. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs . . . I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

Disfranchisement (*disfrant'sizmēt*), [*f.* *prec.* + *-MENT*: cf. the parallel formations *ENFRANCHISEMENT*, *af-*, *en-franchisement*.] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legislature.

1623 *COCKERAM, Disfranchisement*, a taking away of ones freedome. 1647 *WARO Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the . . . disfranchisements of Freedome. 1766 *SIR J. BURROU Reports* I. 525 (Jod), In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 *SVd. SMITH Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 211 1/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* II. 33 The revenge taken . . . was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

Disfranchiser, [*f.* *DISFRANCHISE* *v.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which disfranchises.

1861 *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* III. 46 Improvvidence and intemperance . . . are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class. 1865 [see *DISFRANCHISED*].

† **Disfrange**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*irreg.* *f.* *DIS* - 1 + *L. frangere* to break. (The *L.* compound was *disfringere*.)] *trans.* To break in pieces.

1778 *ARTHUR Prevail. Chr.* 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† **Disfrank**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 c + *FRANK* *sb.* pig-sty, boar-stall.] *trans.* 'To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† **Disfraught**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 a + *FRAGHT* *sb.* cargo, load.] *trans.* To unload.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 158 Having disfraught and unloaded his luggage.

† **Disfrequent**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 6 + *FREQUENT* *v.*] *trans.* To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 *GAULE Cases Cons.* 82 Note for long dis-frequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 41 The Hogs . . . do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † **Disfrequent**, one who disuses.

1646 *Kingdoms Weekly Intelligence* 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† **Disfriar**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 b + *FRIAR*.] *trans.* To deprive of the order of a friar; *refl.* to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfrier themselves. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unname and disfrier themselves.

† **Disfriendship**, *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 9 + *FRIENDSHIP*.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness, enmity, disaffection.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor disfriendship amongst the Kings lieges. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* III. 107 They pretended to haue no disfriendship with him. 1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Histor. Rel.* 41 They haue no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia.

Disfrock, *v.* [*f.* *DIS* + *FROCK* *sb.*: cf. OF. *des-*, *defroquer*, and *DEPROCK*.] *trans.* To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence *Disfrocked* *pp. a.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1 (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjoins Heaven that at least we may 'have done with Kings'. 1856 *FAOUDE Hist. Eng.* II. 29 The continent was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. JAMES *American* 309 If the abbé is disfrocked for his share in it.

Disfulf, *v. nonce-wd.* [*DIS* - 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence **Disfulfment**.

1818 *BENTHAM Church of Eng.* 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfled, then [etc.]. 1823 — *Not Paul* 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfled; but . . . his purposes would have been fulfilled. 1842, The disfulfment would indeed take place.

† **Disfulze**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *desfeuille-r*, *deff*, mod.F. *défeuille*, *f. des-*, *DIS* + *feuille* leaf.] *trans.* To strip of leaves: = *DEFOIL* *v.* 1, *DEFOILATE* *v.*

c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 1652 And had þe treis dispulzeit Of þare faire flouris and disfulzeit.

Disfurnish, *v.* [*ad.* OF. *desfourniss-*, extended stem of *desfournir*, also *deff*, *défournir*, *f. des-*, *DIS* - 4 + *fournir* to FURNISH.] *trans.* To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (of).

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. vii. (1883) 75 When the emperor should be disfulfished of seruantes. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of utensils. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, gives up to me to disfurnish. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predilection for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Hence *Disfurnished* *pp. a.*, *Disfurnishing* *vbl. sb.*

a 1577 *GAICOINE Wks.* (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 *COTTON Esperton* I. II. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnish'd Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject. 1799 *SOUTHEV Lett.* (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room . . . to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew.

Disfurnishment, [*f.* *prec.* + *-MENT*.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished.

1603 *BRETTON Dign. or Ind. Man* 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-8 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 28 [He] withdraws all cattle and provisions . . . for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemy. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Two Races of Men*, Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† **Disfurniture**, *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 9 + *FURNITURE*.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. viii. § 3 (R.) We may . . . with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† **Disgager**, *v. Obs.* [*a.* 16th c. F. *desgager* 'to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. *desguagier*, mod.F. *dégager*, *f. des-*, *DIS* - 4 + *gager* to engage, pledge, wager.] *trans.* To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1594 *Kyo Cornelia* III. in *Haal. Dodsley* V. 209 But when our soul the body bath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 232 (R.) Those who had leuer lay to gage and pawn their goods . . . then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

† **Disgallant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* - 8 + *GALLANT* *a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, Sir, let not this discontentance or disgallant you a whit. 1640 *GLAPHORNE Ladies Priuit.* I. Wks. (1874) II. 97, I would not have . . . the least Pimple in her contentance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† **Disgaol** (*disdʒə'ol*), *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 b + *GAOL* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles . . . may be disgaol'd.

† **Disgarbage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 a + *GARBAGE*.] *trans.* To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence † **Disgarbaging** *vbl. sb.*

1612 *Tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

† **Disgarboil**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *DIS* - 5 + *GARBOIL* taken in sense 'disbowel', perh. through confusion with *garbage*: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To disbowel.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimus disgaboyleth the intralles of Tyranny. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* III. 13 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer . . . till you . . . disgaboyle your selfe of those corrupt affectiōs.

Disgarland (*disgā'lānd*), *v.* [*f.* *DIS* - 7 a + *GARLAND* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence *Disgarlanding* *vbl. sb.*

1616 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan . . . Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thou black Jove shall be. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

Disgarnish (*disgā'mif*), *v.* [*a.* OF. *desgarniss-*, extended stem of *desgarnir*, -*garnir* (11th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), mod.F. *dégarnir*, *f. des-*, *DES* - 4 + *garnir* to GARNISH.]

trans. To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfigure, de-spill.

c 1450 *Merlin* 291 Thei wolde not disgarnysch the londe of peple. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. xxi. 181 Synne . . is voyde and disgarnysch of all goodnes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 519/1 This house is disgarnysch, me thynke, now he is gone. 1598 *Barnet Theor. Warres* v. i. 148 Whosoeuer is found disgarnished of his Armes. 1649 *Drum.* or *Hawth. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 1 If it should fall forth, that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 *Sis W. NAPIER Penins. War* xi. viii. (Rtdg.) II. 125 The front . . was . . disgarnished of troops. 1868 *Holme, Lye B. Godfrey* xxvi. 137 The small sleeping-closets . . had been disgarnished.

Hence **Disgarnished** *ppl. a.*; -ing *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* A, They ben yonge and litil and disgarnysch of all wytte and reson. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 626 When they were come to this passage . . they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrous houses.

Disgarrison, v. *Obs. or arch.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GARRISON *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a garrison.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1879) 42 The . . discoverers of my desire, disgarrison my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1647 *Sir T. Fairfax Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3. I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him. 1899 *Q. Rev.* No. 295. 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

Disgavel (disgə'vel), *v. Lauv.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GAVEL (GAVELKIND) *sb.*] *trans.* To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence **Disgavelling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1683 *Sideraph Rep.* i. 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgavelling come Wiats Stat. 15. 11. 8. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* 1.6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 85 By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage. 1875 *Blackmore Alice Lorraine* i. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 *19th Cent. Age* 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates . . the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

Disgenaral, Disgenius: see DIS- 7 a, 9.

Disgeneric, a. [DIS- 10.] Of different genera: the opposite of *congeneric*. In recent Dicts.

Disgest, -gestion: see DIOEST, DIGESTION.

Disgentilize, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + GENTILIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of gentle rank.

1621 *Court & T. Jas. I.* (1849) II. 242 Some say he shall . . be quite dightnished and disgentilised for ever.

Disgibelline, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To distinguish, as a Gueph from a Ghibelline.

1674 *MAVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to disgibeline themselves from the Puritans.

Disgib v.: see DIS- 7 a.

Disgird, v. *Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + GIRD *v.*] *trans.* To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

Disgise, etc., obs. form of DISGUISE, etc.

Disglorify, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + GLORIFY *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

1577 *DER Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 64 Angels . . in state disglorified and drent in confusion. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 442 Disglorified, blasphem'd and had in scorn.

Disglory, v. *Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + GLORY *sb.*] The opposite of glory: dishonour.

1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ii. ii. What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour? 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered together in Christes name, when you doe all things to the disglorie thereof.

Disglose, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 5 + GLOSE, GLOZE *v.*] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym commynge.

Disgloss, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GLOSS *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of gloss or sheen.

1564 *PHARR Eneid.* ix. D d j, Stones with bumes his plates disglossed.

Disglut, v. *rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + GLUT *v.*] *trans.* To empty of its contents.

1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 100 The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

Disglutinate, v. *rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + GLUTINATE *v.*] *trans.* To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, Agglutinate, Antonym . . Resolve, Disglutinate.

Disgoddad, ppl. a. *rare.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + GOD + -ED.] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungod-like.

1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgoddad, lightless, loveless grey!

Disgolf, obs. form of DISGULF *v.*

Disgood: see DIS- 8.

[Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see DIS- GORGE 3.]

VOL. III.

Disgorge (disgə'dʒ), *v.* [*ad.* OF. *desgorger* (mod. F. *degorger*, whence DEGORGE), *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + *gorge* throat, GORGE: cf. It. (*dis*)*gorgare*.]

1. *trans.* To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* i. 307 [Rats] swallow . . them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle . . untill they disgorge againe the feathers and bones that were in their bellies. 1677 *OTWAY Cheats of Scapin* ii. i. How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 321 The leech . . disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* ii, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

b. *fig.* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; esp. to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated.

a 1520 *SKELTON Trowth & Information* (R.) But woo to suche informers . . That . . Disgorgith theyr veneme. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do there disgorge Their warlike frantage. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* i. iv. 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 121 Some mode . . to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1855 *PRESGOTT Philip II.* i. ii. iii. 173 It was . . time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1882a J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 153 The grandson . . was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.

c. *absol.*

1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present. 1638 *SIR T. HEARBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 158 The river Nile . . disgorging at seven mouths Into the Sea. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. II.* v. 11, Caverns full of water . . disgorging upon the earth. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. *trans.* To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* III. ii. 7, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 97 So, so, (thou common Dogge) didst thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dial.* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 100 Their stomachs some disgorg'd. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. iv. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

b. *refl.* To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 27 Now, They . . want but meanes and matter wherein to disgord themselves. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1660) I. 9 The sea . . meeting . . rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 309 p. 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1899) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves.

3. *Ferriery.* To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [*cf.* F. *degorger* in same sense]. *Obs.*

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Disgorge* (with Ferriers) is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling. 1737 [see DEGORGE]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. 1775 *ASH mispr. Disgorge*; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence **Disgorged** *ppl. a.*, **Disgorging** *vbl. s.*

1621 *COTGR.* *Disgorg'd*, disgorged. *Disgorgement*, a disgorging. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 255 Woefull accidents, and superabounding disgorgings [floods]. 1681 N. RESCURY *Fun. Serm.* 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings . . had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822a I. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xiv, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

Disgorgement (disgə'dʒmənt). [*f.* prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. *desgorgement* (1548 in *Haltz-Darm.*)] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 115 b. The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 13 This River of Tyber . . made muster of his extravagant disgorgements. a 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 The . . presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 *CLARKSON Impol. Slave Tr.* 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from these vessels into the islands. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

Disgorger (disgə'dʒəz). [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgorges. *spec.* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 129 A disgorger . . is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 'STONE-HENGES' *Brit. Sports* i. v. iii. § 10. 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62.

Disgospel, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GOSPEL *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence **Disgosselling** *ppl. a.*

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smecl.* xii. Wks. 1738 I. 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgosselling Jurisdiction.

Disgospelize, v. *rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 6 Oct. 12/3 That tens of thousands . . are living disgossellized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel . . teachings cannot touch.

Disgout, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To free or relieve from gout.

1611 *FLORIO Spottare* . . also to disgout. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 286 Lord M. . . turning round and round . . his but just disgouted thumb.

Disgovern, v. *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing.

1878 II. *WAGHT Mental Trav.* 78 The object of statesmanship at Nonnunnburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible.

Disgown (disgaun), *v.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + a GOWN *sb.*: cf. *disrobe*.] a. *trans.* To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, *spec.* of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off or relinquish one's gown.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 322 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword. 1887 *Globe* v Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

Disgrace (disgrə's), *sb.* [*a.* F. *disgrâce* 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeat, mishap; also vncemelnesce, deformitie, etc.' (Cotgr.), *ad.* It. *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), *f.* DIS- 4 + *grazia* GRACE; cf. Sp. *desgracia* 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med. L. *disgrātia* (15th c. in *Du Cange*).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: + a. as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (*obs.*); b. as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour.

a. 1581 *PETTER Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* i. (1586) 28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles . . durst not open their mouths.

b. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) i. 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 23, I heare Macduffe lues in disgrace. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 267 The Spaniards offered him [Card. Mazarin] all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The King . . had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. *Mod.* The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

2. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. *Obs.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY (J.)*, To such bondage he was . . tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* iv. 206 b, With my un-luckie sport I have gotten your disgraces. a 1626 *BACON* (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc. xv.* § 18. 257 If it command somewhat to be . . done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.

3. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Neuer too late* (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe deciphred high disgrace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 1 No disgrace of Fortune ought to enloign us . . from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.

b. A misfortune. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God helping . . us. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iv. 74, I shall always bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Raud.* (1780) I. 137 Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others.

4. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 54 If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would . . resist force by force . . to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* ii. 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace. 1846 *FAOUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 1863 *GEOR. ELIOT Romola* ii. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

5. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. *Obs. or arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 86 When . . a word is either in praise or disgrace . . repeated. 1608 *BR. HALL Char. Vertues & V.* 102 If bee list not to give a verbal disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles. 1617 - *Recoll. Treat.* 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 174 You spake . . against the King by way of disgrace against him and his family. 1676 *HOBBS Hind* iii. 33 Then Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved. [1855 *TENNISON Maud* ii. i. 14 He . . Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

6. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature lives so long a space. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? c 1710 *BAYNARD (J.)*, And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces . . are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of words without ideas a disgrace to a man of sense?

† 6. Marring of the grace of anything; disfigurement. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace coming by chance. 1598 *St. John's Coll. Agreem.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 251 The Chimneys . . shalbe taken down and Rayed in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7. Want of grace. † a. of person: ill-favouredness (*obs.*); b. of mind: ungracious condition or character. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 28 Their garments . . Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* v. (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

Disgrace (disgrā's), *v.* [a. F. *disgracier* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *disgraziare*, f. *disgrazia* (see *prec.*). So Sp. *desgraciar*.]

† 1. *trans.* To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace; to disfigure. *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. ciii. 16 Like the flower . . Whose gloss and beauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* 14 Rude and vilelearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* i. v. 69 The woman had her nose cut of, wherwith . . the whole beautie of her face was disgraced. 1577 B. Gooce *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 115 b. His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdneeth him. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 24 The slightest scowle . . Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrac'd. 1781 *Kewer's Convers.* 53 Withered stumps disgrace the sylvan scene.

† 2. To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing. *Obs.*

1580 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids all her glorious flowers close themselves, as being by her beautie disgraced. 1591 NASH *Prof. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, in Thee . . the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is disgraced.

† b. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 160 Casting . . burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified.

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

1593 NASH *4 Lett. Confut.* 43 Followers, whose dutifull service must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet being favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he should . . be crowned. 1617 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 133 How easie is it for such a man, whilst the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pitty it. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 294 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 216 His Subjects . . whom he either disgraces or honours. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

† 4. To bring into disfavour (with any one), or into the bad graces of any one. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 35 Which his enemies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King.

† 5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring (intentionally) into disgrace. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 How sociably he hath delt bi me . . to disgrace and slander me in the town. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 130 As I wooed for thee to burne her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her. a 1715 BURNET (J.), Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

† b. To put to shame. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* iii. viii. (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possed, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgrac'd.

† 6. To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightly of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xix. (Arb.) 57 Such . . would peradventure reproue and disgrace euery Romance, or short historically ditty. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* l. 24 The general . . viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* vi. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greennes To heare his Wales disgrac't. 1671 BAXTER *Holiness Design* Chr. lxiv. 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1720 *Lett. fr. London* *Jrnl.* (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 718 Against himselfe he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced. 1600 — A. V. L. ii. iv. 4, I could finde in my heart to disgrace my mans appaell, and to cry like a woman. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 116 b. Often . . such as became a meane part well, have failed in a greater, and disgraced it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 7 Of his children . . some may disgrace him by their follies. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 531 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 187 The atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 479 The most cruel act against heretics that disgraced our Statute Book.

Hence *Disgrac'd ppl. a.*, *Disgrac'ing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong.* E. Ind. xvii. 45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 123 Your Grace is welcome to a man disgrac'd. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 94 They would . . fling the same [flowers] in the faces of their pursuing lovers . . maintaining their fained disgracings. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* ii. ii. (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1802 MRS. JANE WEST *Inf. Father* III. 145 The poor . . disgraced Selborne. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 12 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 309 As Buonaparte passed . . he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses.

Disgraceful (disgrā'sfūl), *a.* [f. *prec. sb.* + -FUL: cf. *graceful*.]

† 1. Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of *graceful*. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. i. 86 Away with these disgracefull wayling Robes! 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 A certain blacke powder . . which by the not disgracefull staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgraceful, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming.

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable, disreputable.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxiv. Stained with black disgracefull crimes. a 1744 POPE (J.), To retire behind their chariots was as little disgracefull to him, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Eccl.* iii. The poor soldier . . goes In disgracefull retreat through a country of foes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 185 The disgracefull submission of their leaders. 1892 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* 140/1, I do think it is disgraceful for directors to . . issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contemptuous. *a.* Of actions.

1640 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise. 1651 [see *DISGRACE sb.* i c]. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 358 Such disgraceful, such contemptible treatment! 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel . . ever submitted to this disgraceful punishment.

† b. Of words. *Obs.*

1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. § 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vilencie*, *Laide Vilencie*, slanderous, reproachfull, disgracefull, defamatory tearmes. 1613 SIR F. COTTINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 109 If any of base quality shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jentleman, he is . . sent to the gallies. 1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 383 These terrific and disgraceful epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded.

Disgracefully (disgrā'sfūli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shamefully, ignominiously. † Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contemptuously.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornfully. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 663 His [name] that seraphs tremble at, is hung disgracefully on every trifler's tongue. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* xvi. 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. *Mod.* The work has been disgracefully scamped.

Disgracefulness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disgraceful; shamefulness, ignominy.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 These men . . by their owne disgracefulness, disgrace the most graceful Poesie. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 486, I knew . . that there was no disgracefulness in him . . the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/a Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

† **Disgracemēt.** *Obs.* [f. *DISGRACE v.* + -MENT.] The action of disgracing; also, *concr.* that which causes disgrace.

1561 T. NORTON *Cakwin's Inst.* i. x Synce we haue ben spoyled of the diuine appaell, our shameful nakednesse disclosed an infinite heape of filthy disgracemētes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 Defacings and disgracemēts of Religion. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 169 That disgracemēt of Philosophie . . this Theorie Might take it away.

Disgracer (disgrā'ssɪ). [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; † an opprobrious reviler (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 The . . continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie. 1589 NASH *Almond for Parra* 15 a, He began to . . shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 67 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government. 1732 SWIFT *Exant. Abuses Dublin*, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex. 1789 MRS. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 382 Who . . were such disgracers of human nature.

|| **Disgracia, -grazia.** [Sp. *desgracia* (-grāpya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. *disgrazia* (-grātsya), formerly *disgratia*.] An unpleasant accident, misfortune.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgracia. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxix. 174 This disgrazia happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross.

† **Disgrac'ately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [as if f. **disgraciale* adj., ad. It. *disgraziato*, in Florio *disgraziato* 'graceless'.] Ill-favouredly, unhappily, unpleasingly.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 28 All this he would most disgracefully obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'.

Disgracious (disgrā'sjəs), *a.* Also 6-7 -tious. [a. F. *disgracieux* (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Dis- 4 + *gracieux*, perh. after It. *disgrazioso* 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. *GRACIOUS*.]

1. Ungacious, unfavourable, unkind. ? *Obs.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgracious repulse. 1603 BRETON *Dign. or Ind. Men* 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgracious Nature of Man? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 343 Any one of the disgracious cavaliers.

† 2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seems disgracious in the Cities eye. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 177 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was the more disgracious or hated of the people.

† 3. Disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1615 TRADES *Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters.

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely; unbecoming.

1870 MORIER *Rep. Land Tenure in Parl. Papers* CLXIII. 202, I heard general complaints . . of [their] (the women's) disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

† **Disgraciously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously.

1618 HIST. P. WARBECK in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 95 He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously [etc.]. 1619 TIME'S *Storehouse* ii. 182 (L.) All . . were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.

† **Disgracive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *DISGRACE v.* + -IVE: cf. *coercive*.] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful.

1602 BOYS *Wks.* 412 The Syrian *vaca*, which is a disgraceful term. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvii. 47 They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance, which is not disgraceful. *Ibid.* i. lxxviii. 120 He that will question euery disgraceful word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall haue much trouble.

Disgradation (disgrād'ā'shən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. *DISGRACE v.*] Punitive deprivation of rank, degree, or dignity; = *DEGRADATION* 1 i.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Degradation*, in our law-books called disgradation, and deposition. [Not in *Termes de la Ley*, Cowell, Blount, who have *disgrade*, but not *disgradation*.] 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291/2 *Disgradation*, *Deposition*, or *Degradation*; the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

Disgrade (disgrād'), *v.* Also 5-6 *dysgrade*, *dis-*, *dysgrade*, 6 *desgrade*. [ad. OF. *desgrader*, by-form of *degrader*, ad. late L. *degrādāre*, Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar*: for frequent Romanic interchange of *de-*, *des-*, see DE- I. 6.] *trans.* To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = *DEGRADE* 2 i.

c 1430 LYOC. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 177 b, Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knyghtes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 28 b, Some against my will was it, when I deposted and dysgraded L. Flaminius of his senatorship. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 869 He was first solemnly disgraced, his guilt spurs cut from his becles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. vii. 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraded from his dignity as a knight. 1888 *Circular to Senate by Coll. of Med. Durham Univ.*, Supposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = *DEGRADE* 2 b.

c 1380 WCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Ony symple mon . . schal be enprisoned, disgratid or brent. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 112 Formosus . . was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Chorch unto lay estat. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 28 Q. Are yow a Minister? A. No, I was one after your orders. Q. Who disgraded yow? A. I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance. 1641 FAYRNE *Antiq.* 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors.

Hence *Disgrad'd ppl. a.*, *Disgrading vbl. sb.*

1531-2 Act 23 *Ilen. VIII.* c. 1 A certificat under his seale testifying the said disgrading. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. l. iv (L. s. v. *Degrade*), He once yet againe departed the realm with his disgraded abbots. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* ii. iv. 55 The King of Armes and other Herald cast the warme water upon the disgraded Knights face . . saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name, Traitor. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings; the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, by Devesting the party disgraded from . . the Ensings of his Order or Degree.

† **Disgradement.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] = *DISGRADATION*; *DEGRADATION* 1 i.

1538 FITZNEB. *Just. Peas* 107 b, With certifficat therof under his seall testiffyenge the sayde dysgradement.

† **Disgrader.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.

† **Disgraduate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + GRADUATE *sb.*] *trans.* To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = DISGRADE, DEGRADUATE.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Min* 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and beare my marke, disgreesse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemonians did disgraduate and declare those to be defamed and dishonoured, that were taken by the Athenyans in the Islande.

† **Disgree**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desgreer* (Froissart) to disagree, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *grer* to agree; see GREE *v.*] *intr.* To be out of agreement or harmony; to DISAGREE.

1530 PALSGR. 519/1, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with another. These syngyng men disgree.

† **Disgreement**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 Without disgrement or contradiccyon.

Disgregate (dis'grigē't), *v.* [f. L. *disgregat-*, ppl. stem of *disgregare* to separate, f. DIS- 1 + *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, *gregare* to collect (in a flock).] Hence **Disgregated** *ppl. a.*

† 1. *trans.* To separate, sunder, sever (*from*).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 b, It pleased our Iouing crucified Lord... to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 422/1 Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

† 3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated... so as that they could not confidently discern him. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* ii. li, Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the refugency. *Ibid.* i. vi. iv, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregate, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (dis'grigē'shən), [n. of action f. *prec.*; see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; *spec.* in *Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1611 FLORIO *Disgregatione*, a scattering, a disgregation. a 1626 BP. ANDREWS in Southey *Com. pl. Bk.* Ser. 1. (1830) 354 Without it [concord] a gregation it may be, but no congregation. The con is gone; a disgregation rather. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James v.* 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xix. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. l. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

Disgress, -ion, *obs.* ff. DIGRESS, -ION.

† **Disgress**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS- 7 a + L. *gressus* step, taken as = *gradus* step, degree, position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRADE *v.*)]

1528 [see DISGRADUATE].

† **Disgross** (dis'grō's), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *degrossir*, *degrosser* 'to lessen, make small, fine, or less grosse, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. *dégrossir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gros*, *grosse* thick, big, Gross.] *trans.* To make finer or less gross; *spec.* applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 FLORIO *Disgrossamento*, a refining, a digrossing. 1636 *Patent Rolls* 7 May, Fynying, refyning, digrossing... of all gold and silver. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 8 If bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or digrossed into wire or lace. 1687 M. TAUBMAN *London's Trk.* 6 In another apartment is... Digrossing, Flattning and Drawing of Gold... Wyre. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 250

b. *fig.* (unless misread for *disgross*, DISCUSS). 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 330 The matters... being not before digrossed and brought to a conclusion.

† **Disgrubble**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + **grubblē*, *perh.* for *grumble*.] = DISGRUNTLE.

1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in *ll. Corr.* (1878) II. 131, S^r R^e Atkins is soe disgrubbl'd not to be Ch. J. of y^e Com. Pleases y^e sath he will not have his brother's scimm milke.

Disgruntle (dis'grunt'l), *v.* Now chiefly U.S.

[f. DIS- 5 + GRUNTLE *v.* freq. of GRUNT.] *trans.* To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1682 II. CAVE *Hist. Popery* IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. a 1683 SIR P. WARWICK *Memo. Chas. I* (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent into her house... which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1726 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* xlviii. 256 M^{phel} finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1862 C. THORNTON *Conyers Lea* xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence **Disgruntled** *ppl. a.*; also **Disgruntlement**, moody discontent.

1847-8 HALLIW., *Disgruntled*, discomposed. *Globe.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 BRUCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or— to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper.

Disguisal (dis'gōizāl), *rare.* [f. DISGUISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of disguising.

1654 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

Disguise (dis'gōiz), *v.* Forms: 4 *degise*, (-gyse, dosgyze), 4-5 *des-*, *disgiase*, -gyse, *dya-guyse*, 5-6 *disguyse*, 5-7 *desguyse*, 5- *disguyse*, (6 *disgease*, 6-7 *disguize*; *Se.* 6 *dis(a)agye*, *dissagysse*). [ME. *desgise-n*, *degise-n*, etc., a. OF. *desguisier*, *deguisier* (11th c. in Littré), later *desguiser*, mod. F. *déguiser*, = Pr. *desguisar*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + Romanic (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) *guisa*, F. *guise* (11th c.), a. OLG. *wisā* manner, mode, appearance (cf. WISE *sb.*): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']

† 1. *trans.* To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); *esp.* to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously; to deck out. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unne the may men knowe a gleman from a kniht. 1362 LANGL *P. Ph. A. ProL* 24 In Cuntinaunce of clopinge queinteliche de-gysed. c 1400 *Rom. Rous* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde... hym dysgysen in kensytise. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Mortimer disguised him with wonderliche clothes out of al manner reison both of shapyng and of weryng. 1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. xv, The perfection of Christian living dothe not consist in dome ceremonies... disgysing our selves aftry strange fassions. 1563 *Hom. i. Exc. Appar.* (1850) 322 Many men care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever... inventing new fassions.

† 2. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (*from others*). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi is zobliche newe and desgised uram opre lages. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 90 (Mätz.) Amonges wyymen he spanne, In theyre habyte disguised from a man. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. iv. 143 Thei ware disguised for y^e commune maner of other.

† 3. To transform; to alter in appearance (*from* the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to disfigure. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 16 Pei scholden nocht... The Papacie so desigise vpon diuerse election. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclius.* xii. 18 Why he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguise his countenance. 1550 DUNBAR's *Poems*, *Freiris Berwick* 474 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translat or ellis dysgysiss Fra his awin kynd in-to an vder stait. 1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serm. Tim.* 49/2 He [Saint Paul] reproveh his enimies which disguised the lawe of God. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; Of what she was no semblance did remain. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 1677, & 36f 3e were disguised & dist on any wise... 3e wold be aspid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 227 She cast in her wit... Hou she him mighte so disguise That no man shuld his bodye know. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 207 Robert the Bruce under the levis grene... Oft dysgysit in ane sempill weid. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ritldg.) 207 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 188a FREEMAN *Amer. Lect.* v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. *Mod.* He attempted to escape disguised as a monk.

b. *refl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ine hon uel wyzen he [he dyeuel] him desgyzeth. c 1374 CHAUCE *Trilogus* v. 1570 (1577) Vn purpos gret, Hym self lyk a Pylgrim to degysse. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xiv. 2 Disguise thes, so that no man perceave that thou art Ieroboams wyfe. 1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 721 Wee man turne our claitis. And dis-agysse vs, that na man ken vs. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xxx. 38 The prophet... disguised himself with ashes upon his face. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* xvi. 299 The wife of Milosch was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5. To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent.

1398 TARKIVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinus is disguised [oppositivatur] with powder of saffron and ynegre, yf it is ten sipes plunigd berin, and dyed. 1623 LD. HERBERT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those things which it concerns them to knowe. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. ii. 21 Plato's custome to disguise the Traditions he received from the Jews. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appearance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. i. 8 Then imitate the action of the Tyger... Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Aclit.* 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt. 1853 SIR II. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 203 A feint to disguise the real intention. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,

Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much reminds Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 WESTLEY *Hymns*, 'All Praise to Him' ii, The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. i. iv. 66 The colouring particles... are there disguised by an alkali. 1820 SCORSHY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 116 An insulated cliff... being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow.

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title... did not disguise the old friend.

8. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in *passive*.)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction... no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them... The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action. *Ibid.* § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducing action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). *arch.* (*pa. pple.* still in *slang* use: see DISGUISED 6).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1648) H iv b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cunse him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily mastered. 1806-7 J. J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xxx. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza.

† 10. *intr.* To dissemble. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Zelmane... disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparel. 1586 A. DAVY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 24 But if I should... tell you... you might thinke I did not then disguise with you.

Disguise (dis'gōiz), *sb.* Also 4 *degise*, -yso, 7 *disguize*. [f. DISGUISE *v.*]

† 1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (*esp.* of an ostentatious kind). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degyse Put now es used of many wyse. *Ibid.* 1524 For swilk degises and suilk maners... Byfor bys tyme ne has noght ben. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in *Hazl. Dodslay* VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13... *Coer de L.* 962 The kyng hym [a haroun] tolde... Hou he founde hym [Jehard] in disguise. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. v.* iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. K. Boyle* 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 JOHNSON *Idle* No. 29 ¶ 6 They concluded me a gentleman in disguise. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise.

b. *fig.* A disguised condition or form.

1709 *Celebr. Beauties* 10 in *Poet. Miscell.* (Tonson) vi. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. *Mod.* A blessing in disguise.

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 21 Magnificke Virgin, that in quaint disguise Of British armes dost maske thy royall blood. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. li. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was... conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xlii, Now I bring you your disguise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 395 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted... by some later disguise of alteration or addition. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levith.* (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxiv. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show; deception.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguises. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* vi, Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falshood false exacting. 1647 CLAREN-

don Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 373/2 Nor could he have been led into it... by any open... temptation, but by a thousand disguises and coverings. *a 1720 Pope Chorus Youths & Virgins* 38 Hence false tears, deceptions, disguises. *1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist* 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. *1834 Medwin Angler in Wales* i. 252 Thou friend... to whom I communicate without disguise the inmost secrets of my breast. *1876 Mozley Univ. Sermon* ii. 32 The heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

† **6. A masque; = DISGUISE** 3. *Obs.*
1622 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rldg.) 630/2 Disguise was the old English word for a Masque. *1622 Bacon Hen. VII.* 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises). *c 1630 Milton Passion* iii. O what a mask was there, what a disguise.

7. 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson).
1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. ii. vii. 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speaks: the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all. *1622 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rldg.)* 630/1 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. *Electr.* See DISGUISE v. 8.
1839 G. Birk Nat. Phil. § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged.

Disguised (disgoi'zd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISGUISE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion; *a.* disguised; *b.* altered in fashion or dress for the sake of modish display. *Obs.*

1393 Gower Conf. III. 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised... Her haire hanged unkempt about. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disguised so villiche, and so foule figured. *1563 Homilies in Excess of Apparel* (1859) 312 The haughty stomacks of the daughters of England are so maintained with divers disguised sorts of costly apparel, that [etc.]. *1589 Peele Tale Troy* 27 Where ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire.

† 2. Of dress, etc.: Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer or bearer. *Obs.*

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) iii. ii. 51 These haue ben feyned Religious yppocrites with theyr disguised clothes. *a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon* ix. 23 Charlot had a dysgyssyd shyldie bycause he wolde not be known. *1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. an. 28. 161 Mistrusting the sequele of y^e matter, [he] departed secretly in habite disguised, into Sussex. *1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 98 Wine... doth unbare us of that disguis'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. *1660 Blount Boswell* 51 Procur'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 62 And he disguised fledde away by ship. *1599 Marston Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 175 Disguised Gods... in pesants shape Prest to commit some execrable rape. *1639 T. Brucis tr. Camus Moral Relat.* 346 Finding no safety in high Germany... we came downe disguised into this inferiour Germany. *1843 Prescott Mexico* (1850) i. 332 He... lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards... to make signals. *1874 Morley Compromise* (1886) 180 The congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence... it lacked unctiō.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

1590 Spenser F. Q. iii. ii. 4 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? *1632 Lithgow Trav.* iii. 119 We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons. *1862 H. Spencer First Princ.* i. v. § 33 (1875) 120 Convinced as he is that all punishment... is but a disguised beneficence. *1878 Browning La Saisias* 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

† 5. Concealed or hidden so as not to appear.

1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido i. i. Here in this bush disguised will I stand. *1677 Mrs. Behn Rover* iii. i. Oh! he lay disguised.

6. Intoxicated; drunk, tipsy. *arch. slang.*

1607 Deloney Strange Hist. (1841) 14 The sailors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguise that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine. *1622 Massinger & Dekker Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. Har. I am a prince disguised. *Hir. Disguised?* How? drunk? *1667 Dryden Wild Gallant* i. i. I was a little disguised, as they say... Well, in short, I was drunk. *1754 Chesterf. World Wks.* 1892 v. 293, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life. *1821 Scott Kenilw.* xxix. What if they see me a little disguised? Wherefore should any man be sober to night? *1883 W. C. Russell Jack's Courtship in Longm.* Mag. III. 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her back. *1884 Besant Childr. Gibbon* ii. xxi. He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear.

Hence **Disguis'dly** *adv.*, in a disguised manner, in disguise; **Disguis'dness**, disguised state.

1612 Bp. Hall Imprime of God ii. in *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 674 But alas, the painted faces, and mannishness, and monstrous disguisedness of the one sexe. *1631 Weaver Anc. Fun. Mon.* 24 Hee... fled disguisedly by sea for his owne safety. *1633 Pryne Histrio-Mastix* ii. ii. (R.) The strange disguisedness of theatrical attires. *1683 J. Barnard Life of Heylin* 172 (L.) He... studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

Disguiseless (disgoi'zles), *a.* [f. DISGUISE sb. + -LESS.] Without disguise, undisguised.

1850 Browning Xmas Eve & Easter Day 232 Naked and disguiseless staved, And unevadable, the fact. *1878 Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 427 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

Disguisement. [f. DISGUISE v. + -MENT; cf. OF. *desguisement*, mod.F. *dégu-*, a disguising, that which serves to disguise.]

1. The fact of disguising, or of being disguised.

1583 GOLDING Calvin on Deut. cxi. 684 That they might not be put out of countenance by any faire disguisement. *1632 Lithgow Trav.* iii. 82 To lend... an old gowne, and a blacke vaille for his disguisement. *1683 PORAGE Myst. Div.* 130 Blessed are they who through all these wiles and disguisements can find him. *1845 Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 732 No disguisement of natural form is attempted. *1885 Times* 13 Apr. 4/2 Such disguisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law.

2. That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that vnder that disguisement, I should find oportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 14 What mister wight... That in so strange disguisement there did maske. *1801 STRUTT Sports & Past.* iii. 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements. *1823 LAMB Elia* (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall. *1861 T. A. Trollope La Beata* II. xvii. 186 To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy.

3. *pl.* Additions or accessories that alter the appearance; adornments, bedizenments.

1638 BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett. iii. (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly things. *1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 153 Stripped of all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon them. *1867 D. G. MITCHELL Rur. Stud.* 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured upon at once.

Disguiser (disgoi'zə), [f. DISGUISE v. + -ER.] One who disguises. *a.* One who dresses himself up in order to act in a pageant; a masker or nummer, a GUISE.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 517 Payd... [for] stuff for dysgyssers on Saynt Stevens day... xvij. d. *1494 FABYAN Chron.* vii. 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the dysgyssers. *1545 Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 10 (R.) Y^e dysgyssers dissended from y^e rock, & daunced a great space.

b. One who or that which changes appearances, and makes things appear other than they are.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. i. 628 He must use great prudence to discern flatterers and disguisers of matters. *1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 186 Oh, death's a great disguiser. *1729 Pope To Swift* 11 Aug. [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dectious disguiser. *1890 Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disguisers of humanity.

† **Disguisily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DISGUISE a. + -LY.] Strangely, extraordinarily.

c 1325 Orfeo & H. 322 in D. Laing *Scl. Rem.* (1822), An hundred tours there were about, Disgelych and bataild stout. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 485 Desparaged were i disgelyt 3if i dede in his wise. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxiv. (1869) 43 To the mille he was born, and disgelytche grounden.

† **Disguisiness**, *Obs.* Also *de-*. [as prec. + -NESS.] Strangeness of guise or fashion.

c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 340 Precious clothyng is cōpable... for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse and degynnesse [v. r. disgynnesse]. *c 1400 Beryn* 2523 And mervellid much in Geffrey of his disgynnesse.

Disguising (disgoi'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISGUISE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DISGUISE. † *a.* Change of fashion of clothes; strange or fantastic dressing.

1395 Lollard Conclut. Act. xii. in J. Lewis *Life Wyckif* (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in waste, curiositate, et inter disguising. *c 1400 Jacob's Well* 79 3if dysgyssing, or excesse of clothyng... be perin... panne is pat desyre of praysing & delyat in be clothyng & ryches dedly synne. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Noyis fode... stroied the world for the pride and the disguising that was amonge women. *1480 Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. (1482) 233 They... changed hem euerye here dyuerse shappes and dysguysyng of clothyng.

b. The assumption of a disguise.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. ii. vi. 37 He giue her father notice Of their disguising and pretended flight.

c. The giving of a false appearance or representation; concealing.

1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary ii. (1625) 13 His going to N. to be but a meere disguising his intent. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 359 Disguysings of the truth.

2. *concr.* † *a.* Strange or new-fangled dress. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 351 The wretched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degynysing in departyng of hire hoses in whit and reed. *c 1485 Digby Myst.* v. 150 These do signyfic Your dysgyssing And your Araye.

b. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity.

1485 Act. 1 Hen. VII. c. 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disguysings could not be known. *1581 LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 419.

† 3. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. *Obs.*

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe... that he bowgt for the Dysgyssing. *1530 TINDALE Pract. Prelates Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 339 The Frenchmen... of late days made a play, or a disguising at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope. *1532-3 Act. 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Justes, tourneys... or other martial feates or disguysings. *1577-8 HOLINSHEO Chron.* III. 893/2 This Christmase was a goodlie disguising plaied at Graies In. *1688 R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 77/2 King Cassibelane... gave... many Disguysings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports. *1801 STRUTT Sports & Past.* iii. ii. 145 Magnificent pageants and disguysings.

† 4. An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Ailans F vj b, A Dysgyssyng of Taylours.

Disguising, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That disguises.

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. iv. v. (1634) 534 margin, The disguising ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests. *1741 tr. D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxxiii. 250 The European Women besmeare their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disguising Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata.

† **Disguis'y**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *deguise*, (*disgisi*, *-gesye*), 4-5 *degysye*, 5 *disgyseye*, *-gisee*, *-guisee*, *-gisy*. [a. OF. *desguisié*, *déguisié*, *-sé*, *pa. ppl.* of *de(s)guisier* to DISGUISE.] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise; disguised; masked.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 298 He Scottis sent our be se A boye of per rascalle, quanyt & deguise. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1610 Also daunces disgisi redi dijt were.

2. Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous; wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Salter cxlvi. xi. Paire degysye atyre, & paire licherous berynge. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T.* 343 The cost of embowdyng, the degise endentyng... or bendyng. *c 1430 LYDG. Bochas* vi. xii. (1554) 159a, There is none other naciō Touching aray, that is so disgysie In wast of cloth and superfluite. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxlv. (1869) 74 To roste a small stealete or to make a steike or sum oother disgysie thing.

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit here hit ys no node; Hit were a degysye byng. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 2715 So long he caired... ouer dales & dounes & disgysye weyes. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 74 Whi it is of swich facioun. It is a thing disgysy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xix. 459 Sone fleying is right degysye. Thair armyt men behynd I se. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xxii. (1869) 84 Turnyng the gospel al up so don bi disgysy woordes and lyinge.

Disgu'lf, *-gu'lf*, *v.* Also 7 *disgolf*. [f. DIS- 7 e + GULF, or from radical part of *engulf*.] *trans.* To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

1635 PERSON Varieties i. 24 The perpetual and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it (the sea). *1839 BAILEY Festus* iv. (1852) 44 Canst thou not disgolf for me... of all thy sea-gods one?

Disgust (disg'wst), *sb.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgoust* (Paré), mod.F. *dégoût*; or ad. It. *disgusto* 'distaste' (Florio), f. DIS- 4 + *gusto* taste: cf. DISGUST v. This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspeare.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickening physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing.

1611 COTGR., Desappetit... a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke. *1682 GLANUS Voy. Bengala* 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretofore found so good. *1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food. *1803 Med. Jnrl.* X. 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine. *1837 Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. *1885 CLODD Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 106 To this day the [hare]... is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2. Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disappointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

1611 COTGR., Desaimer... to fall into dislike, or disgust of. *1623 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erenena* 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art, than disgust [knowing her false]. *1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* II. *Diss. Murder K. Henry* ii. Du Croc... represents her disgust at Darnley to be extreme. *1789 T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him. *1796 R. BAGE Hermsprong* lx. Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip. *1801 Mrs. CHAR. SMITH Lett. Solis. Wand.* II. 158 In her... disgust towards her conductor. *1822 HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. ii. vii. (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust. *1845 S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps.

b. with a and *pl.*

1598 FLORIO, Disparbre, a disopinion... a disgust or vnkindnesse. *1659 B. HARRIS Partia's Iron Age* 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst... the Hugonot party. *1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxii. 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts. *1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* iii. (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities.

† *c.* An expression of disgust. *Obs. rare.*

a 1634 RANDOLPH Anyntas Poems (1668) 214 Will I be Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolues approach their shrines, [etc.]... Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres.

† 3. An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel. *Obs.*

1668 DIGBY Voy. Medit. (1868) 41 Being aduertised of a disgust between Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmiral, and Mr. Hennis a gentleman of my shippe. *1665 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 166 Some disgusts happen'd twixt Rustan and his Brother. *1761 HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry.

4. That which causes strong dislike or repugnance; an annoyance, vexation. ? *Obs.*

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. ii. x. § 5 (R.), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the

disgust. 1658 *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetened those disgusts. 1761-a *Ilumk Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States. 1807-8 *Svo. Smith Pliny's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 152-a Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch, than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued [etc.].

Disgust (disgŭst), *v.* [ad. F. *desgouter* (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distast, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. It. *disgustare* 'to distaste' (Florio), *f. des-* + *F. gouter* (mod. F. *gouter*), It. and L. *gustare* to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.)]

† 1. *trans.* To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. *a. lit. of food. Obs.*

1659 T. POCOCKE *Parriass Pheep*. II. 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat: Let Hunger give the Hogoo to your Meat. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 27 Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions They and fleshpots still were lusting.

† b. *generally. Obs.*

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 64 There is no King .. disgusting the See of Rome.. that would have endured us. 1611 COTGR., s. v. *Odeur*, *Il ne l'a pas en bonne odeur*, he disgusts him.. he hath no good conceit of him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 110 His Majesty .. disgusting Parliaments, was enforced to call in the Aid of his Prerogative. a 1716 *South Sermon* (1744) X. 282 Had he not known, that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him.

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 The remedy .. disgusts the palate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. *Mod.* The smell of soap-works always disgusts me.

3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person).

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 89 King James .. by the negotiations with Spain .. had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion. *Ibid.* 273 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians. 1717 ABR. KING in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 557 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance. 1863 MAS. OLIPHANT *Sat. Ch.* xix. 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it.

b. *absol.* To be very distasteful.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v. Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans .. at first disgusts.

4. With *from, of, against*: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 512 To disgust Mr. Neckar .. against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 156, I put an expansive ball right on his snout .. which .. thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us.

† **Disgustable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of exciting disgust; disgusting. 1787 *Minor* 29 A-propos, Mr. O'Neil, this shoe is like yourself—in many things disgustable.

Disgustant (disgŭst'ant), *a. and sb.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *-ANT*; in F. *dégoutant*.] *a. adj.* Disgusting. *rare*—*b. sb.* Something that excites disgust.

1866 *Macm. Mag.* May 62 A deterrent and a disgustant.

Disgusted (disgŭst'ed), *pp. a.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *-ED*.] † *a.* Distasteful, strongly disliked (*obs.*).

b. Feeling disgust or aversion; chagrined. 1668 *South Sermon* xxvii. (1843) 467 Fear .. makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 11 He retired sullen and disgusted. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 189 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife.

Hence **Disgustedly** *adv.*, with disgust or repulsion.

1864 *Louie's last term* (N. Y.) 85 She .. put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly. 1887 Miss BRADON *Asph.* III. 98 Struggling his shoulders disgustedly.

Disguster, *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] † 1. One who strongly dislikes; cf. DISGUST *v.* 1. 1681 J. COLLINS *Prof. to Glawill's Sadducismus*, The truth of this story lying so uneasie in the minds of the disgusters of such things.

2. He who or that which excites distaste or aversion.

Disgustful (disgŭst'fŭl), *a.* [f. DISGUST *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Very common in 17-18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust; offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. ii. The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The fruit disgustful. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 169 All kinds of cordials save those that are disgustful. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. A medicine equally annoying and disgustful to the bowels. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* iii. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears .. by disgustful worms was gather'd there. 1888 LOWELL *Prose Wks.* (1890) VI. 199 These flesh-flies .. plant there the eggs of their disgustful and infectious progeny

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure; offensive. *arch.*

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xxi. § 6. 108, I grieve; that my life and .. Government .. should seem so disgustful unto any. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. Immod. Q.* 8 If any Prince were disgustful .. asperse and calumniate him. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 15 This unnatural Tone in reading .. is always disgustful to Persons of Delicacy. 1774 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 761-a A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to Dishes. a 1849 *Poe Mrs. Browning Wks.* (1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of utter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 121 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wills and produceth the act .. of parricide. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Ass. Wks.* VI. 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours. 1841 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 385 A tragedy .. which exceeds in horror the disgustful atrocities of Titus Andronicus. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Bliedale Rom.* III. ix. 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust.

1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xxxvii. 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety. 1841 LYTTON *Nl. & Morn.* (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure. 1866 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ix. (ed. 2) 99 This person .. had .. struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity.

Hence **Disgustfully** *adv.*, **Disgustfulness**.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Disgustfully*, disgustfully, unpleasantly. 1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxlv. 131 Tristram Shandy is in many places disgustfully obscure. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness of death. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *About Warwick* (1879) 101 To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the idea of being buried at all.

Disgusting, *vb. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISGUST. (Now only gerundial.)

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 256 With the extreme disgusting of their kindred.

Disgusting (disgŭst'ing), *pp. a.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That disgusts (see the verb); distasteful, sickening, repulsive.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* ii. 20 Particular Detail .. would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palate. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 The disgusting language of the indictment. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal repasts.

Disgustingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust; *colloq.* offensively, aggravatingly, annoyingly.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 16 Neither .. flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 52-a Calcutta is described as disgustingly filthy. a 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii. 75 He stands before them disgustingly unabashed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 June, With these disgustingly long days, the night never would come on. 1892 JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* vi. (1893) 198 The Younger Pliny .. was disgustingly rich.

Disgustingness, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being disgusting; an instance of this.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness. 1880 R. S. WATSON *Via Nazan* ix. 165 Every disgustingness .. lies there bare and open to the day.

† **Disgustion**, *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DISGUST *v.*; see -ION.] = DISGUST *sb.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* Cviii, Let not the irreligion of those places .. breed in you .. a disgustion unto the pure .. Religion. *Ibid.* 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death.

† **Disgustive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DISGUST *v.* + *-IVE*.] That tends or is fitted to disgust.

1740 A. HILL *Let. in Mrs. Barbauld Life Richardson* (1804) I. 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness.

Dish (dɪʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *diac*, (3 *dische*, *diash*), 3-5 *disch*, -e, 4 (*diae*, *dych*, *dizsch*), *disach*, -e, 4-5 *dyssh*, -e, 4-6 *disahe*, *dishe*, 5-6 *dyssche*, *dyach*, *dyache*, 6 *diszshe*, 3- *disch*. [OE. *disc* plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. *disc* plate (MHG. and Ger. *tisch* table), OS. *disk* table, MDu. and Du. *disch* table, ON. *diskr* plate (? from OE.); WGer. **disk(s)*, a. L. *disc-us* quoit, dish (in Vulgate), DISK. The OE. (like OHG. and ON.) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG. and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. *desco*, F. *deis*, *dis* (DESK, DAIS).]

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals. Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular *plate*, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table, as *treens*, vegetable dishes, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 786 (O. E. T.), *Patena*, *disc*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 852 *Ferculum*, *disc*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 8 Sel me .. in disc headyd iohannes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 23 Se be beaypð on disc nūd me hys hand. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 I broken dish. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/23 *An* Discs of seluer he nam also. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13150 (Cott.) Ask him .. His heued to giue be in

a *disc*. c 1300 *Havelok* 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 434 Dischis & coupis of siluer. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 In a dysche thy gese thou close. 1535 *Coverdale Judg.* v. 25 She .. broughte forth butter in a lordly dische. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 The common saying is, the hog is better good but when he is in the dish. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 198 The Wooden dishes that are all over Persia. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A small Cabinet .. in which were .. half a Dozen of Wooden dishes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* ii. They both slept about in the grave before they got out of the dish. 1881 WHEATLEY & DELAMOTTE *Art Wk. Earthenware* iv. 49 Fallacy .. took the greatest pains in the moulding of the fishes .. which be placed upon these curious dishes.

b. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also *esp.* as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup; cf. ALMS-DISH, CLACK-, CLAP-DISH. 1381 [see ALMS-DISH]. c 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 79 Quoddam naves argenteum et deauratum formatum ad modum navis, vocatur discus eleemosynarium. 1488 *Will. of Wyke* (Somerset Ho.). A new treen dyssh wth a pynte of ale therin. 1534 [see CLAPPER *sb.* 2]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 150 I'll give .. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1605 TRYALL *Chiv. I. iii.* in Bullen O. Pl. III. 278, I know him as well as the Beggar knows his dish. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 391 Who would rob a hermit of .. his beads, or maple dish? 1781 COWPER *Truth* 80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his meagre stock.

† c. *transf.* Applied to an acorn-cup. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Drie the little acorne dishes .. and contunde them smalle.

† d. Phrases. To cast, lay, throw (something) in one's dish: to reproach or taunt him with it. To have a hand in the dish: to meddle, interfere. To have a foot in the dish (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 62 b, When wee charge hym with a like fault, and laye some greater matter in his dishe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 67 Hee casts the begger in my dish at euerie third sillable. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Aliboron*, A .. busie-body; one that hath his hand in euery dish. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Women* (1880) p. xviii, Hir dowrie will be often cast in thy dish if shee doe bring wealth with her. 1684 BUNYAN *Holy War* 233 We have already also a foot in their dish, for our Diabolonian friends are laid in their bosoms. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 5 Some .. have been so indisgenuous, as to throw Maud the Milk-Maid into my Dish. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 8 Under the bloody reign of Queen Mary, this was laid in his dish.

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost hye deyntyes or delicate dysches. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 173 Let's carve him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. 1611 — *Wind. T.* iv. iii. 8 For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King. 1655 MOUFET & BERNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 190 Camletes King of Lydia, having eaten of his own Wife, said, he was sorry to have been ignorant so long of so good a Dish. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 296 To heasts and fowls is he Somewhere .. become a dish. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 321 The ladies .. retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured. 1853 SOYER *Pantraph.* 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in all their Entertainment.

b. *Fy-dish, side-dish*: see *BY-* 3 a, *SIDE*. *Made dish*: a fancy dish of various ingredients, depending for its success on the cook's skill. *Standing dish*: one that appears each day or at every meal. (Also used *fig.*)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. 43 Artificial made dishes, of which our Cooks afford us a great variety. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 126 Meer Quelque hoses, made dishes of no nourishing. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 56 The mysteries had ceased to be the standing dish of theatrical entertainment.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite. a. As much or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. b. A dishful, a bowlful or cupful.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 144, I have here a dish of Doues that I would bestow upon your worship. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 5 The Prince once set a Dish of Apple-Johns before him. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* III. 175 The Boat returned with a good dish of Fish. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 254 Trotter .. secured a good dish of fish in the pools.

b. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 35 Such a dish of skim'd Milk. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 171 He had taken off two or three Dishes of Aquavitz. 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 65, I will go to the Coffee-house, and drink a Dish of Coffee. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 She scalded her Fingers, and spilt a Dish of Tea upon her Petticoat. 1795 *Femina* II. 10 Having finished his dish of chocolate. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. xxx, He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 688 More than one seat in Parliament .. had been bought and sold over a dish of coffee at Garraway's. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 526/2 The cook anticipates many a cosy dish of tea with friends.

c. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. l. 10 Thou full dish of Foole. 1608 — *Per. iv.* vi. 160 My dish of chastity. 1708 MOTTUX *Rabelais's* v. vii. (1737) 24 Roger .. had a Dish of Chat with her. 1753 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1854 II. 241 To entertain you with a dish of very choice erudition. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 183 This new dish of Continental troubles. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 183 For the sake of a dish of gossip.

4. *transf.* A shallow concave vessel or receptacle of any kind. See also CHAFING-DISH.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Justice* ii, The dishes of thy

hallance. 1702 W. J. Bruyn's *Voy. Levant* xxii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see *quots.*); a depression in a field, etc.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *Agric. Mech.* 95 The dish given to wheels. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that... the wheel appears dishd or hollow. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dish*... a hollow in a field.

6. As a specific quantity in various industries:

† a. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. TOLL-DISH. 1419 Corn-dish [see CORN sb. 1. 11.]. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 85, I will provide them mills for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.

b. Tin-mining. A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. c. Lead-mining. A rectangular box used for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water; *brazen-dish*: see BRAZEN a. 4. d. Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* ii. 1v. (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinne-weir, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their blacke Tynne by the... Dish, which containeth... a gallon. 1631 BRAZEN dish [see BRAZEN a. 4]. 1653 MANLY *Lead Mines* 53 But first the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. *Ibid.* 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine. To the Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 7 A Horse load... is nine dishes... weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Dish*, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770... Permission was... obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him... commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

e. Diamond and Gold-mining: see *quots.* 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 10 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load'... it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

II. [immed. from L. *discus*.]

† 7. A quoit; quoit-playing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 They hastiden for to be maad felawis of wastylng... and of oost, or cumpayne of dishe, or pleyng with ledun dishe [1388 in occupations of a dish, ether pleyng with a ledun dish; *Vulg. disci*; COVERDALE, to put at y^e stone; 1611 the game of Discus]. 1552 HULOET, Dyshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, *discobolus*.

III. [f. DISH v.] 8. *slang*. The act of 'dishing': see DISH v. 7.

1891 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp.* 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called.

IV. *Comb.* 9. a. attrib. as *dish-rack*; b. objective, as *dish-bearer*, *-designer*, *-turner*, *-washing*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 Dyshe berer at mete, *disciferis*. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v, A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of Gascon wine. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 336 Dish-washing... includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special *comb.*: † *dish-bench*, *-bink* (*north. dial.*), *-board*, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-rack; † *dish-caster* (see 7 above); *dish-cover*, a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food; *dish-cradle*, *-cratch* (*dial.*; in Nares *-catch*), a plate-rack; *dish-crowned a.*, having a crown shaped like a dish; *dish-faced a.* (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (Stables *Friend Dog* vii. 50); (*dial.* of persons) having a round flatfish face, like a reversed plate; † *dish-headed a.*, an epithet of monks; *dish-heater*, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *dish-meat*, food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; *dish-monger*, one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † *dish-mustard*, Turner's name for *Thlaspi arvense* dish-plate, *Min.* (see *quot.*) *dish-rag*, *-towel* = *DISH-CLOTH*; *dish-spring*, a spring shaped like a dish; *dish-trough* = *DISH sb.* 6 c. Also *DISH-CLOTH*, *-CLOUT*; *-WASH*, *-WATER*, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 'Dische benke, *scutellarium*. 1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dys-bink. 1877 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dish-bink*, a kitchen rack for the plates. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Swepe thy hous, dresse vp thy dysshorde. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 132 My counter and disheboard. 1831 *Society L.* 144 The 'dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 133 'Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes. 1716... *Comical Dial. betw. 2 Country Lovers* (N.), My 'dish-clratch, cupboard, boards, and bed. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lat. Humours* Blood vii. 13 'Dish-crown'd Hat. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 12 The 'Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Dish-faced*, flat-faced; applied both to man and beast. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dish-faced*, hollow-faced. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr.* Osor. 489 b, Those 'dish-headed dranes of that shavelyng and Cowled rowte. [c 1440

Prompt. Parv. 122/1 'Dysshete mete, *discbarium*.] 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 258 Delycate dysshete meates were put out of her presence. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Let me alone, for my actiuty, at the dish ment. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and Dishments are taken out of the Oven. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 8 'Dish-mongers... running into excesse of riot. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 78 Named in englishe 'dysshemustard, or triacle Mustard... because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that conteyneth the seede is lyke a dyshe. 1592 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dish-plates*, in mining, plates or rails dishd to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the teeming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 34 CC is a 'dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her 'dish-towel from its nail. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster looks after keeping the 'Dishthrough.

Dish (dif), v. 1 [f. DISH sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*).

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 81 The thin fare that here is dishd before him. 1598 *Eupharis* Bii, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce upon it. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Li. Nat.* 150 (L), They dish out ambrosia for them. c 1685 in *Dk. Buckh'm's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She... neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dishd. 1833 MARRATT *P. Simple* i, Jemima, dish up I 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones... dishd up for you before bedtime.

2. *fig.* To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd for me to try how. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devil. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 ii. § 4 (1660) 121/2 The heavenly viands dish't forth in the Gospel. 1756 WASHINGTON *Let. Wks.* (1839) I. 265 Their success... dishd up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians... to fall upon our inhabitants. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Poets* 70 This story... has been dishd up in a hundred different ways.

3. *nonce-use*. a. To dish about: to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. b. To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern... and when she settled again forward, fairly dishd a tremendous sea.

4. To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides; to hollow out; *spec.* to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 *Agric. Surv.* E. Lohian 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dishd, from a mistaken principle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Dish-out, to form covers by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* ser. II. IV. ii. 262 The yards are dishd out in the centre to the depth of five feet. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Serv.* I. xviii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dish'd' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. 1887 *Sporting Life* 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dish'd'.

5. *intr.* To be or become concave; to 'cave in'. 1669 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Serv.* I. xviii. 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. *intr.* Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 931 The more prominent defects... are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1895 *Letter. fr. Corresp.* I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. *trans. slang*. To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being done, and dish'd.]

1798 *Monthly Mag.* (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I to Myself* (1816) I. 208 (D) He was completely dish'd—he could never have appeared again. 1819 *Abteillard & Heloise* to A consummation greatly wish'd By nympts who have been foully dish'd. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dish'd. 1830 DISRAELI *Let.* 27 Aug. (1887) 32 He dish'd Prince Pignatelli at billiards. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning... that on our first basis I dish'd you. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dish'd, and that in a few hours. 1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xl, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dish'd it.

Dish, v. 2 *Sc.* [variant of DUSH v.] *trans.* To push violently, thrust.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* i. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

Dishabilitate (dish'hābi-lit'ē), v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABILITATE: cf. OF. *deshabiliter* to disqualify, depose.] *trans.* a. *Sc. Law.* To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (*nonce-use*). To render impotent.

1662-81 STAIR in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 243 (Jam.) The Earl his father being forfeit, and his posterity dishabilitatd to bruite estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 17 Ve, who... could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence **Dishabilitation**, disqualification; imposition of a legal disability.

16... *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabilitatoun. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dishabilitation* is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

Dishabille (disāb'il, -bi'l). Forms: a. 7 dishabillie, -billie, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabillie, -habilly, -abilly, dishabillé, 7-9 déshabillé. β. 7-9 deshabille, déshabille, 8 deshabil. γ. 7-dishabille, 8 dishabille, (9 dial. disabil). [ad. F. *deshabillé* (in 1642 *desabillé*, Hatzl.-Darm.) undress, subst. nsc of pa. pple. of *deshabiller* to undress, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *habiller* to dress, etc. The final -ē of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to e mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. *des-*) altered to *dis-*.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in *phr.* in dishabille (= Fr. *en déshabillé*).

a. 1705 FARQUHAR *Twinn-Rivals* v. iv, I found you a little in the dishabille. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) I. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Dishably all tempting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 The Pleasures of their Dishabille. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 144, 3/4 The Ladies... Appear'd in such a Dishabille there. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excurs.* (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the *deshabille* of the Dutch colonial ladies.

β. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bussie Body* i. 1, What would she give now to be in this deshabille in the open air? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glitt'ring Dames... Came early, out of pure Good-will, To see the Girl in Dishabille. 1773 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 70 In studios deshabille behold her sit. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her deshabille in the boudoir.

γ. 1684 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* Pref. (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Journey Poems* II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1874 BURNARD *My time* ii. 13 Standing... in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. *concr.* A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-master* v. i, Contented... instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabille, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frt.* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabilles to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship. 1713 GAY *Gentleman* No. 149 ¶ 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress... which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 Aug., She does not become a deshabille. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 224 A neat undress, or dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham*, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty dishabille.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1712 POPE *Let.* 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in deshabille. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* (1821) II. 142 Where nature... is now naked and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented... with her richest attire. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 212 [Peppys] sets down his thoughts in a most becoming dishabille. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iv. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille.

† B. as *adj.* [repr. F. *deshabillé* pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. *Obs.*

1691 *Islington Wells* 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest *Dishabillee*. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 14/1 (Stanf.) He is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress.

† **Dishabit**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + HABIT v.: cf. F. *deshabiter* 'to disinhabitate, or deprive of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To remove from its habitation or place of abode; to dislodge.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 220 Those sleeping stones... from their fixed beds of lime Had bin dishabited.

† **Dishabitabile**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. DIS- 10 + HABITABLE.] Uninhabitable.

1642 LD. FALKLAND *Let. Earl Cumberland* 5 Those false reports... make London dishabitable.

† **Dishabitèd**, *phl. a.* 1 *Obs.* [f. F. *deshabité* 'disinhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.) + -ED.] Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602).

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 232 b, Imaginingy... the hot Zone, to be altogether dishabited for heat. 1582 HAKLUVT *Voy. A.* The 17 of Januarie... we departed from the dishabited rocks. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 67a, The dishabited towns afford them rooting.

† **Dishabitèd**, *phl. a.* 2 [f. DIS- 10 + HABITED.] Improperly habited or dressed.

1648 S. KEM in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 275/1, I have certain information that Sir Thos. Lunsford is gon up in an old thredbare coate dishabited.

Dishabituate, v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABITUATE v., prob. after F. *deshabituier* in same sense.] *trans.* To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of *habituate*.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1276 To dishabituate By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 700 That talk and

not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabited them for the conduct of affairs.

Dishable, obs. form of **DISABLE** v.

Dishadow, var. of **DISSHADOW** v.

† **Dishair**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS**-7 a + **HAIR** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of hair, remove the hair from.
1631 *Celestina* vi. 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eyebrows with nippers.

Dishallow (dis'hæ'lou), v. [f. **DIS**-6 + **HALLOW** v.] *trans.* To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence **Dishallowing** vbl. sb., profanation.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabbath. 16. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) II. 289 (D.) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 63 To pollute and dishallow... that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 288 If curses are not dis-hallowed by descending so low! 1856 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

Dishallucination. [**DIS**-9; cf. **disillusion**]. A freeing from hallucination; disillusion.

1881 R. BUCHANAN *Child of Nature* viii. He received... a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 356 Returning... under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much.

† **Disharbour**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS**-6 or 7 + **HARBOUR** v. or sb.] *trans.* To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter; to send adrift.

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim* Kvj. All reste disharbourd from my soule. a 1614 DONNE *Devotions* (1644) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is... committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

Disharmonic (dis'hæmp'nɪk), a. [**DIS**-10.] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.

1887 H. WALLACH in *Anthrop. Inst. Trans.* XVII. 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never much accentuated.

† **Disharmonical**, a. Obs. [f. **DIS**- + **HARMONICAL**, after **disharmony**.] = **prec.**

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. i. 88 Some... strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will... be harmonical, and other some... disharmonical. *Ibid.* (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical.

Disharmonious (dis'hæmō'nɪəs), a. [f. **DIS**-10 + **HARMONIOUS**; after **disharmony**.]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

1650 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 148 [It] may... prove painful to the Soul, and disharmonious to her touch. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious. 1683 TRON *Way to Health*, Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious life. 1754 J. HILOROP *Misc. Wks.* I. 38 Disharmonious, disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Serm.* xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1683 TRON *Way to Health* 461 The disharmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzzas'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. iii. 56 Dispute which rose crescendo in disharmonious duet.

Hence **Disharmoniously** adv., in a disharmonious manner, discordantly.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., Whose very tide sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1873) VI. 97 This... victorious campaign... with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

Disharmonize (dis'hæ'mō'nɪz), v. [f. **DIS**- + **HARMONIZE**; after **disharmony**.] Cf. mod.F. *disharmoniser*, neologism in Littré, 1874.]

1. *trans.* To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant.

1801 J. CAREY in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1824 LAMA *Elia Ser.* II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory... disharmonizing the place and the occasion. 1843 PUSEY *Holy Eucharist* to Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. *intr.* To be out of harmony; not to harmonize. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 22 A trifle of affectation in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it was natural to her.

Disharmony (dis'hæ'mō'nɪ). [f. **DIS**-9 + **HARMONY**; prob. formed after **discord**. Cf. mod.F. *disharmonie*, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement, discordance.

a 1604 W. PERKINS *Cases Cons.* (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unions, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765 LAW *Bekken's Myst. Magnum* liii. (1774) 324 Of the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. ii. 33 Disharmony of mind and tongue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God.

b. with a and pl. Something discordant. 1833 LAMA *Elia* (1860) 264 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 *Ch. Times* 25 Apr. 327/4 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England.

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord, dissonance.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 10 A string over-stretched

makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. BETHOGER *Causa Dei* 398 No harmony or Disharmony in sounds. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies... make themselves heard.

† **Dishatter**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *di-* for **DIS**-1 + **SHATTER**.] *trans.* To shatter completely.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. iv. I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all into a Chaos.

† **Dishaut**, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.). Also 7-8 dishant. [ad. OF. *deshaunt* (Cotgr.), f. **DIS**-4 + *haunter* to **HAUNT**.] *trans.* To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from.

1584 HUDSON *De Bartsas' Judith* iv. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort of such as were suspect of light report. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 The nobility and barons... now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. McDOWALL *Hist. Dumfriess* xxvii. (1773) 371 Capt. Ed. Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dishaunt*... is still occasionally used. *Aberd.*

Hence † **Dishauting** vbl. sb.; † **Dishauter**, one who 'dishaunts'. Obs.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermission of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* II. 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned.

Dish-cloth. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in WEATHER. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 25/1 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i. A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

Dish-clout, arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = **prec.** In the wringing of a dish-clout: speedily, immediately.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishchecloute, sonillon. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Lavo Consid.* iii. (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1782 MAD. D'ARRLAY *Diary* 28 Dec., What a slut Mrs. Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dish-clout pinned to his skirts. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 86/1 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' dish-clout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1602 TRYON *Good Housew.* i. (ed. 2) 7 You are now weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dish-clout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garneshe* 36, A bawdy dysche-cloute, That bryngyth the world to abowte. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, I am gazing on this gorgeous house; our cot's a dish-clout to it.

d. *transf.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 97 The Latines [call the caul] *Mappaventrin*, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh up the superfluities thereof. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook. 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

e. *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 11 b, More... then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seauen yeeres. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Gen. Montagu* 20 Dec., That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furness, is to be the other lord.

Hence **Dish-clout** v. *trans.*, to wash with a dish-clout.

1861 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected... to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab].

† **Dishheart**, v. Obs. Also 7 dishart. [f. **DIS**-7 a + **HEART** sb.] = **DISHEARTEN**.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne will scourge, He doth dishart their harts in whom it raines. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 The which would vterly dishart them. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. i, Car. Have not I seen the Britains — Bond. What? Car. Dishhearted.

Disharten (dis'hæ't'n), v. Also 7 disharten. [f. **DIS**-6 + **HEARTEN**, or from **prec.** + **-EN** 5, after *hearten*.] *trans.* To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should disharten his Army. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. 365 Their former louse disharted them so much. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 120 A great part... disharted by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 115 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and disharten his successor.

† b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with *to* and *inf.*). Obs.

1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were disharted to proceed further. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 109 They are disharted from doing their best. 1864 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 235 She urged what she could to disharten me to it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 27 Disharted them from that design.

† c. with an action or the like as object: cf. **DISCOURAGE** 2. Obs.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it dishartens our care. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1747) 64 An uncertainty which must disharten any industry.

Dishheartened, ppl. a. [f. **prec.** + **-ED** 1.] Discouraged, dispirited; see the verb.

1724 DE FOR *Mém. Cavalier* (1840) 210 We were a dis-

heartened army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dishheartenedness**, dispirited condition. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. i. 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind. 1863 DICKEY *Federal St.* II. 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

Dishheartener. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + **-ER** 1.] One who disheartens.

1645 *City Album* 9 A disheartener of Gods people.

Dishheartening, vbl. sb. [f. as **prec.** + **-ING** 1.] The action of vb. **DISHEARTEN**; discouragement.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. I. Theor.* (1630) 309 Hierome thought labour a disheartening to the Tempter. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. Avj. Or else he may lye open to such dishartnings, as become nec. these undertakings.

Dishheartening, ppl. a. [f. as **prec.** + **-ING** 2.] That disheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to the Rebels... and as dishartning to honest men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 107 Under these dishartening circumstances. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 235 Friends brought in dishartening news.

Hence **Dishhearteningly** adv.

1742 BAILEY, *Dishhearteningly*, by way of Discouragement.

1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 98 Dishhearteningly unpropitious weather.

Dishheartenment. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + **-MENT**.] The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 143 No disheartenment availed with him. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Serm.* xxxix. 393 Among the dishartments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That Other Person* III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

Dished (diʃt), ppl. a. [f. **DISH** v. 1 + **-ED**.] a. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. *slang*: see **DISH** v. 7.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes... was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 241 They use Dish wheat with milk. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Imp.* (1757) II. 37 The Soles... a little hollow or dish'd. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

† **Dishedge**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS**-7 a + **EDGE** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of its hedge.

c 1586 CRESS. *Pembroke Fr.* lxxx. iv. Why hast thou now thy self dishedg'd this vine?

† **Dishair**, v. Obs. rare. [f. **DIS**-7 b + **HAIR**.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 262 (Jam.) In ditstitution and dishairing of the said Gelis [perh. error for *dishairising*]. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. iii, Sword... Thou shalt dishaire him; it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Deprave Succession, and dishair the Crown.

[**Dishale** (Halliv.), error for *dishese*, **DISEASE**.]

Dishelm (dis'hel'm), v. 1 [f. **DIS**-7 a + **HELM** helmet, after OF. *desheaulmer*, *-healmer*, in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. *intr.* for *refl.* To take off one's helmet.

c 1477 CAXTON *Yvon* 25 b, Incontinent as... Jason hadde... smyten down the geant to the erthe... he dishelmed. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Frois.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englysshe knyght. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm (dis'hel'm), v. 2 [f. **DIS**-7 a + **HELM**.] *trans.* To deprive of the helm or rudder. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 155 Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves.

Dishelv'd: see **DISHEVELLED**.

Dishenerite, -yt, obs. f. *disenherit*, **DISINHERIT**.

Disher (diʃə). [f. **DISH** sb. and v. + **-ER** 1; cf. *saddler*.]

† 1. A maker or seller of dishes. Obs.

1304 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 54 John le Disshere. 1361 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng, and Rose þe disshere. [1377 B. v. 323 Rose þe dissheres; v. r. dyssheres douzter. 1393 C. vii. 372 disshere.] a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Cipharis*, a cuppere, or a dysshere. 1890 O. HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* 238 *Disher*, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbanditore*, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see **DISH** v. 7.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite... the disher will thus in the end be dish'd.

† **Disherbage**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS**-7 a + **HERBAGE** sb.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 b, These wordes, *Armo-boravit* *invoire*, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene disherbage', smellen all of the inkeborne.

Disherent, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS**-4 + radical part of *coherent*.] The opposite of *coherent*; incoherent; incongruous.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 It is the *Tá avričovον συνθετόν*, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.

† **Disheress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISHER** sb. + -ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes.

1377 [see **DISHER** 1.] [Margaret la Disheress is cited in *Bardsley Eng. Surnames* from the Hundred Rolls.]

Disherid, -ied, *obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of DISHERIT v.*

Disherison (dis'hērīzən), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheriteson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson. β. 5- disherison. [orig. *disheriteson*, a. OF. *des(h)eriteisun*, -eison, n. of action from *des(h)eriter* to **DISHERIT**. (The full L. type was **dishereditation-em*: the syllable *ed* was dropped in OF., the *t* before *s* in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritation.

c 1290 *Beket* 1836 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1, 159 Pat it .. were .. with on-rite and a-jein lawe In desertion of mine church to costume I-drawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheritacion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Desertouson of eyr and ualse mariages. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* 111. 451/2 Forfaitures of heritages, and disheritacions. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 The utter disheritacion of your seid Suppliant. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The saide haven is .. likely to be lost for ever, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Contra formam collationis*, The Abbot .. hath made a feofment .. to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 291 Pardonning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1879) 67 To prevent improvident alienations .. of landed estates, by .. dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs.

† **Disherison**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To disinherit.

1654 *CANTON Pleas. Notes* IV. 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† **Disheriss**, *v. Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 4 dysherys, 6 disheris, -heireis, -hariss, 7 disheriss, disherize. [14-16th c. *Sc. disheriss*, as if f. extended stem of an OF. **disherir* to disheir, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be *disherish*; the form in -ize is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. *advertise*, *amortize*.] = next.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw thar powste, Dysheryss me off my land. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvi. 38 The temporall stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 *BELLENOE Cron. Scot.* (1827) I. p. lxiv, This was Edward .. disherist of the crown of England. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 41 Qhen ane man .. does anie thing .. for the quhilk he is disherissed: his heretage vses to retorne, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 25 These .. thus disherized, ought of right .. gine first assaunt on their vnrightheous oppressor.

† **Disherit** (dis'hērīt), *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 deserit(e), -yte, -et, 4 deserit(e), dysheriebe, 4-5 diserit(e), -yt, dyserit, 4-7 disherite, 5-6 dis-, dysherit, yt(e), -et(t), -eit, 4-8 disherit. [ME. a. OF. *desheriter*, *deseriter*, -ereter, -ireter, etc., mod.F. *dishériter* = Pr. des(h)eritar, Sp. *desheredar*, Pg. *desherdar*, It. *diseredare*, med.L. *disheritare*, *dcheritare* (Du Cange):—Rom. *desheretare*, for L. **de-*, **dishéreditare*, f. DE- 6, DIS- 4 + *heréditare* to inherit, f. *heréditās* heirship, inheritance. The pa. pple. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form *disherit*, with the variants *disherid*, -ied, *desered*, *desirit*: see examples at end of the article.]

1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 74/107 Alle þure weren deseritede. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1065 *Dido*, That euer swich a noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben diseritid in swich degre. c 1405 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaim slayne vnrightfully, and disheritid their heiris. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. ii. 106 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysheryte hys chyld. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pal. & Arc.* III. 968 The dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o'er the plain.

b. *Const. of* (rarely *from*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5394 He scholde .. Deserite Wyder of ylka ded. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 869 To desherite hem of al þat euer they han. 1523 *FITZGERH. Surv. Prol.*, Disheryted of their possessions. 1570 T. NORTON *tr. Novell's Catech.* (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 1654-6a *HEVLIN Cosmog.* II. (1682) 5 Dishherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joans of Arc.* I. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God .. to all had given, Dishherited their brethren!

2. *fig.* To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579).

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxxii. 145 Ay to þis tyme we bene in peess, of þe whit þou will now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, This Poet .. hath labored to restore, as to their rightful heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have bene long time out of use, and almost cleane disheried. 1579 *LIVY Euphuus* (Arb.) 102 Thou art an heyre to farye lying, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning. 1795 *COLERIDGE Juvenile Poems* (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul.

Hence **Disherited ppl. a.**, **Disheriting vbl. sb.** 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 471 A pleynt of disherytyng of his ryt and possessions. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5522 Of þair dyserytyng to sees (= cease). 1613-8 *DANIEL*

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 2 The premisses tend .. to the disheryting of the Crown of England. ¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t. *disherit*, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desiryt with wough. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (M.S. B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit. c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Pese .. deseredyn tren aytz vnryghtfully. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 289 Many men were disherid of her londis. 1523 *FITZGERH. Surv. Prol.*, Theyr heyres shuld nat be disheryt. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* IX. 250 He hath dysheryt me.

† **Disheritance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *des(h)eritance*, f. *desheriter*: see *prec.* and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritation.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxix. 85 It was cawse of here disheritance. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses .. and their heirs.

† **Disherite.** *Obs.* In 4 deserite, -yte. [perh. a. OF. *des(h)erité* disherited, pa. pple. used subst.] A disinherited person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in þe myddel ost þo, þat þe kyng adde bynome her lond. *Ibid.* 563 þe knyghtes were deserytes in þe lond aboute wide.

Disheritement. *rare.* [f. **DISHERIT** v. + -MENT: in OF. *desheritement*.] The act of disinheriting; = **DISHERITANCE**.

1881 *Scrivener's Mag.* XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar .. his protest against the act of disheritment.

† **Disheritor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISHERIT** v. + -OR for AF. -our.] One who disinherits.

1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Disheritor*, one that disinherith, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

Disherize, var. of **DISHERISS**, *Obs.*

Dishero (dis'hīrō), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis, that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

Dishese, *obs. form of DISEASE*.

† **Dishewel**, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 discheuel(e), disshevele, dysshueuill, 5 dishiuiill, (*Sc.*) dyschowyll. [Variant of **DISHEVELY**, a. OF. *descheuvel*, with final *ē* mute in Eng. Cf. **ASSIGN sb.**]

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille.

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [v. rr. dysshueuill, discheuele, dissheuill, dissheueled, dischiefele] went þei þer. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1720 *Lucretia*, This noble wif sat by hire beddis side Discheuele [v. rr. disshevely] for no maleyche she ne thoughte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 1014 Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai haiff him tane, Dyschueuill on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = **DISHEVELLED** 2.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishuiill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

Dishewel (dis'vēl), *v.* [perh. a. 16th c. *descheveler* (Cotgr.), mod. *dècheveler*; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from **DISHEVELLED**.]

1. *trans.* To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down.

1598 *FLORIO, Dischiomare*, to dishenell, to tonze ones haire. 1611 *COTGR., Descheveler*, to dishenell; to pull the haire about the eares. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Diij, The Peacock when he's viewd dishenells his faire traine. 1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* II. ix, They .. dishewel May Round Tellus's springing face. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mountjoy Fam.* I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to dishvel his hair. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 She now dishvels .. the unsingled beauty of her flowing tresses.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. *Obs.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 230 Their haire curling, dishvels oft times about their shoulders. *Ibid.* 355.

Hence **Dishewelling vbl. sb.**

a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 244 The .. wanton fashion of the womans dishewelling her hair. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishewelling, I was summoned.

Dishewelled, -eled (dis'vēld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5-7 discheveled, 5 dishewilled, dysshueulled, 6 dishueld, discheauelled, 7 -evell'd, disheweld, -eviled, -euelled, 7- dishewelled. [f. OF. *deschevelé* mod.F. *dèchevelé* (see **DISHEVELY** a.) + -ED.]

† 1. = **DISHEVEL** a. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that any woman myght have. *Ibid.* 646 An olde woman discheueled, and all to-rente hir heir. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 123 Her [the Queen's] head must bee dishewilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 *SIDNEY Ast. & Stella* ciii, She, so dishueld blisht. 1653 *H. COGAN Diad.* Sic. 151 Growing distracted with griefe .. she went up and downe .. all dischevelled with her haire about her eares.

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress; untidy.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 215 With thy disheweld nymphs atty'd in youthfull greene. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* III. iii, The dishewelled fair hastily following. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley* F. lxxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishewelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1593 *STANFURTH Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaueld hearlocks. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dishchived, not platted nor crisped. 1718 *Priora Pleasure* 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishewell'd locks. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxviii, Still her dark locks dishewell'd flow From net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1837 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 593 Foul rags and a beard dishewelled he wore.

3. *transf.* Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 32 When States dishewl'd [printed dishewl'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 130 The heav'n's bespangling with dishewell'd light. 1858 *Sal. Rev.* V. 388 1/2 In vehement diction, but dishewelled grammar. 1882 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xviii, The dishewelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishewelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1885 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A certain lady of a dishewelled reputation.

† b. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy.

a 1639 *WORTON in Relig.* (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read .. of the same unaffected and dishewelled kind.

Hence **Dishewelledness.**

1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 165 Smiling to myself at my dishewelledness.

Dishvelment (dis'vēlmēt), [f. **DISHEVEL** v. + -MENT.] The action of dishveilling; dishveilled condition.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. xi. (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishvelment. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. iii. vii. 236 His tone .. has made her hotly conscious of her dishvelment.

† **Dishwevely**, -elee, *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 dischievelee, 5 discheuelee. [a. OF. *descheuvelé* pa. pple., f. *des-*, DIS- + OF. *chevel*, *cheveu* hair, = med.L. *dis-*, *decapillātus* stripped of hair, shaven, Sp. *descabelado* 'bald, having no hair left on his head': cf. It. (*dis*)*scapigliare* 'to deshevell, to disorder .. ones head or haire'. In another form of this word, the -ē of OF. pa. pple., became mute in ME.: see **DISHEVEL** a.] = **DISHEVEL** a. 1.

a 1430 *Chaucer's Canterb. T.* Prolog. 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuelee [other MSS. discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al bare. 1441 *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1315 *Dido* (Fair. MS.) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Dischevely with hire bryght gelte here. c 1450 *Merlin* 298 She was al discheuelee in her heer. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxviii. ii, In chambrey preynt At discourte deschenely also in all, As serving was to estate virginal.

Dishful (dis'fʊl). Also 4 dissuol. [f. **DISH** sb. + -FUL.] As much as a dish will contain.

c 1320 *Senys Sag.* (Wb.) 1918 Thre dish-ful of blod he let me bled. 1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Yef me yep. an poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 136 b, Geve to every one a little dishfull of rennet crudes. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 They make account that fewer mowder dishfuls is a pecke. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. vii. (1840) II. 170 A .. dishful of water.

Dishing (dis'ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DISH** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **DISH**.

1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* I. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner.

b. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. CUMMING in *Commun. Bd. Agric.* II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

Dishing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That 'dishes'; *spec.* forming a concave or dish-like surface; see **DISH** v. 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing .. to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing .. that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 94 Carby or cow hooks [of a horse] with dishing speed cutting, or slouching action [see *CUT* sb. 2]. 1895 H. D. TRAILL in *Fortin. Rev.* Sept. 364 Urged .. by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in **DISH** v. 7].

† **Dishi-ver**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 5 + **SHIVER** v.] *trans. and intr.* To shiver to pieces. Hence **Dishi-vered ppl. a.**

1564 *Phaer Aeneid* IX. Cc iij, Shields dishiuring crack. 1598 *YONG Diana* 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishiure. 1624 *BP. MOUNTAGH Treat. Invec. Saints* 6 The dishiured splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. SLATER (son) *Eph. Ded. to W. Slater's Rom. IV.* As Dragon .. falls .. dishiured into dust and ashes.

Dishlet (dis'let), **Dishling** (dis'lin). [f. **DISH** sb. + -LET, -LING.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 *LAMB Edax on Appetite*, A sliver of ham .. a slip of invisible brawn .. with a power of such dishlings. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 2/4 It is a very agreeable miniature feed. The dishlets are nine in number.

† **Disholy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + **HOLY**.] The reverse of holy; unholy, iniquitous.

1593 *BRIL Motives Romish Faith* (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 — *Surv. Popery* I. i. x. 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome.

Dishome (dis'hō'm), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + HOME *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence **Dishomed** *ppl.* *a.*

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 179 We have sunk into... being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 229 Thy soul dishomed shall... be forlorn. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T. STEAD in *Rev. of Rev.* 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

Dishonest (dis'p'nēst), *a.* [ad. OF. *deshoneste* (13th c. in Itaz.-Darm.), mod.F. *deshonnête*; = Pr. *deshonest*, Sp. *deshonesto*, It. *disonesto*, a Romanic formation for L. *dehonestus*, f. *honestus* honourable; HONEST; see DE- 6, DIS- 4.]

†1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng. That thilke wombe, in which you children leye, Scholde... Be seyn al bare. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A vii*. The galowes and... dishonested deth. 1483 — *G. de la Tour D viij*. The pryde of men... that counterfeited them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 1. 12 If we account it a shamefull thing to be ignorant of those things... the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iii. 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 HOME *Siege Aquileia* ii. Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Aiding dishonest wounds.

†2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 Pe lecherous louny to be in dishonest companye. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* vi. cci. 209 This duke, with Gunnore, lynyed longe while a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the laws of the Church. 1509 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* 1. ii. 50 Holding in disdain the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

†3. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. *Obs.*

(Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1585.) 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest partes of the body. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 129 The Face... appears very filthy and dishonest. 1697 DAYDEN *Æneid* vi. (R.) Dishonest [tr. *inhonest*] with top d arms, the youth appears. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish. 1552 HULOET, Dishonest matter, or any thyng cloyed with fayre wordes, *unthursip.* 1611 BIALE *Ezek.* xlii. 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* vi. The act I must confesse was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 1. 80 Dishonest artifices... are got into business of all kinds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish.

1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* I. (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 HOLCROFT *tr. Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not... to be liable to become dishonest. 1850 KINGSLEY *Good News of God* xxi. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true.

† **Dishonest**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *deshonester* (14th c. in Godef.) = Sp. *deshonestar*, It. *disonestare*; = a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* (see prec.), for L. *dehonestāre*.]

1. *trans.* To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 8 When thou has dishonoured [Vulg. *dehonestaveris*] thy friend. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 201 To eschewe every thyng that myght dishonour any noble woman. 1566 TINDALE *1 Cor. xli. 5* Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare headed, dishonoureth her heede. 1606 WILY *Beguiled* in Hazl. *Doddsley IX.* 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonour me. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 44 He did not dishonour himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaunderslye dishonested them. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe... hee will not abide to be so dishonested before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 20 He may tho' not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 762/2 If we do see a King to... robb and spoil his Subjects, desfour Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Collutulo*... to dishonour or defile. a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 I'll defile the devil to dishonour her.

4. To render unseemly or ugly; to deform. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 10 b, Your selfe do dishfigure your owne whelpes, you dishonour your owne creature. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* ii. 33 Hee... doth dishonest the grace of his upper shape.

Hence **Dishonesting** *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishonestyng, *avilement*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum*, the dishonestyng of his stocke.

Dishonestly, *adv.* [f. DISHONEST *a.* + -LY².]

†1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYND. *Floure of Curtesy* (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateth. 15... *Doctr. Gd. Servaunt* VOL. III.

in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) to Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dishonestly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 He gart hart, cruelly and dishonestly... sixteen scoir of the maist nobillis. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly bald.

†2. Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony.

1560 BIALE (Genev.) *Eccles.* xxii. 4 Shee that liueth dishonestly is her fathes heuynesse. 1665 SIR T. HEARART *Trav.* (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts... his Fathers Wife. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 238 Monmouth... having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 3 He had the Chaîne of me, Though most dishonestly he doth denie it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

Dishonestness, *rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = next. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Dishonesty (dis'p'nēstī). Also 4-5 des-, dishonestee.

[a. OF. *deshonnesté* (13th c. in Littré, in mod.F. *deshonnêteté*) = Pr. *dezonestat*, It. *disonestà*, a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* DISHONEST, after L. *honestit-um* honourableness, HONESTY.] The quality of being dishonest.

†1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with *pl.*) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7759 Shame, that eschueeth alle dishonestee. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfth hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iii. 13 Where the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the sonne. a 1542 WYATT *Compl. Loue* (R.). From thousand dishonesties have I him drawn. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* iv. 2 We renounce the secrete [1611 hidden] things of dishonestie [WYCL. *Geneva*, R. V. shame, TINDALE, etc. dishonestie.] 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 86 To venture he may haue honour; to lye hid as he la, dishonestie.

†2. Unchastity, lewdness. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxii. 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuynesse. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No woman to be tempted... to incontinence or dishonestie. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused... of dishonesty with another mans wife. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus Admir. Events* 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties.

†3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDE. (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Pare may a man see mykell dishonestee [F. *meinte leide figure*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 91 Ve may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dishonesty of the place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 8 Then spred I my clothes ouer the, to couer thy dishonestie [1611 nakedness].

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. ii. 9 So courtly, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me. 1616 SURFEL & MARK. *Country Farme* 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thrive best, but... I neuer knew profit in dishonestie. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* (R.). A forger... will avoid... minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 280, I have caught out Barros in so many dishonesties. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

Dishonorary (dis'p'nōrārī), *a. rare*. [f. DIS- + -ONORARY.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1828 WESTER CITES HOLMES.

† **Dishonorate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS- + HONOUR *sb.* + -ATE².] = DISHONORED.

1601 *Death Robert of Huntington* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Doddsley VIII.* 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

Dishonour, -honor (dis'p'nōr), *sb.* Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des-, dishonour, -oure, (4-5 dys-honour, dysshonour, 5 disonowre, 5-6 dishonowre, -oure, 6 -our) 4- dishonour, 6- dishonor. [a. OF. *deshonor*, -ur, *des(h)onor* (11-12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *deshonneur* = Pr. *desonor*, It. *disonore*; a Romanic formation f. L. *dis-*, *Dis-* 4 b + *honōrem* HONOUR. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling *dishonor* is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. To do (a) dishonour to: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; to the dishonour of, so as to bring into dishonour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Gött.) Joseph souht on me in boure Forto do me dishonoure. *Ibid.* 23644 (Gött.) Pe wicked... of all sal pai haue dishonour. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 563 Pys day he falleth in dishonour. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady... nor no dishonour. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 167 Many slaundersous wordes to the queenes dishonour. 1553 *Short Catech.* 26 b, He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonour, even the dishonour... of the crosse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 59 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum. 1611 BIALE *Ps.* lix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinot's Trav.* xii. 38 He would rather dye... then live in dishonor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to *Cress of Bristol* 10 Apr. They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 BAYON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 64 Wouldst thou... Harp on the deep

dishonour of our house? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 192 Never bring Dishonour on the stock from which I sprang.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c 1380 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 482 Who had the done this dishonour? 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Three dishonours in the same day he moste suffyre. 1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours.

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.

1553 EDEN *Trat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to... forsake their Captayne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 22 b, Images... displease (God) as certain dishonors of his maiestie. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understandings to credit their Creator. 1842 TANNYSON *Two Voices* 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed... Becomes dishonour to her race.

3. *Commerce*. Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

1834 J. CHITTY *Law Contracts* (ed. 2) 597 The creditor... upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action. 1866 CROMBIE *Banking* v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 94/1 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

Dishonour, -or (dis'p'nōr), *v.* Forms as in *sb.*

[a. OF. *deshonore-r*, *desonurer* (12th c. in Littré; mod.F. *deshonorer*) = Pr. *desonorar*, Sp. *deshonorar*, It. *disonorare*; = late L. *dishonōrāre* (in Du Cange), f. *dis-*, *Dis-* 4 + *honōrāre* to HONOUR.] The opposite or reverse of to HONOUR.

1. *trans.* To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* x. 23 This seed schal be dishonourid, that passith the commandementis of the Lord. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonour. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his availle, and him kee dishonour. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* viii. 49, I honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1651 HODGES *Leviath.* i. x. 42 To Value a man... at a low rate, is to Dishonour him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 404 [She] fear'd not unholy the blessed deed to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And specheles and dishonoured. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clix. 614 To the entente to haue dishonoured her & to haue had her to his wife. 1841 ELPHINSTON *Hist. Ind.* I. 510 She exclaimed that she was far too unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Cásim.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Biv b, He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iv. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starres, On equal termes to giue him chasticement? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 76 Friendly usage... which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 217 America... dishonours herself by tolerating slavery. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy.

†4. To strip of what is an honour. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* iv. ii. 180 As if you should... dishonour a cock of his spurs. a 1700 DAYDEN *tr. Ovid's Met.* xv. (T.), His scalp... dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. *Commerce*. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note).

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* II. 285 Dishonour, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc., is refused. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxvii. (1839) VII. 226 He found... that HUNT & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constables. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxiv. 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured.

Hence **Dishonouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. [1337] 278 To come... on payne of dishonouryng. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Aiv, Horrible... sacrilegges and dishonourynges of God. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage.

Dishonourable, -honorale (dis'p'nōrāb'l), *a.* [app. orig. f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ABLE; but in some uses regarded as f. DIS- 10 + HONOURABLE. Cf. F. *deshonorable* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The continuance... whereof... were... dishonourable to the hole realme. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 138 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graves. 1651 HODGES *Leviath.* i. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. v. The words dishonourable birth are nonsense... unless the word dishonourable be applied to the parents. 1846 GREENE *St. Gunnery* 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

†b. Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. *Obs. rare.*

1690 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;... if the Access to it be dishonourable; is the Library-keeper to answer for it?

2. Of persons: †a. To be regarded with dishonour, disesteemed (*obs. rare*). b. Devoid or negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach; unprincipled, base, despicable.

1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* x. 31 He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty? 1749 [see sense 1.] 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 29 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base... trusted as he was. *Mod.* A dishonourable opponent at cards.

Hence **Dishonourableness**, dishonourable quality, dishonour; **Dishonourably** *adv.*, in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discreditably, basely.

1590 C. S. *Right Reliq.* 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head thereof. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 12 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourably. 1777 BAILEY vol. II, *Dishonourableness*, dishonourable quality. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1866) I. 105 The honourableness or dishonourableness of the employment. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. x. 343 The injustice and dishonourableness of retracting what he had authorized Keppel to say.

Dishonoured, -ored (*disphōr'd*), *pp. a.* [f. **DISHONOUR** v. + -ED.] a. Treated with dishonour. b. Violated, defiled. c. Stained with dishonour, disgraced. †d. Dishonourable, dishonouring (*obs.*). e. Of a bill of exchange: see **DISHONOUR** v. 5.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. 34 Receiving a dishonour'd life. 1565 — *Leas* i. i. 231 No vantage action, or dishonoured step. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. Arg. 82 He... Gives Menelaus a dishonour'd wound. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 821 God... would else in his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. (title) Dishonoured Bills. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 182 Carrying the dishonoured vehicle with us. 1881 S. COLVIN *Lander* iii. 62 His dishonoured daughter.

Dishonourer, -orer (*disphōr'er*). [f. **DISHONOUR** v. + -ER.] One who dishonours.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 861 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon. 1787 A. HILITCH *Rosa de Montmorion* II. 152 The injured Morton recognized his base dishonourer. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xx. 1-9 Introd., Dishonourers of parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dishonourer*, a violator of chastity. 1881 S. COLVIN *Lander* iii. 62 In order to chastise her [his daughter's] dishonourer.

† **Dishonourless**, -orless, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [-LESS.] Free from dishonour.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonourless.

Dishorn (*disphō'm*), *v.* [**DIS**-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 63 We'll... dishorne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned. 1884 *Law Times* 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/6 A convert to dishorning... Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows.

Dishorse (*disphō's*), *v.* [**DIS**-7 c.] *trans.* To unhorse, dismount.

1850 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 563 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each. 1885 — *Balin & Bal* Wks. (1894) 375/1 He... dishors'd himself and rose again.

Dishort (*disphō't*), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 6 dishort, 9 disshort. [Origin unknown.]

1. Injury, mischief; anything prejudicial. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 555 And how hir father did him sic dishort. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 47 But cause they did her such dishort. 1812 W. AITON *Agric. Arshire Gloss.* 601 Dishort, a mischief.

2. 'A disappointment (*Aberd.*); also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

† **Dishort** (*disphō't*), *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dis*-, *DIS*-4 a + *hort-ari* to EXHORT; cf. L. *dēhortāri* to DEHORT.] *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* M ij b, They dishort us from sinne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 320 Paul himself in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnesse.

Dishouse (*disphō'z*), *v.* Also 7 dishowse. [f. **DIS**-6 or 7 + **HOUSE** v. or *sb.*] Hence **Dishoused** *pp. a.*

1. *trans.* To oust or expel from a house. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Fs.* LVIII. iii. Make them melt as the dishoused snail. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right and Might* 12 The Members of Parliament dishous'd by the Army. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* II. 60 The dishoused population of spirits. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Providing cheap railway accommodation for the dishoused workers.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 191, I suppose those houses taken downe... the same ground being so dishoused and laid open. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 5 Mar. 'To dishouse' all the disease-breeding section... and reconstruct its streets.

† **Dishrivelled**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*. [f. **DIS**-5 + **SHRIVEL** v.] Shrivelled up.

1771 *Muse in Miniature* 49 Thro' languid nature's cold dishriVEL'd veins.

† **Dishuman**, *v. Obs. rare*. [**DIS**-8.] = next. 1657 RIEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh look with shame... upon this wofull evirating or dis-humaning your selves.

Dishumanize, *v.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes; = DEHUMANIZE.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 105 In a desert isle

Dwelling till half dishumaniz'd. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. ii. Visions born of brains Dishumanized.

Dishume (*disphū'm*), *v. rare*. [f. **DIS**-7 c + L. *humus* earth: after *inhume*.] *trans.* To unearth, dishume, exhume.

1854 SVD. DOBELL *Balder xxv.* 181 Of what colossal frame Do I... Dishume the giant limb from my rent heart?

† **Dishumour**, *sb. Obs.* [**DIS**-9.] Ill-humour.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ¶ 6 Anything that betrays Inattention or Dishumour. *Ibid.* No. 479 ¶ 1 Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience. 1795 *Femina* I. 67 Oppression excites disgust; injustice, resentment; ill will, dishumour; pride, contempt.

† **Dishumour**, *v. Obs.* [**DIS**-7 d.] *trans.* To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii. Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd. 1680 *Religion of Dutch* II. 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland.

Dish-wash. [see **WASH** *sb.*] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term of contempt.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 65 He... hath his penance assigne him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish-wash and vinegar. 1598 FLORIO, *Stipa*. d. dish-wash given to swyne and hogs. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrigery Impr.* (1757) II. 164 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar.

b. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stiffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 180 (D.) Their fathers... were scullions, dish-wash, and dirty draffe. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 372 Opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like.

Dish-washer.

1. One who washes plates and dishes; a scullion or scullery-maid.

c 1590 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garmesche* 26 Ye war a kechyn page A dyshe washer. 1877 HARRISON *England* III. xi. (1878) II. 73 Everie dishwasher refused to looke in other than silver glasses for the attiring of his head. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me Thou smell'st all of kitchen as before.

2. An apparatus for washing dishes.

3. A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (*Motacilla alba*); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Australia (*Seisura iniquata*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 137 The Wagtail or dish-washer as we terme them. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dish washer*, a water-wag-tail, a bird. 1832 SLANEY *Ontl. smaller Brit. Birds* 65 (Pied Wagtail) Often called by the common people the dish-washer, or washerwoman. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at.

Dish-washings, *sb. pl.* [see **WASHING** *vbl.* *sb.*] a. = **DISH-WASH**. b. Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), also called *polishing rushes*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Dysswashynges; fortassis hujus herbae ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Bread soaked in dish-washings.

Dish-water. The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. Also *altrib.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii. Dysshe water and alle other fylthe. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongst our finest plants. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 318 Wash them with a little beef broth or dish water. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 7 Arabian Tea, Is Dish-water stuff to a dish of new Whey. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers.

trans. and *fig.* 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 224 Flash phraseology... is, the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism. 1887 *Sanitary Era* (N. Y.) 15 Nov., Rainwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere.

¶ = **DISH-WASHER** 3 (for which it is app. only an error). *Obs.*

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-water. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dish-Water* [1715 KERSEY, *Dish-Washer*] A Bird otherwisecall'd Wag-tail.

Disiccation, -ative, *obs. ff.* **DESICCATION**, etc. † **Disidamony**, *des*-, **diside-mony**. *Obs.*

[ad. Gr. *δεισιδαιμονία* fear of the gods, superstition.] † A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730-6.

Disidentifiy, *v. nonce-wd.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To undo or veil the identity of.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise.

Disillnde, *v. rare*. [f. **DIS**-6 + **ILLUDE**: prob. after *disillusion*.] *trans.* To free from illusion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 98, I am obliged to disillusion many of my visitors. 1892 A. LANG in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and 'disillnded' when I am thus taken behind the scenes.

Disilluminate, *v. rare*. [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To deprive of light or illumination; to darken.

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 14 All the fates... burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing.

Disillusion (*disil'uzh'n*), *sb.* [f. **DIS**-5 and 9 + **ILLUSION** *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *désillusion*.]

† **Disillusion**, *v.* 1. Illusion, delusion. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 139 What slights, what disillusiones... Have risen of such sorrows? 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusiones, are incident to a base and servile condition.

II. [**DIS**-9.] 2. The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* p. vii, The discrepancy between... faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact. 1854 LONGE, *Epimetheus* vi, Disenchantment! Dis-illusion! Must each noble aspiration Come at last to this conclusion? 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusiones which followed the... revolutions of 1848. 1877 DOWEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 53 It is the comedy of disillusion.

Disillusion, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. mod.F. *désillusionner*.] *trans.* To free from illusion; to disenchant, undeceive, disillusionize.

1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 417 Captain Burton... disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa. 1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* III. 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second.

Hence **Disillusioned** *pp. a.*; **Disillusioning** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Disillusioner**, **Disillusionist**, a disillusioning agent.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xx. 127 Alice... took her revenge upon that disillusioning... lady's maid. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of dis-illusioning. The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 273 The disillusioned France of '99. 1881 SYMONDS *Shelley* II. 31 A disillusioned world is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., The ballot in woman's hand will prove a disillusionist; she will then be judged as a man. 1892 *Graphic* 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

Disillusionary, *a.* [f. prec. *sb.*, after *illusionary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disillusion.

1879 ANNIE THOMAS *London Season* II. 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose.

Disillusionize, *v.* [f. **DISILLUSION** *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = **DISILLUSION** v.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 236 It was... disillusionizing him... of the romance in which he had chosen to wrap himself up. 1890 *Times* 27 Jan. 5/2 A free discussion of Social Democracy would do more to... disillusionize its votaries than all the police repression in the world.

Hence **Disillusionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Disillusionizer**, one who disillusionizes.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 708/2 There is something disillusionizing in the sumptuous returns of a successful poem or novel. 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept., A somewhat similar disillusionising is taking place in the United States with respect to President Grant. 1881 *Public Opinion* (N. Y.) 2 Apr. 559 The latest literary disillusioniser. 1890 *Pictorial World* 4 Sept. 293/3 The wife is not always so loyal to the disillusioniser.

Disillusionment. [f. **DISILLUSION** v. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *désillusionnement*.] The action of disillusioning, or fact of being disillusioned.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 712/2 The first few days in Rome... must be a disappointment—a sort of disillusionment, if we may coin that term. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 Therein was the beginning of disillusionments. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 327 We have seen... the terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

Disillusive, *a.* [f. **DISILLUDE**, after *illusive*.] Tending to disillusion.

1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* II. III. i. 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life.

Disimage, *v.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. Bijl. a, Exercised Wits that have so written and wrested their phantasies that they can imagine or disimage any thing. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot dis-image, ... but it is whether we will or no. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 231 Truth... whose existence we cannot disimage.

Disimbark, **disimbogue**, etc.: see **DISEM**.

Disimbroll, *obs.* var. of **DISEMBROLL**, v.

1611 FLORIO *Disbraghiare*, to disimbroll.

Disimmure, *v.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To set free from confining walls; to release from imprisonment or confinement; to liberate.

1611 COTGR., *Desemmure*, disimmured, taken out of a wall wherein it was included. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. v. 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them their abolished sex. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 127 The... piers of the nave... were... sufficiently disimmured by pulling down the rubble on each side of them.

† **Disimpar**, *v. Obs.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park. Hence **Disimparking** *vbl. sb.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 81 The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Reliq.* *Appeal* II. 109 (L.) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. 1711-12 *Spectator* cited in Webster 1828.

Disimpassioned, *pp. a.* Also **dissem-**. [**DIS**-10.] Freed or free from passion; dispassionate.

1861 M. W. FREER *Henry IV.* I. i. ii. 98 The debates... were generally practical and disimpassioned. 1876 BROWNING *Nympholeptos* 23 That pale soft sweet disimpassioned moon. 1889 TENNYSON *Demeter & Persephone* II, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first.

† **Disimpawn**, *v. Obs.* [**DIS**-6.] *trans.* To take out of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn).

1631 *Celestina* xv. 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallows; four times have I disimpawnd thee.

† **Disimpeach**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *desimpescher* (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *empescher* to IMPEACH.] *trans.* To free from impeachment.

1611 Cotgr., *Desimpescher*, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology proved harmless* 36 The wise man will disimpeach him, who boldly saith [etc.].

Disimpester, obs. var. of **DISPESTER**.

† **Disimplicate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence **Disimplicated** *ppl. a.*, disinvolved, explicit.

1660 tr. *Amiratus Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall of Man* 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

Disimprison, *v.* Also *9* **disem-**. [f. DIS- 6 + IMPRISON: cf. F. *désimprisonner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also *fig.*

1611 Cotgr. *Desimprisonner*, to vinprison, or disimprison. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 61 They can hardly be separated, and disimprisoned as in Minerals. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. l. § 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes, being once disimprisoned from their Coats, must needs very considerably amplify themselves. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. l. 21 'All History is an imprisoned Epic', says Sauterweig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance!

Hence **Disimprisoned** *ppl. a.*, **Disimprisoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disimprisonment**, the action of disimprisoning.

1611 Cotgr., *Disimprisonné*, disimprisoned .. delivered out of prison. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adol. fr. Parnass.* 193 After the disimprisonment of the commendador. 1659 TORRIANO, *Disarceratura*, a disimprisoning. 1777 *TOPLAND* in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. vi. l. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of disimprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority. 1878 *Knowling Poets Croisic* 101 How can the youthful châteline but pant for disimprisonment?

† **Disimpropriate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heir.

Disimprove, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Episc. Ep. Ded.*, No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* i. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which .. disimprove the fruit. a 1717 *PARNELL Deborah* (Seager), Thus direful was deform'd the country round; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground. 1827 *LADY MORGAN O'Briens & O'Flaherty's* IV. 352 Something changed, but not disimproved. 1890 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

b. *intr.* To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in *WORCESTER*, whence in later Dicts.

Hence **Disimproving** *ppl. a.*

1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

Disimprovement. [f. *prec.* after IMPROVEMENT.] The action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 193 The final issue .. would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1793 *SWIFT Power of Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 *HELPS in Macm. Mag.* Feb. 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office.

Disinable, **Disinamour**, etc.: see **DISEN-**.

† **Disincameration**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *désincamération* (1664 in Littré): see DIS- 4, 6 and INCAMERATION.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera; also called *disincameration*.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 281/1 The Monies which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 198 In the business of the disincameration of Castro.

† **Disincantation**. *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* xi. 193 The Vanitie of the World. Canto XI, The Disincantation.

Disincarcerate, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* = **DISIMPRISON**. Hence **Disincarceration**.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1836-43) XI. 6a In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

Disincarnate, *a.* [DIS- 10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of *incarnate* adj. 1881 *PALGRAVE Death in Vision of Eng.* (1889) 34 The Soul disincarnate.

Disincarnate, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of *incarnate* vb.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection .. being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

Disinchant, obs. var. of **DISENCHANT**.

Disinclinate, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINABLE.] Having a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 *GOLDISM. Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 245 The senate were .. no way disinclinate to a peace.

Disinclination (disinklīn'āshən). [f. DIS- 9 + INCLINATION.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, unwillingness.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 75/1 [He] spent his time abroad .. where he improved his disinclination to the church. 1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 164 This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifference and Disinclination. 1749 *FINDLING Tom Jones* vi. v. So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. 1767 *Babler* No. 67 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* ix. (R.) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks, and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Jour. Albania* 1121 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremes. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

Disincline (disinklīn'ē), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCLINE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 115/1 It served .. to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot.* (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 *CASTLEREAGH* in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* iv. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1858 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* II. 33 Other considerations .. might well disincline him to a warlike expedition.

absol. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. *intr.* To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (to do something).

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 19 She .. believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow.

Disinclined (disinklīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINED.] Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 297/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* II. i. Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* I. 149 The old aristocracy .. were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. ii. iii. 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. v. [He] felt disinclined for any more sleep.

Disincluse: see **DISENCLOSE**.

Disincomber, obs. var. of **DISENCUMBER**.

† **Disincommode**, *v.* *Obs.* Erroneous mixture of *discommode* and *incommode*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondi's Banish'd Virgin* 22 For fear of disincommoding themselves.

† **Disincorporate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *7* **disen-**. [f. DIS- 10 + INCORPORATE *a.*: see next.] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casusd' Unca's* d 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disincorporate, and Lopp'd off Ten the Body.

Disincorporate (disink'apōrēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCORPORATE *v.*: cf. F. *désincorporer* (1690 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-64 *HUME Hist. Eng.* IV. 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 *Min. Nat. Conf. Council* (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church.

2. To separate from a corporation or body.

1701 *COLLIER M. Aurel.* (1726) 168 He that is selfish .. disincorporates himself from mankind.

Hence **Disincorporation**, the action of disincorporating, or depriving of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

1772 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome .. as a matter of an external nature.

† **Disincrease**, *sb.* *Obs.* In *5* **disen-**. [f. DIS- 9 + INCREASE *sb.*] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. In preiudice of his worthynesse And disincrease of his hygh prowess. c 1430 — *Thebes* II. (R.) The tydings that thou hast brought Sha vnto him be disincrease. c 1450 — *Compl. Loves* Lyf 202 Wythout addycoun, Or disincrese, owther mor or lesse.

† **Disincrease**, *v.* *Obs.* In *5* **disencrese**. [f. DIS- 6 + INCREASE *v.*] To decrease, diminish (*intr.* and *trans.*; in quot. 1430, = **DIMINISH** 5, to rob, deprive).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 It faileþ and falleþ in to moeyunge for þe simplicitie of [the] presence of god, and disincreseþ to be infinite quantite of future and of preterit. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 Thei withdrawen and disincresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire rialtee.

Disincrusted. [f. DIS- 10 + L. *incrūstāntem*, pr. pple. of *incrūstare* to INCRUST: see -ANT 1.] Something that removes or prevents incrustation.

1878 *Ur's Diet. Arts* IV. 1012 Zinc as a Disincrusted in Steam Boilers.

Disincumber: see **DISENCUMBER**.

Disindivdualize, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of individuality.

1839 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 327 Self is thus .. dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired .. by all men .. must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party.

Disinfect (disinfekt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INFECT *v.*: perh. ad. F. *désinfecter* (1556 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease. *Obs. rare.*

1598 *FLORIO, Smorbare*, to disinfect, to cure, to heale. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6025/2 12 Canourgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.

2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's late Disc.* 63 They use to make great fires, where there is household-stuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to disinfect [1664 disinfect] them. *Ibid.* 64. 1848 *WEBSTER, Disinfect*, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 *Pharmac. Tral.* III. 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 *Ur's Diet. Arts* II. 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.

absol. 1875 *Ur's Diet. Arts* II. 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence **Disinfected** *ppl. a.*, **Disinfecting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent .. it [chlorine] is unrivalled. 1853 *STONEHOUSE Greyhound* III. (L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or .. disinfecting fluid. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods. 1894 *Times* 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

Disinfectant, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *désinfectant* (1816 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), pres. pple. of *désinfecter* to DISINFECT.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of disinfecting.

1875 *Ur's Diet. Arts* III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

B. *sb.* Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 107/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime .. is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant.

fig. 1862 T. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* vi. (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

Disinfecter. [f. DISINFECT *v.* + -ER 1.] He who or that which disinfects.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter.

Disinfection (disinfekshən). [*n.* of action from DISINFECT *v.*: cf. F. *désinfection* (1630 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* II. II. 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

Disinfecter. [f. DISINFECT *v.* + -OR, after L. *infector*, etc.] = DISINFECTER; *spec.* a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1832 L. D. CAMPBELL *Lect. Aug. in Life* (1881) III. 15 In court we are almost overpowered by fumigations and aspersions. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Disinfestation. [DIS- 9.] The reversal of infestation; liberation from fœdal tenure.

1881 *Academy* 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfestation of adownsons.

Disinflame, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour.

c 1611 *CHAFFMAN Iliad* XII. 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

Disinflation. [DIS- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. DEFLATION.

1880 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 The grapple having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed .. before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to us for rolling the balloon.

Disingage, -ment, obs. ff. **DISENGAGE**, -MENT. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. II. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee .. disingaged from their contentions.

Disingenious, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for **DISINGENUOUS**, etc.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 1 (1666) 62/2 One is against love, and so disingenious. 1674 *Court. Tongue* iii. § 6, 110 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 *Eng. Man's Call*, 167 If duty may be disingeniously put off now. 1707 FLOWER *Physic, Pulse-Watch* 1 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

Disingenuity (disindzēniū'ti). [f. next, after *ingenious*, *ingenuity*.] = **DISINGENUOUSNESS** (which is now more usual).

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Pentat.* (1650) 1. 302 Unthankfulness and disingenuity. 1653 MANTON *Exp. Jas.* iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. (1693) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 2 The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 184 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis's disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

1680 H. DODWELL *Disc. Sanchoniathon's Hist.* (1691) 114 For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

Disingenuous (disindzēniū'əs), a. [Dis-10.] The opposite of *ingenious*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see **DISINGENIOUS**]. 1657 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) II. 291 It will be disingenuous to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 LADY'S *Call*, i. v. p. 3. 32 Of such disingenuous addresses, tis easy to read the event. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 67, p. 9 A Disingenuous Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 98 Cranmer... had recourse to the disingenuous shift of a protest. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Advice* 46 It is a disingenuous thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence **Disingenuously** *adv.*, in a disingenuous manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly. 1661 H. NEWCOMB *Diary* (1849) 26 So disingenuously... I have carryed toward my God. 1678 [see **DISINGENIOUS**]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxix, 289 Although I had most disingenuously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingenuously evasive.

Disingenuousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see **DISINGENIOUS**, etc.]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 Those statutes... could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

† **Disinha-bit**, *ppl. a.* Short for **DISINHABITED**. 1530 PALSGR. 519/2 This countrey is utterly disinhabyt, *ce pays est entièrement dépeuplé*.

† **Disinha-bit**, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis-6 + **INHABIT** v.] *trans.* To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* liv. 117 The Citie being thus disinhabyted. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 Some places have been disinhabyted, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 TOPPO s.v. *Dishabit*. In modern times we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it.

b. *refl.* To remove one's dwelling. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyaluan's Theat. World* III. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence † **Disinha-bited** *ppl. a.*, uninhabited, without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountains... utterly disinhabyted and voyd of people. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 157 He... dwells in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabitted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 374 Wee were long or night involved in a dis-inhabited Countrey. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* I. (ed. 2) 5 That part of this Island... is totally dis-inhabited.

† **Disinha-bitable**, a. *Obs.* [Dis-10.] Uninhabitable.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabytable. 1660 N. INGELO *Benitoio & Urania* (1682) I. 74 Will you make this place disinhabytable to Ingenuity?

† **Disinha-bitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [Dis-6.] 1611 COTGR., *Deshabiter*, to disinhabytate, or deprive of inhabitants.

Disinherison (disinhe'ri-zən). Also **disen-**. [f. Dis-9 + **INHERISON**: cf. *disinherit*.] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance; = **DISINHERITANCE**.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The peril slander or disinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 PAVNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 448 There are fourteen such reasons... which may justify such disinherison. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* III. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison... to unite himself to the bride he... had chosen for him.

Disinherit (disinhe'rit), *v.* Also **disen-**, **dishenerite**. [f. Dis-6 + **INHERIT** v.] *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

c 1450 *Merlin* 452 We hadde lener be disinherited and chased oute of the londe. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1040 The sonne him shal disinherite. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* an. 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to dishenerite ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to invade the said dukes countree... to destroe and disinherite the said duke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'less Bristol* (1887) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

† b. *Const. of Obs.* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to dishenryt the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Grandfathers inheritance. 1621 *State Trials*, *Abp. Abbot* (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of. a 1776 SOUTH (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

c. *fig.* 1634 MILTON *Comm.* 334 And thou, fair moon... Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1742 YOUNG *N. H.* II. 1. 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plunged in mines, forgets a son was made. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence **Disinherited** *ppl. a.*, **Disinheriting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. i. An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

Disinheritable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Heirs of Heaven they are, but disinheritable for their misdeameour.

Disinheritance. [f. **DISINHERIT** v., after *inheritance*.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 2 Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 TRIFLER No. 39. 506 He was enjoined... upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL *Observ. Crit. Gosp.* II. ii. § 3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

† **Disinheritate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. **DISINHERIT** + -ATE³, on analogy of words from Latin *ppl. stem*: see -ATE² and ³. Cf. It. *disereditare* = *diseredare* to disinherit.] = **DISINHERIT**.

Hence **Disinheritated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disinheritation** = **DISINHERITANCE**.

1654 COKEINE *Dianea* III. 172 A Princesse disinherited implores your aide. 1835 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritance.

Disinhume (disinhiū'm), *v.* Also **disen-**. [Dis-6.] *trans.* To bury, unbury, exhume.

1211 WODSW. *Ecol. Sonn.*, *Wicliffe*, The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 331 A golden drinking-horn disinhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

† **Disinsanity**. *Obs. rare*. In 7 disen-. [irreg. f. *dis-* (used otiosely or intensively; cf. Dis-5) + **INSANITY**.] Insanity, madness.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. v. What tediousity and disensanity Is here among ye!

Disinslave, *obs. form* of **DISENSLAVE**.

Disinsulation. [Dis-9.] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8306, 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

Disinsure, **Disintail**, etc.: see **DISEN-**.

Disintegrable, a. [f. **DISINTEGRATE**: see -ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillio-calcsites. 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. 1864 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

Disintegrant, a. and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ANT¹.] A. *adj.* Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. B. *sb.* Something that disintegrates; a disintegrating agent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues. 1866 *Pall Mail* G. 10 Nov. 4 Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

Disintegrate (disintēgrēt'), *v.* [f. Dis-6 + **INTEGRATE** v.]

1. *trans.* To separate into its component parts or particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action). Also *fig.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Marlites... are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. vii. 49 The adjacent rocks... were disintegrated. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.*

xxii. 333 Bricks... entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

fig. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. § 13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1876 GLAOSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 7 Learning and ingenuity... expended in a hundred efforts... to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments from the whole mass or body.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* III. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* II. (1881) 57 'Their personal adventures'... cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated, to break up.

18... R. JAMESON (L.), On exposure to the weather it [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ix. 349 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks... to disintegrate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Disintegrate, a. *rare*. [f. Dis-10 + **INTEGRATE** a., after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form.

Disintegrated, *ppl. a.* [f. **DISINTEGRATE** v. + -ED¹.] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found... in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1854 J. SCOFFEIN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

Disintegrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That disintegrates (*trans.*); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or integrity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States.

2. That disintegrates (*intr.*); breaking up, going to pieces.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 A disintegrating race. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen.

Disintegration. [n. of action f. **DISINTEGRATE** v.: see -ATION.] The action or process of disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. *lit.*; *spec. in Geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, it... chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash. 1834 THOMSON in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slata rocks. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* I. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* III. (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. II. § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. *fig.* 1849 HT. MARTINEAU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. *attrib. as disintegration-scheme, -theory.* 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffed.* 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence **Disintegrationist**, an advocate of disintegration.

1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Ang. Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

Disintegrative, a. [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 164 Tenets... essentially disintegrative of union. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborate, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Disintegrator. [agent-n. f. **DISINTEGRATE** v.: see -OR.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of debris. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* I. (1878) 4 Frost is... a powerful disintegrator.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments or to powder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Disintegrator*. 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc., for manure. 2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator. It grinds everything to powder, and is largely used in reducing bones and oyster shells into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.

1865 W. KAY *Crisis* Hufeld. 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

Disintegratory, a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 LEWIS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

Disintegrity, [Dis-9.] Want of integrity or entrenchment; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection. 1841 WILLIS in *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 91 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

Disintegrated, a. rare. [f. DIS-10 + L. *integer* entire + -OUS: after *disintegrate*, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 8 Aug. 80 Such a disintegrated material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

Disintensify, v. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense.

1884 BROWNING *Perishah* 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensify.

Disinter (disint'ər), *v.* Also 7 disen-, -terre. [ad. F. *désenterrer* (15th c. in Littré), f. *des-* DIS-4 + *enterrer* to INTER.]

1. *trans.* To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to unhury, exhumate.

1611 COTGR., *Desservir*, to disinterre, vnburie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (R.) Isis (their Goddess now) I'll disinterre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 To disinterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1679) 96 Disinterre the greatest roots. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng. I.* 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows.

2. *trans. and fig.* To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero...very often lie...concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have disinterred. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* i. The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

† **Disinterest, v. Obs.** Pa. pple. -essed, -est. [ad. F. *désintéresser* 'to discharge, or save harmlessness; to rid from all interest' (Cotgr.), f. *des-* DIS-4 + *intéresser* to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST *v.* Hence **Dis-interesting** *vbl. sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him...doth dis-interest him of these Obligations. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. iv. 14 Why is every man disinterested from a lawful calling? 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterested in the allegiance of subjects. 1646 SALTSMARSH *Some Drops* i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinterest any in the Civil part. a 1655 VINCES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 342 The dis-interesting of selflove...is very rare.

† **Disinterested, ppl. a. Obs.** Also *des-, disinterest.* [f. prec. + -ED 1, or f. DIS-10 + INTER-ESS-ED.]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee disinterested of other mens affairs, and disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. lii. 81. 179 We that are disinterested persons. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 48 Such disinterested and resigned Habitudes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's* Ess. 351 Let us act the disinterested.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DUNNE *Pseudo-martyr* xii. 358 The Pope...more disinterested than the neighbour Princes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterested person. 1696 MARY ASTELL *Proposal to Ladies* 137 The most refined and disinterested Benevolence. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinterested.

Hence † **Disinterestedly** *adv.*; † **Disinterestedness, -estness**, disinterestedness.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xlii. (1700) 66 The...Disinterestedness of his Love to us. 1707 REPT. *Relic.* 253 Disinterestedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confess.* 351 Men disinterestedly holy.

† **Disinterestment, Obs.** [a. F. *désintéressement* (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinterestment. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postcr. to Pref. He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinterestment.

Disinterest, sb. [f. DIS-9 + INTEREST sb.]

1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest of or disadvantageous to (a person or thing concerned). Now rare.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 7 'Tis a great dis-interest to so...unusual a Doctrine as this; to be but partially handled. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 294 Whatever...tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1876 RUSKIN *Fora Clava* VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest...to

the leader of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

† 2. Disinterestedness, impartiality. *Obs.*

1658 J. WEAIR tr. *Calprenède's Cleopatra* vii. i. 34 Persuaded of my disinterest in the affairs of Coriolanus. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. p. xviii, Physics, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805 — in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. *rare.*

1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. i. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things.

Disinterest, v. Now rare. [f. DIS-6 + INTEREST *v.*: see DISINTEREST, which this vb. has superseded.]

1. *trans.* To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* 539 An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio, if he would disinterest himself from the Queen. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 15 His present Enmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would; But it hinders his being willing to come. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* ii. 29 That every man dis-interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retrieving of the Truth.

Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESTED ppl. a.

Disinterested, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1; or f. DIS-10 + INTERESTED.]

† 1. Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? *Obs.*

a 1612 DUNNE *Barbaros* (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 115 The soul...sits now as the most disinterested Arbitrator, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be...Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty. 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 82, I fairly own I was not disinterested in wishing you here. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 446 His disinterested kindness to us...can never be forgotten.

Disinterestedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* n. iii. 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

Disinterestedness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. JOHNSON in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodl. Libr.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is his Disinterestedness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 8 This...gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness. 1866 LIDON *Bampf.* Lect. iv. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of mankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

Disinteresting, ppl. a. [f. DIS-10 + INTERESTING ppl. a., or f. DISINTEREST *v.* + -ING 2.] Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 WARBURTON *Lett. to Birch* in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) I. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The attempt...produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect. 18... *The Studio* III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

Disinterestness, var. DISINTERESTEDNESS. Obs.

Disinterestment, [f. DISINTEREST + -MENT.]

1. The action of disinteresting; exhumation.

1790 P. NEVE (*title*) A Narrative of the Disinterestment of Milton's Coffin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 788 The disinterestment of Harold's body. 1874 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 60 The disinterestment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2. *concr.* The material result or product of disinteresting; something disinterested.

1825 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterestments are vases for beating water. 1841 D'ISRAËL *Amen. Lit.*, R. Crowley II. 150 Our most skilful deliver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterestments, has brought up this proclamation.

Disintertwine, v. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 The carved archi-

trave, Whereon the intricate...design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERLEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 108 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

Disinthral, Disinthrone: see DISEN-.

Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispelire*, to vnburie, disintombe.

Disintone, v. rare. [f. DIS-6 + INTONE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble.

1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

Disintoxicate, v. ? Obs. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness.

1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee Tea & Choc.* 40 It disintoxicates those that are sufficed.

Disintreat: see DISENTREAT.

Disintricate, v. [f. DIS-6 + INTRICATE *v.*] *trans.* To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 FLORIO, *Disintricare*, to free...to disintricate, to untangle. 1611 COTGR., *Désinément*...a loosening...vupresting, disintricating. 1660 tr. *Annyrdus's Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iv. 371 The knowledge of the true God...disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

† **Disinure, v. Obs.** [f. DIS-6 + INURE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. 59 God...dis-inuring his chosen Israel from his wonted call. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 We are hinder'd and dis-inur'd by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

† **Disinvalidity, Obs.** [irreg. f. *dis-*, otiose or intensive (cf. DIS-5) + INVALIDITY.] Invalidity.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. iv. 136, I do call those Some mens doctrines...Private Opinions: and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them.

† **Disinveigle, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from inveiglement.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 50 Nor had he...bene yet disinveigled so soon as he was...but for the Princess...who...shew'd him the false carde dealt him.

Disinvelope: see DISENVELOP.

Disinvent, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the invention of.

1868 HELPS *Keats's* xiv. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. *Ibid.* 376 and 386.

Disinvest, v. [DIS-6: cf. mod. F. *désinvestir*.] *trans.* To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 270 (Jod.) Having seen his disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Cont.* 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall. 1822 A. AUSTIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 129 Not...that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So **Disinvestiture, Disinvesture**, the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 COURT & T. *Jas. I.* (1849) I. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber. 1846 WORCESTER cites *West. Rev.* for *Disinvestiture*.

Disinvigorate, v. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of *invigorate*.

1844 SVO. SMITH *Lett. in Mem.* (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

† **Disinvitation, Obs.** [f. DIS-9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 502 Why do you...give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

† **Disinvite, v. Obs.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation to. Hence **Disinviting** *ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 329 Casting a sideways look on Zelmaue, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allureme (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 143 (T.) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 27 Which would...disinvite to a pursuit.

Disinvolve, v. [f. DIS-6 + INVOLVE *v.*] *trans.* To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

1611 FLORIO, *Disinvolto*, disintangled, disinvolued. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathien's Unhappy Prosperitie* 9 Other inquisitions...from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves. 1647 *Power of Keys* ii. 22 False illations...which will all vanish...and the truth be dis-involved. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 260 To dis-involve the moral world, and give to nature's renovation brighter charms.

Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Disinwrappe*, to disinwrap.

Disione, var. of DISJUNE *v.* Obs.

Disja'sked, -et, -it, ppl. a. Sc. [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of dejected': cf. DISJECTED.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *comb.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli. 'Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road.' 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 261 (Jam.) In a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind. 1830 — *Laurie* I. vii. viii. (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjaskit state.

Disject (disdʒɛkt), *v.* [f. *L. disjēct-*, ppl. stem of *disjēctere* to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *jacere* to throw: cf. also *L. disjēctare* figq.] *trans.* To cast or break asunder; to scatter, disperse. Hence *Disjēcted* *ppl. a.* separated by force, dismembered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward misefraiblie disiected and separated. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas. i.* 1 The Jews at this day are a disiected and despised people. — *Rev. xvi.* 19 By the earth-quake disiected and dissipated. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 322 My lecture . . . the last of my long but disiected series. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 54/1 That branch of the Profession elects to remain disiected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb . . . and then to dance a stately . . . carnagione over the disiected members.

† **Disjecta membra.** *Lat. phr.* An alteration of Horace's *disiecti membra poetæ* 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 POPE *Lett.* (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the *disiecti membra poetæ*. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the *disiecta membra* of Pitt. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 186 The *disiecta membra* of whose tender mercies these *disiecta membra* have been committed.

Disjection (disdʒɛkʃən), [*ad. L. disjēctionem*, *n.* of action f. *disjēctere*, to DISJECT; see -TION.] The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. a 1806 BR. HORSLEY *Biblical Crit.* IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

Disjeune, var. DISJUNE, *Sc.*, breakfast.

Disjoin (disdʒɔɪn), *v.* Also 5 *des-*. [*ME. des-, disjoynre*, *a.* OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, mod.F. *déjoindre* = *Pr. desjonher*, It. *disgiungere* = *L. disjungere*, f. *Dis-* + *jungere* to JOIN.]

1. *trans.* To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever: *a.* persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257/4 We would have disjoyned yow and have drowned yow. 1484 — *Curial* i. I am there where the places and affayres desjoynne vs. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii. The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Deserts and . . . mountains disjoyning the provinces. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The first Intention . . . is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. c 1694 PRIOR *Soliloq. to Damon* 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 134 The two parishes were disjoyned in 1642.

absol. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAIND *Fr. Acad.* n. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disjoynre and separat. a 1683 OLOHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (from another).

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wolde not disjoynre nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. viiii. (1591) 87 Spaine being disjoyned from it [Africa] by a narrow strait. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disjoynes Remorse from Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iv. 271 Our knights are now almost disjoyned again from the Senate. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 77 [He] never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

† 2. To separate into parts or sections; to disjoin.

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 367 Although M. Heskings hath disjoyned this place . . . I have set it down . . . entire. 1598 FLORIO, *Slenbare* . . . to disjoynre as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie).

1633 MARMION *Fin. Companion* i. v. Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 That marriage therefore God himself disjoyns. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 617 All with headlong pace . . . Disjoyn their order.

† 4. *fig.* To put out of joint, unhinge. *Obs. rare.* a 1633 LENNARD *iv. Charon's Wld.* i. xvi. § 2 (1679) 62 Gallus Vibius . . . so dislodged and disjoyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: *a.* said of two or more.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severi* (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joyned in the personality, yet they disjoyned in the reality. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. (1706) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 268 They, hopeless now . . . disjoyned, and one of them fled the country.

b. said of one thing parting from another.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 541 Till breathlesse he disjoyned, and backward drew. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1679) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast.

Hence *Disjoyning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Disjoyning, disjunction. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 21 Two not farre disjoyning vallies. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. iv. This disjoyning Of bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 192 They may . . . yield to a disjoyning Force. 1794

SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of nature's.

Disjoin, *obs.* f. DISJUNE, *Sc.*, breakfast.

Disjoined, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED I.] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see *prec.* *vb.*

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 88 These disjoyned ghests. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 PENNANT *London* (R.) Windmill-street consists of disjoyned houses.

Hence † **Disjoynedly** *adv.* *Obs.*, separately, disjunctly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xx. Fivb, If magnitudes disjoynedly or separately be proportionall, conjoynedly or compounded, they shall also be proportionall. 1623 T. SPENCER *Logick* 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul . . . neither of them distinctly, but both disjoynedly.

Disjoiner, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ER I.] One who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) to This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoynor which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoin**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *desjoigne*, *disjoigne* separation, division, rupture (Godef.) = *L.* type **disjuncta*, fem. sb. from *disjunctus* *pa.* *ppl.*, analogous to *sbs.* in -*ada*, -*ade*, -*ade*, *F. de*: see -*ADE*. This takes the place in part of *L. disjunctio*.] A disjoined or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 447 (496) What wyght bat stont in swych disjoynre. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. v. And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of loue and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disjoynre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 309 The which [warre], at that tyme, was in suche disjoynre, that he cowde not brynge it to any frame. 1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhill now haue cacht at disjoynre [MS. 1553 disjunct]. The sylly Troianis bath be se and land.

† **Disjoin**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *desjoine* (= *L. disjunctus*), *pa.* *ppl.* of *desjoindre* to DISJOIN.]

1. Disjoined, out of joint; disconnected.

c 1420 FALLOD. on *Husb.* viii. 164 That sensis spille or poynte disjoyn be theyrnye is not my wille. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disjoyned, and out of Frame. a 1717 PARNELL *David* (Seager), My bones . . . Disjoyn with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. DISJOINT *sb.*)

c 1500 LANCELOT 2907 For well zhe se the perell, how disjoyn The aduentur now stonith one the point Boith of my lord his honore, and his land.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 37 Because of it [=its] disjoyn standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoyned and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 31 The disjoyn and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-*adv.* Apart, asunder.

c 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hated]; bi which disjoynct is ysawed the onhed of bretherhed.

Disjoin (disdʒɔɪnt), *v.* Also 6-7 -ioinct [orig. f. DISJOINT *ppl. a.* (cf. -ATE 2); but in some uses treated as f. JOINT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. DISJOINT *a.* 1.)

c 1420 FALLOD. on *Husb.* i. 873 Th' wortes that the wermes not disjoyn [destruunt]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyndon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Vpon the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to their places, when they are broken or dysjoyned. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1677) 72 Giles, is miserably disjoyned from Egeidius, as Gillet from Egeidia, by the French. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 226 If our spirits . . . be shattered and disjoyned, through distrust in God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 347 Selfishness . . . disjoins the whole frame of society. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disjoyned.

† *b.* *fig.* To distract. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 He is not disjoyned with other Meditations.

c. *fig.* To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have . . . disjoyned, and given us the grounds of it in the beginning of the Chapter, and the superstructure . . . in the end. 1770 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 504 It is . . . disagreeable . . . to observe a lyric writer of taste . . . disjoining the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjoyned by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 83 The sea . . . rusht in . . . Italye disjoyning with short streits from Sicil Island.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjoyned from him. 1650 FULMER *Pisgah* II. vii. 164 Except . . . some part of Asher lay southward at distance, disjoyned from the main body of that Tribe. 1759 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoins the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 I. 484 Great Britain, disjoyned from her colonies. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 134 Unite these all and then you have the Reformation . . . Disjoin them and then you have some miserable sect.

3. To separate joint from joint; to take in pieces at the joints.

1587 HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* 384 (T.) As for his coach . . . he would not only have it to be unharnessed as I said . . . but also unpinned, disjoyned, and pulled asunder. 1649 LOVELOCK *Poems* (1864) 44 Like watches by unskillfull men Disjoyned,

and set ill againe. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. ix, The corporal began to disjoin his rod.

absol. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 A good Carver . . . cuts up, disjoins, and uncauses with incomparable Dexterity.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjoined; to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disjoyn. 1888 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 741 A hundred cottages overturn . . . quiver, disjoin. 1890 CONSTANCE SMITH *Riddle L. Haviland* I. n. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disjoin, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjoyning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Disjoynre*, a disjoyning, a disjoyning. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The disjoyning of the bones. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disjoyning between the king and his people. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disjoyning of the mortar.

Disjoyned, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED I.]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. SANDYS *Job* 45 (T.) Be . . . their disjoyned bones to powder ground. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. vi. (1699) 69 Consider . . . the disjoyned disposition of the Bones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyon* 27, I saw a drift disjoyned planks. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 124 Disjoyned and unfinished Members. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 399 That the construction . . . be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjoyned parts of it. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjoyned state . . . ready to be put together. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxxvii. 247 A little disjoyned gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 96 A disjoyned People, not under any settled form of Government. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 238 He felt already . . . that he was the head of a disjoyned body. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disjoyned and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjoyned speeches. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disjoyned surmises. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 June (1840) 169 His argument . . . seems loose and disjoyned. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xiii. Our conversation dropped into broken disjoyned sentences.

Hence **Disjoynedly** *adv.*, **Disjoynedness**.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 505 The disorders and disjoynedness of his discourse. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 134 You remark in all their Actions . . . a Disjoynedness. 1871 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* xi. 19, I must pass, disjoynedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 85 We talked disjoynedly.

Disjoynly, *adv.* [f. DISJOINT *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: *opp.* to *conjoynly*.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjoynly, no way can they be perfect. 1886 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjoynly or disjoynly, they take each a share.

2. Disjoynedly, disconnectedly. *rare.*

1621 HAKEWILL *King Davids Vow* Aija, Discourses which were delivered disjoynly and by peeces-meale. 1892 ARGOSY Jan. 10 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjoynly muttered Mr. Arthur.

Disjoynre, [*f.* DISJOINT *v.* + -URE, after *joynure*. Cf. OF. *desjoynure* (in Godef.)]

The state of being disjoined; disconnection, separation.

1757 CONWAY *Lett.* in *Fraser's Mag.* (1850) XLI. 424 There is more disjoynre to our affairs . . . than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xix. 104 The disjoynre of opinion between them and the Vankee schoolmarm's was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

Disjone, -joon, *obs.* ff. DISJUNE, *Sc.*, breakfast.

† **Disjoynr**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* + stem of *adjourn*.] *trans.* To put off from the day appointed.

1642 SIR W. BRERETON in 13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjoyned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. *Ibid.* 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjoyned.

† **Disjodge**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* + *judge*.]

To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1649 [see JUSTICE]. 1658 *State Trials*, Dr. J. Hewet (R.) All the rest of the Judges . . . were . . . impeached of high-treason, disjodged and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjudication, error for DIJUDICATION. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Disjugate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disjugate*, to disjoyn, part, sever.

† **Disjunct**, *Sc.* Latinized form of DISJOINT *sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. xiii. 30 [See DISJOINT *sb.*]

Disjunct (disdʒʌŋkt), *a.* [*ad. L. disjunctus*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *disjungere* to disjoin. Cf. DISJOINT *a.*]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now *rare* exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1664 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* vii. (R.) The divine . . . freedom consists not in his acting by meer arbitrary will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyn* III. 356/2 The Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,

when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands, are each surveyed separately in a geometrical manner. 1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* l. 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhyme, and a terminating couplet. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 60 'That congeries of externalities, mere disjunct atoms.'

b. *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep incisions.

†2. *Math.* (Opp. to CONJUNCT a. 5): = DISCONTINUOUS.

Disjunct proportion: a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xviii. 42 Disjunct proportion Geometrically... is when there is not like proportion betwixt the second and the third, that is betwixt the first and the second, or betwixt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct.* Mus. Annot. 1706 [see DISCRETE 2 b].

3. *Mus.* (Opp. to CONJUNCT a. 6.)

d. *Tetrachords*, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. d. *motion*, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 Tetrachords... were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord... Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) l. i. 54 When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord. 1879 ROCKSTRO *Grove Diet. Mus.* 11. 88 He [Bjordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion.

4. *Logic*, etc. †a. = DISJUNCTIVE a. 2. *Obs.* b. = DISCRETE a. 1 d. c. Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition.

1608-11 Bp. HALL *Epist.* ii. iii. Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge: 'Let none keep an harlot or a concubine; but either let him live chastely, or marry a wife.' 1681 T. SPENCER *Logic* 300 A compound Syllogisme is then disjunct, when the proposition thereof is a disjunct axiome. 1686 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is disjoined, by a disjunctive conjunction; as, either it is day, or it is night. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1860) l. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension... are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete* Notions, (*notiones disjunctæ, discretæ*). 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 218 The Subsumption is a Disjunctive of which these several Antecedents are the Disjunct Members.

† Disjuncted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Disjoined, disconnected.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puffery* (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

Disjunction (disjʊŋkʃən). [a. OF. *disjunction* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *disjunction-em* separation, n. of action f. *disjungere* to DISJOIN.]

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; separation, disconnection, disunion. (The opposite of CONJUNCTION 1.)

Disjunction certificate, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church. (Scotland.)

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 322 þe firste bond of þe necke... disjunction of þat bond wole sle a man anon. e 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* v. xiv. (1554) 132 a. To make a disjunction Betwene these landes. 1580 STONEY *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 430 When they made the grevous disjunction of their long combination. 1653 H. MORR *App. Antid.* (1662) 184 Death being... a disjunction of the Soul from the Body. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 51 A total disjunction... between the respective concerns of the church and the state. 1852 *Dana Crust.* ii. 1124 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes]. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 131 After the disjunction of the new parish.

2. *Logic*, etc. The relation of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or statement; an alternative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* n. vii. 95 b. If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely... without any thirde thing put betwene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 7 *Hippathi, hippathi, aut discat discat incontinentem*—a very good disjunction. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* i. iv. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction. 1794 *Paley Evid.* i. iii. (1817) 56, I am entitled to contend that one side or other of the following disjunction is true. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others.

Hence *Disjunctionist*, one who leaves a church in order to form a new congregation.

1874 J. S. JEANS *Western Worthies* 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctionists to the new church.

Disjunctive (disjʊŋktiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *disjunctivus*, f. *disjunct-us* DISJUNCT, DISJOINT; see -IVE. Cf. F. *disjonctif* (disjonctif in 13th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 153/31 Disjunctive, *disjunctivus*. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 83 Since the original Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 371 The disjunctive characters... in the description of the original species. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 367, 3dly. In the separation of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their vitality... to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive.

b. Opposed to joining or uniting.

a 1711 GREW (J.), Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

2. *Logic*, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative.

Disjunctive proposition, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true. *Disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms: sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disjunctive Sillogisme. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1630) 542 A disjunctive proposition is true... if either part be true. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle; therefore it moves in an ellipsis. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. lii. (1862) IV. 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* iii. v. 113 If [two propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive. *Ibid.* 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former. 1891 WELTON *Logic* ii. i. 209, 210 margin, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates... When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive. Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition.

3. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect.

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into *Copulative* and *Disjunctive* was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot. 1824) only in the *Coordinative* Conjunctions, of which and is *Copulative*, while the *Alternative* or *nor*, and the *Adversative* *but*, *yet*, are *Disjunctive*. Of the *Subordinative* Conjunctions, the *Causal* *lest*, the *Hypothetical* *unless*, and the *Concessive* *although*, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the *Copulative* *that*, *if*, *because*, *as*, *since*.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 244 That axiome is disjunct, whose band is a disjunctive conjunction. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 189 Now we come to the disjunctive conjunctions, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* iii. v. § 1 Both the last mentioned orders [*Adversative* and *Exceptive* Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name *disjunctive*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 229 The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'.

b. In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the *indirect nominative* (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (*moi, toi, lui, eux*) as distinguished from the direct nominative (*je, tu, il, ils*), called in this nomenclature *conjunctive*.

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 544 A disjunctive equation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B. *sb.*

1. a. *Logic*. A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2. Hence generally, b. A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. c. *Phr. In the disjunctive*: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. *en disjuncte, par disjuncte*, Britton II. 354, 355.)

1533 MORR *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 To the verity of a disjunctive, it sufficeth any one part to be true. 1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative (or being changed to and)). 1614 BACON *To the King* 7 Feb. (R.), Your Majesty... very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz. either by will, codicil, &c., or by writing signed before three witnesses. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 131 Disjunctives are reduced... to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate. Thus,—A

{ All those A which are not B are C, and
{ All those A which are not C are B.

2. *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction: see A. 3.

1570 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be disjunctives. 1574 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 138 b. In such wordes where the heire demandeth the heritage or marriage of his mother, this word [or] is a disjunctive. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. ii. Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction or, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 229 When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun... and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun... as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'.

†3. One who favours disjunction; a separatist.

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xii. lxxii. (1612) 299 Disjunctives, who... lesse love their Prince than Pope.

4. *pl.* Disjoined or disconnected things. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. iv. 167 God himself is Truth; and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives.

Disjunctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disjunctive manner or sense; separately; alternatively; adversatively; not in combination.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 18a Although the executors

bee appointed alternatively, or disjunctively... both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1624 FISHER in F. WHITE *Reply to Fisher* 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be understood disjunctively, Except you eate the flesh or drinke the blood. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) l. 65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctively. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 227 When singular pronouns... are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, 'I or thou art to blame'. 1891 WELTON *Logic* iv. v. 447 [In a Dilemma] the major [premise] contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor.

† Disjunctly, *adv.* [f. DISJUNCT a. + -LY 2.]

Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introduct. iii. 52 Christ speaks... of bearing witness to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. ii. § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves. 1706 [see DISCRETELY].

Disjuncture. [ad. med.L. *disjunctūra*, f. *disjungere*, *disjunct-*: cf. OF. *desjuncture*, *joincture* (Godef.), and JUNCTURE.]

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; disjunction; separation, breach.

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 63 Panne bryngte togidere þe brynkis [in a wound] eþer þe disjuncture. 1611 FLORIO *Discontinuita*, a disjuncture. 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 477 (R.) The departure of my... dear neice, your long, and I dare say, your still beloved consort... as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 347 (R.) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones.

2. *fig.* A juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. DISJOINT sb.)

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic* 225 Basil... was at a loss, how to behave himself in this disjuncture of Affairs. 1830 *Examiner* 260 a At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesnes are purchased. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* VIII. xix. viii. 268 Friedrich... foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarrel there.

Disjune (disjʊn), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc., arch.*

Forms: 5-7 *dialone*, 6 *desiune*, *disjoin*, *joyn*, *dischone*, 7 *disjoon*, 6-9 *disjune*, 9 *disejune*. [a. OF. *desjun*, *jejun* (mod.F. *dial. disjun*), f. *desjuner*, *jejuner* (mod.F. *disejuner*) to break fast, breakfast, f. *des*, *dé* (DE- I. 6) + *jejun* = L. *jējunus* fasting.]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xx, And than to pas to their disjune. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Effir there disjune, tha began to talk of gril myrrynes. e 1565 LINDSAY (Pitt-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjoun ready by four hours. 1589 [see DISJUNCT]. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe in Hart. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 168 (D.) For a disjune or morning breakfast. 1600 in A. BISSET *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1603 *Philolus* xx, And bid your page in haist prepair, For your disjune sum daintie fair. 1706 in Watson *Collect.* I. 54, I trow ye cry for your disjoun. 1816 SCOTT *O. Mort.* iii. Sing Charles, when he took his disjune at Tillietudlem. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 51 Tak' your disjunes afore you gang! 1847 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1863) X111. 110.

† Disjune, v. *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjuner*; see prec. sb.] *intr.* To breakfast.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning.

† Disjungeble, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *disjungere* to DISJOIN + -IBLE.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

1676 H. MORR *Remarks* 70 More easily disjungeble than Air it self.

† Disjunt, v. *Obs. rare* = DISADJUST.

1611 COTGR., *Desrunner*, to disorder, disjunt, peruert.

† Disjunctice, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + JUSTICE.]

To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace.

1603 in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 79 To disjustice... Mr. Edw. Dynnys. 1621 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 233 He is disjusticed, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 PRYNN *Vind. Liberty* Engl. to To dis-judge, dis-justice or dis-committee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee-men.

Disk, disc (disk). [ad. L. *discus*, a. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, dish, disk: cf. F. *disque*, (1556).]

The earlier and better spelling is *disk*, but there is a tendency to use *disc* in some scientific senses (not in the botanical, 5 a, b).

1. The *Discus* or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (Cf. DISH sb. II.)

1725-30 POPE *Hiad* ii. 941 In empty air their sportive jav'lins throw, Or whirl the disk. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Disc* or *Disk*, *Discus*, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit... about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 36 The *Disc* was one of the five games called the Quinquertium. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* ii. 948 His soldiers hurled the disk or bent the bow. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. viii. 329 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc.

2. A thin circular plate of any material.

1803 *Med. Yrnl.* X. 26 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 568 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular disks. 1865 LUNBCK *Perk. Times* vi. (1878) 283 A small oval disk of white sandstone. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted. 1881 GREENE *Gunn* 198 Allowing the breech-ends to rise clear of the discs.

† **b.** Used *poet.* of a shield.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xi. 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote. Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew.

c. spec. In ancient armour, a plate of metal used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour; a roundel.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

a 1711 GREW (J.), The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 265 About the Arctic disc, therefore, there should be a whirl. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xl. 236 The whole great disc of world outspread. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks.

4. spec. The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye.

1664 PHIL. *Trans.* I. 3 He hath... at length seen them emerge out of his Disk. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. iv. (1726) 130 Jupiter... hath manifestly... his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk. 1769 W. HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* ABR. XII. 639 (title) Of several Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xi. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 34 The eclipses [of the satellites] take place close to the disk of Jupiter. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 39 Mars at the time... shows a large and brilliant disk.

b. transf. Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 315 The surface of the Lead appearing... bright and shining like a luminous disc. 1855 LOWE *Flour.* viii. 101 [The sun-fish] Slowly rising through the water, lifting his great disc of whiteness [v. n. disk refulgent]. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 186 (*Electric Light*) If you look at the disc of light thrown by the apparatus. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 359 It presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. So long as the position of the disk which he is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side is left to the discretion of the owner.

5. Bot. A round and flattened part in a plant. **spec. a.** A collection of tubular florets in the flower-head of *Compositæ*, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the ray (as in the daisy). **b.** An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always *spl. disk*.)

c. A disk-shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of *Gymnosperms*, etc. **d.** One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. **e.** The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin. **f.** The disk-shaped hymenium of a discomycetous fungus; = DISCOCARP (*b*).

[1706] PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus*... the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient *Discus*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Disk*, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Col.* vi. 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 454 *Polygama fruticosa*, florets of the disk... perfect or united; those of the margin neuter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovary is sometimes found a fleshy ring or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed... to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 347 *Coniferæ*... wood-cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In *Daisy*... the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 246 The four leaves... with their tentacles pointing... to the two little masses of the phosphate on their discs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and *Bignonia capreolata*, have the... power of developing broad discs at the end of their branches... which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. **spec. a.** In the animals formerly grouped as *Radiata* (Echinoderms, Coelenterates, etc.): The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower.

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl. **c.** The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. **d.** The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. **e.** The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 82 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cru. Anim. Kingd.* 272 Some of them... expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower, or of an Actinia. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1035 In the Ophiuræ we find a more distinct central disk... it is furnished with arms. *Ibid.* § 1013 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being as it were, all rays. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 41 *Acalypha*. Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella-like... moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk. *Discophora* [Sea-blubbers, etc.] *Ibid.* 63 *Comatula*. When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk. 1861 J. R. GRAY *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 132 The expanded *Actinia*... attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base', a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disc', or opposite extremity. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 707

The mouth in the *Phylactolaemata*... lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged... a row of tentacles.

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat structures: *spec.*

a. The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebrae. **b.** The flattened corpuscles of the blood (*blood-discs*). **c.** One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically *Bowman's disks*. **d.** Optic disk: the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. *Choked disk*, a diseased condition of this, in which... the retinal veins are distended and tortuous (*Phys. Soc. Lex.*).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 60 Certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it in great numbers. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 35 In the blood of all the higher animals, we also find a vast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 41/1 Minute embryos, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 43 All the other vertebrae have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs. *Ibid.* 5 The crocodiles [have] interarticular fibrocartilaginous discs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Intermediate disks*, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments. 1887 *Ibid.*, *Intervertebral disks*, lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae through the spinal column.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to a disk, as *disk-bud*, *-budding* (see 6 a), *floral*, *flower* (see 5 a), *-lobe*. **b.** Consisting of, or having the form of, a disk, as *disk-micrometer*. **c.** Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as *disk-coupling*, *-electrometer*, *-harrow*, *-signal*, *-telegraph*. **d.** objective and obj. genitive, as *disk-bearing* adj., *-worship*. **e.** parasynthetic, as *disk-shaped* adj. **f.** Special combs. *disk-armature*, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; *disk-barrow*, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; *disk-clutch*, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; *disk-dynamo*, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; *disk-engine*, *-steam-engine*, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; *disk-owl*, the barn-owl: so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); *disk-valve*, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; *disk-wheel*, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 A. J. EVANS in *Folk-lore* Mar. 15 Like the *disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 'Disk-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disk-bearing Wood-cells. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 54 The 'disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellæ. *Ibid.* iv. § 53 In 'disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk. 1876 CATAL. *Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 1422 Attracted 'Disk Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 *Mechanics Mag.* XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving 'disk engines. 1855 *Ibid.* LXIII. 266 In 1849 disk engines... were employed with great success in the printing office of the Times. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In *Daisy*, and many other plants with ray and 'disk florets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 185 *Asteroidæ*... 'Disk-flowers 2-sexual. *Ibid.* 159 *Cicuta*... 'Disk-lobes depressed, entire. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* ABR. XV. 325 (heading) A Description of the Dark and Lucid 'Disk and Periphery Micrometers. 1802 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 214 To remove the disk-micrometer. 1836 — TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/1 A 'disk-shaped capsule. 1856 *Engineer* 535/1 (Railway signals) The disc, a form in very general use. *Ibid.* 535/2 'Disk signals. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 69 The disk signal is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a goods siding, when he may pass on to the main line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 708/2 'Disk-telegraph, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 7 The position... assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the 'disk-valve being partly open. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 365 Some Egyptologists assert that Amenoph III already had adopted 'disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

Disked (diskt), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.)

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 85 Spectacles... rising full-disked upon the beholder like... two moons at once.

† **Diske'n**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + KEN v.] *trans.* To withdraw from notice. In quot. *ref.* c 1400 *Beryn* 20 The Pardoner beheld the besynes, howe statys wer I-servid, Diskennyng hym al pruely, & a syde swerwid.

Diskere, *obs. form of DISCOVER v.*

† **Diskindness**, *Obs.* [DIS- 9.]

1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 92 Gif ony discord or vixleynes had fallin amang tham. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 121 His Diskindness soon chang'd into a perfect Hatred. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 651 An effect of diskindness.

2. An unkind act, an ill turn: usually in phr. *to do* (a person) *a diskindness*. (Frequent in 18th c.)

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 70 Remember to requite, at least to own Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) I. 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were.

† **Dis'kingdom**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To expel from or deprive of the kingdom.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 298 Lastly civil Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from hence.

Disless (di'skles), *a. Also disless.* [f. DISK + -LESS.] Without a disk; not showing a disk.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a disless arm. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain disless.

† **Dis'knight**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + KNIGHT v.] *trans.* To degrade from knighthood. 1621 [see DISGENTILIZE].

† **Dis'know**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To fail to know or acknowledge.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. lxx. *Lawe* 851 And when He shall to light thy Sin-full load Put Manhood on, dis-know him not for God.

† **Dis'knowledge**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To put out of knowledge, make unrecognizable.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 148 All his beauty... was... so faded... his face so incredibly disknowledge.

Dis'kure, *obs. form of DISCOVER v.*

Dis'lace, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To strip or deprive of lace.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 213, I have... found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dislaced petticoat.

† **Dis'lade**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* *disladin*. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To unlade, unload.

1609 HEYWOOD *Britaines Troy* v. Arg. 107 Ægeons full-fraught galleys are dis-laded. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 580 (Jam.) With power... alst to ladin and disladin the saids merchandise and guidis.

† **Dis'lady**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. obs. *F. desdamer* in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii. Nay, it shall out, since you have called me wife, And openly dis-ladied me.

† **Dis'land**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xvii. To ruine Wife, or to dis-land an Heir.

Dislander, *dislander*, *var. DISCLANDER Obs.*

† **Dislaughter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *di-* for *dis-* (see DIS- 5) + SLAUGHTER v.] *trans.* To slaughter.

1661 Sir A. Haslerig's *Last Will & Test.* 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

Dislavy, *var. form of DELAVY a. Obs.*

Dislawyer, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 164 Vilifications plenty... He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him.'

Disleaf, *disleave, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + LEAF.] *trans.* To strip of leaves. Hence *Disleafed ppl. a.*, *Disleafing vbl. sb.**

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Arke* 3 If now the Laurel... be dis-leau'd and vaded. 1655 HARTIA *Ref. Silk-worm* 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the dis-leaved trees. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes i.* (1872) 19 Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Broode Wks. 1890 I. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleafed her elms.

† **Disleagne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + LEAGUE v. or sb.] *trans.* To dissolve or break off a league of.

1632 LITWOF *Trav.* VI. 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagueth conditionall amity, with... ingratitude.

† **Disle'al**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *disleale* = OF. and Pr. *desleial*. Cf. LEAL.] Disloyal.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward courage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent.

Dislevelment, [f. DIS- 6 + LEVEL v. + -MENT.] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line... the rods are not... accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

Dislicense, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a licence.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 4/7 The Museum Inn... and... the West Australian... were dislicensed at Brewster Sessions.

Dislikable, *a.* [f. DISLIKE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being disliked; exciting dislike.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv. (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings: but on the whole... that is not the most dislikeable. a 1887 MRS. NORTON in L. Fagan *Life Sir A. Panizzi* I. 322 A receipt for blotting out all dislikeable qualities. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. x. 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock.

Dislike (dislî'k), *sb.* [f. DISLIKE v.]

1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod. sense 2.) *To be in dislike with*, to be displeased with; so *to come or grow into dislike with. Obs.*

1577 LD. BUCKHURST in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 272 To hazard thereby... her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshead II.* 16/1 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not favourable allowing

his success . . . lingered to give an answer. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pier.* v. 46 This my father hearing, grew into dislike with the Jesuits. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 264 A letter from the government, in dislike of such proceedings. 1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* iv. 26 Should any . . . give his thought full range, on just dislike's unabounded field.

2. The contrary feeling to liking or affection for an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf. DISLIKE v. 3.)

1507 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxv. (1617) II. 342 As the usual . . . Ceremonies of common life are in request, or dislike, according to that they import. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 139 [It] is attended with annoy & with dislike. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 4 Where Men speak Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 56 All vices make men subject to . . . dislike. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. xvi. We need not show dislike too coarsely. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 9 Now there is a kind of ignorant dislike and impatience of political economy.

b. With a and pl. A particular aversion.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 465 Away with these weak dislikes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 175 She [the hawk] is apt to take a dislike, and will never afterwards receive it willingly. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 14 May 5/1 All that the Chancellor said about his likes, his dislikes . . . carefully reported.

† 3. Disagreement, discord. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 26, I do protest, I hate not might the day of this dislike. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 236 My Lord, you feede too much on this dislike. a 1632 FAIRFAX (J.). A murmur rose that showed dislike among the Christian peers.

† Dislike, a. *Obs.* [f. DIS- + LIKE a. Cf. L. *dis-similis*.] Unlike, dissimilar, not alike.

1596 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* II. 82 Two states . . . there be after death . . . disjoined in place, dislike in condition. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 174 It is so dislike that wedding-garment. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Aristotle . . . said that the body of harmony is composed of parts dislike, and accordant verily one with another. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 4 That which we call a like thing is not the same; for in some part it is dislike.

Dislike (dislō'k), v. Also 6-lyke. [f. DIS- 6 + LIKE v.] The opposite of LIKE v. (q.v.) in its various uses: cf. also MISLIKE.

† 1. *trans.* (only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy, offend. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If the sacred bands of amity did . . . dislike thee, why diddest thou praise them? 1581 PETER *Gnash's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 77, I see not how those things can dislike you, which commonly like all men. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 49 He doth like, but it dislikes me. a 1619 DANIEL *Sonn.* liv. (R.) Like as the lute delights, or else dislikes, As is his heart that plays upon the same. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 240 Sir W. Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily. 1672 *Mod's Wha. Life* 31 To do that which may displease or dislike others. 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 208 If the thing dislikes you, use it accordingly. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. He drew forth the scymitar, its unaccustomed shape Disliked him.

† 2. *intr.* To be displeased, offended, or dissatisfied (*with*); to disapprove (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII. (1578) 301 God . . . disliked with the divorce, and liked well of the marriage with Queen Katherine. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 King John disliked much of the choice. 1612 BAINSWELL *Lit. Lit.* 18, I cannot justly dislike of anything which you have said herein. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 211 If you dislike with your success, come no more among them.

3. *trans.* Not to like; to regard with aversion; to have an objection to; to disrelish. (The opposite of LIKE v. in its current sense; and so less strong than *hate*, which is the opposite of *love*.)

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. iv. (1611) 135 [They] presume all such bad as it pleases themselves to dislike. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 26, I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 174 A Warlike and Troublesome Nation, apt to dislike Government, Proud and Brave. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 There are many things among most of them, which I rather dislike than dare to condemn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 He disliked the Puritans indeed, but in him dislike was a languid feeling, very little resembling the energetic hatred which burned in the heart of Laud. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 36 He disliked losing a few shillings at billiards, but he did not mind losing a few pounds.

† b. To show or express aversion to. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 18, I never heard any Souldier dislike it. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 61 Neer their death . . . they plainly disliked and condemn'd the Ceremonies . . . as foolish and detestable. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 102 Innumerable force of Spirits arm'd That durst dislike his reign.

Hence Dislike'd *ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, Dislike'd, *deagustē*. 1829 McCART *Worship Presbyt. Scot.* 162 A popularly disliked episcopacy.

† Dislikeful, a. *Obs.* [f. DISLIKE sb. + -FUL.] a. Unpleasant, distasteful. b. Characterized by dislike or aversion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 40 Now were it not . . . to you Dislikeful paine so sad a task to take. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. 675/2 To bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikeful conceit both of the one, and the other.

Dislikehood. *rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unlikeli-hood, improbability.

1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxvii. But consider . . . the dislikehood of her pleasing.

† Dislike, v. *Obs.* [f. DISLIKE a. + -EN 5, after *like*, *liken*: cf. L. *dissimilare*, F. *dissimuler*.] *trans.* To make unlike; to dissemble, disguise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 666 Muffle your face; Dis-VOL. III.

mantle you, and (as you can) disliken The truth of your owne seeming, that you may . . . to Ship-board Get vnder-cry'd.

† Dislikeness. *Obs.* [f. DISLIKE a. + -NESS, or f. DIS- 9 + LIKENESS.] Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

1623 WOODROUPE *Fr. & Eng. Gram.* 492 (T.) There is a great dislikeness between these things. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 480 Likeness of intention . . . is such as admitteth much dislikeness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iv. § 5 That which is not design'd to represent any thing but it self, can never . . . mislead us from the true Apprehension of any thing, by its Dislikeness to it.

Disliker. [f. DISLIKE v. + -ER 1.] One who dislikes or disapproves.

1586 HOOKER *Ansu. Travers' Supplic.* Wks. 1617 II. 18 It were hard if . . . [they] make themselves to be thought dislikers of the present state and proceedings. 1653 H. MOOR *Conject. Cabbal.* 244 (T.) An unconceivable disliker of their vices. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 81 There would not have been any Dissenters, or Dislikers of a Moderate Church of England. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. X. 151 He is a general disliker of us and of our doings.

Disliking, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISLIKE v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISLIKE: aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of liking.

c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. Not for any displeasure or disliking of the queens person or age. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 Whereby they noted the great disliking they had of their fulsome feeding. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 The good quiet people . . . at length grew in disliking with their pastor. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 481 To their great disliking, I was released. 1659 C. NORRIS *Mod. Ansu. to Inmod. Queries* 2 The Author . . . cannot at all palliate his dislikings with moderate and beseeching words. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxvii. 210 Our likings and dislikings . . . are seldom governed by prudence. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ii. § 3 If a man is cold in his likings and dislikings, you can make nothing of him.

Disliking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dislikes; see the verb.

† 1. Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 62 That I may carefully perform what thou likest, howsoever disliking it be unto me. 1636 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 212 They were . . . altogether disliking to the whole Corporation. 2. Feeling, or showing, dislike or aversion.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis . . . with a heavy, dark, disliking eye. His lowering brows o'erwhelming his fair sight. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* 389 Divorces . . . to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband, to his displeasing and unquiet wife. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 460 Nothing sooner striketh Detraction dumb, than a contemning and disliking Deafness. 1795 COLERIDGE *Juvenile Poems* (1864) 53 Chilled friendship's dark disliking eye.

Dislimb (dislīm), v. [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To cut off the limbs of; to tear limb from limb; to dismember. Hence Dislimbed (dislīm'd) *ppl. a.*

1662 H. MOOR *Philos. Writ.* Gen. Pref. 19 Not . . . unlike the raising from the dead the dislimb'd Hippolytus. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 386 His body . . . Could I not have dislimb'd, and o'er the waves Have scattered it? 1860 AOLEA *Faurel's Prom. Poetry* xii. 265 The shoulder of a calf . . . which he dislimb'd with the most admirable dexterity.

Dislimn (dislīm), v. [f. DIS- 6 + LIMN v.]

1. *trans.* To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 10 Sometime we see a cloud that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Bear, or Lyon . . . That which is now a Horse, even with a thought The Racke dislimns, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. 1826 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 738 The flash . . . of colourable truth, being as frail as the resemblances in clouds, would, like them, unmoold and 'dislimn' itself (to use a Shakespearean word). 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 99 'Till the faint currents of the upper air Dislimn it. 1864 C. J. BLACK in *Lyr. Messianica* No. 225 Behold the Man, Time cannot change the eternal fact, Dislimn the abiding vision.

2. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To become effaced, to vanish.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1862 IX. 108 The nocturnal pageant has dislimned and vanished. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away.

Dislink (dislī'k), v. [f. DIS- 6 + LINK v.] *trans.* To unlink, uncouple, disconnect, disjoin, separate (things that are linked). *lit. and fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 312 Being dislinked from the love of other beauties. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 74 Death . . . Hath now . . . Dissolv'd your vows, dislink'd that sacred chain, Which t'ild your souls. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 70 There a group of girls In circle waited, whom the electric shock Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter. 1861 G. MERDOCH *Evan Harrington* III. iii. 59 [She] dislinked herself from William's arm.

† Dislive (dislōiv), v. *Obs.* [app. f. DIS- 7 a or c + LIFE.] *trans.* To deprive of life; to put out of life, to kill.

1598 TOFT *Alba* (1880) 17 Now that Alba mine is parted, Who hath me left dislive and quite unharted. 1610 — *Honour's Acad.* III. 87 He seeks the means to be dislive. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XXII. 355 Telemachus dislived Amphimedon. 1631 — *Caesar & Pompey* III. Givb. She not destroys it When she dislives it.

† Disliven, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + -LIVEN in ENLIVEN.] *trans.* To do the opposite of to *enliven*; to dispirit.

1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 46 The Trumpet . . . disliveneth the heart of a cowardly souldier.

Disload (dislō'd), v. Also 7 *Sc.* dialoaden. [f. DIS- 6 + LOAD v.] *trans. and intr.* To unload, disburden. Hence Diaload'ing *vbl. sb.*

1658 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 70b, Preparing there to disload and deliver the victuals. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814)

V. 630 (Jam.) That no ship . . . auct to disloadin . . . untill the tyme they come to the said burcht. 1831 CAZLYK in *Fronde Life* (1882) II. 163 Dust, toil, cotton bags, hampers, repairing ships, disloading stones. 1882 — in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 21 Their long dangerous loading and disloading.

Dislocable (dislō'kəb'l), a. *rare.* [f. med. L. *dislocare* to DISLOCATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dislocated or displaced; displaceable. Hence Dislocability.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. viii. § 9 Dislocable is this functionary . . . by that authority, for the giving execution and effect to whose will he has been located. He is dislocable by the Legislature. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 6 Inferior, in respect of his dislocability, — he is superior even to the whole Legislature.

Dislocate, *ppl. a.* *Obs. or arch.* [ad. med. L. *dislocāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *dislocare*: see next.] Dislocated. (Chiefly as *pa. ppl.*)

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 62 Whanne . . . he boon . . . is to broke atwo & dislocate — that is to seie out of ioynte. *Ibid.* 63 he boonyis bat weren broken onper dislocate [*pr.* dislocate]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxii. Where the cement of authority is wanting, all things there are dislocate. 1856 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 l'ying in the middle of the road, his neck dislocate. 1846 in *WORCESTER*.

Dislocate (dislō'ket), v. [f. *dislocāt-* *ppl.* stem of med. L. *dislocare* to put out of place, f. DIS- 1 + L. *locare* to place, *locus* place: cf. It. *dislocare*, Pg. *dislocar*, Fr. *disloquer*. In Eng. as *pa. ppl.* long before its use as a finite verb: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put out of place; to shift from its proper (or former) place; to displace. Now *rare*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dislocate*, to vnplace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 55 We will conclude this Section with this . . . submission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, sent to the King . . . though dislocated, and some years set back in the date thereof. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 102 He alters some passages and changes the places of others which he supposes dislocated. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiii. 264 A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a new bed. 1879 G. MERDOCH *Egoist* xxiii. (1889) 323 No sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to dislocate him.

2. To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts (without removal to a distance).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 103 The Sun-beams . . . were in their passage . . . Dislocated and Scattered. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 133 This Clock comes to be broken . . . so that several parts of it being dislocated, are impeded. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 91 They [the Strata] were dislocated. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 441 Some chimneys, though not thrown down, are dislocated . . . and partly turn'd round. 1865 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 197 A great fault dislocating the strata.

b. *spec.* To displace (a bone) from its proper position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as object.) In early use more widely: see *quots.* 1605, 1668, and cf. DISLOCATION 1 b.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. ii. 65 These hands . . . are apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNT *Theat. Ins.* 912 The pain of a joint that is dislocated. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. iii. 338 Its use is, like a cord to bind together the parts of the body . . . that they may not be dislocated. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 199 ¶ 3, I have twice dislocated my limbs. In essaying to fly. 1763 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 244, I write in pain with an arm lately dislocated. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 192 Darius had dislocated a foot in hunting. 1845 CAMPBELL *Lives of Chancellors* (1857) II. xxv. 120 Anne was still much dislocated by the rack.

3. *fig.* To put (affairs, etc.) 'out of joint'; to throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1802) II. 658 These sad confusions . . . have so unhing'd, tumbled and dislocated all things. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berkshire* I. (1662) 85 Since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. 1. 7, I was . . . desolate and dislocated in the world by the loss of her. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 73 He contrived to dislocate all their military plans. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Ess. Faith* II. 61 In the violent strain put upon his mind, its balance is dislocated. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., That will dislocate the trade of the port.

Hence Dislocating *ppl. a.*

1863 KINGLEAKE *Crimea* I. 484 This perturbing and dislocating course of action.

Dislocated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Displaced; put out of position; out of joint; disarranged; having the continuity broken and the parts displaced, as a line or stratum: see the verb.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. i. The incision is not deep nor the orifice exorbitant, the pericranion is not dislocated. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 35 It was he that . . . cured Diodorus of . . . his dislocated member [shoulder out of joint]. 1793 J. BERRISFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 85, 360 Parts . . . not already occupied by the dislocated Frederick. 1803 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 295 A kind of dislocated calyx. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* I. xi. 253 Much-crumpled and dislocated gneiss. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 The dislocated state of Britain seems . . . to have made way for the conquerors.

Hence Dislocatedly *adv.* Dislocatedness, the condition of being displaced.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. vi. § 30 From the situation of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocatedness are these—1. Resignation . . . 5 Mental derangement. 1883 *American* VI. 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into Mr. Riley's landscapes.

Dislocatee, *nonce-wd.* [f. DISLOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. ix § 18. 294/1 Dislocation is . . . removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other.

Dislocation (dislok'ā-shun). [a. OF. *dislocation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *dislocatio*-em, n. of action f. *dislocare* to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Dislocation, setting out of right place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 14 The dislocation of the Kings person by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xiv. (1862) 11. 388 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambr.* III. 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library].

b. *spec.* Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation. (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 303 It is sett vpon be region of be wombe for fallinge of be maris, but is clepid dislocation of be maris. *Ibid.* 322 Dislocation of be ribboons is a greuous siknes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demande. Yf all the membres may regenerate after theyr perdition, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocation? 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 35 His Shoulder-bone suffering a dislocation. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lost . . . a . . . Greyhound Bitch . . . a Dislocation in her Neck, which causes a Bone to stand up. 1842 *ABDO Water Cure* i. (1843) 1 A slight pain, which I could not otherwise describe than as the sensation of a slight dislocation.

c. *Geol.* A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 91 This Disruption, and Dislocation of the Strata. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 53 The black schists . . . are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 598 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust.

d. *Mil.* The distribution of the several corps composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc.

1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 33 His Majesty has . . . been pleased to command that the troops should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XII. lxxxii. 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipzig immediately took place. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume . . . significant proportions.

2. *fig.* Displacement of parts or elements; disarrangement (of something immaterial); a confused or disordered state.

1650 O. WALKER *Oratory* 51 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words. 1778 Bp. LOTHY *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 203 This whole passage . . . healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 290 The utter dislocation of society. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3. *attrib.*, as *Dislocation forceps*.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Dislocational** *adv.*, by way of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. viii. § 5 The omission is . . . an anti-constitutional offence . . . and, punitionally . . . as well as dislocational, every offender is responsible.

Dislocative, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *dislocat-* ppl. stem of *dislocare* to DISLOCATE + -IVE.] Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. v. § 2 *Dislocative function*: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located. *Ibid.* ii. vi. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their official dislocative.

Dislocator (dislok'et-ör). [agent-n. in L. form f. DISLOCATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who dislocates. 1818 SIR A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* 1. *Dislocations* (ed. 3) 16 One of those people called bone-setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators).

Dislocatory (dislok'et-ör), *a.* [f. L. *dislocat-* ppl. stem of *dislocare*: see -ORY.] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation.

1870 E. L. GARBETT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/1 A frozen pond . . . roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1881 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 64 The mistress . . . had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass.

Dislock (disl'ok), *v.* *Obs.* or *Sc.* Also 7 disloke. [In form *disloke* app. ad. f. *disloquer* (1549 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *dislocare* to DISLOCATE; in form *dislock*, app. associated with LOCK *v.* = DISLOCATE *v.*]

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 20 (D.) His bones and joints . . . With rackings quite disloked and distracted. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. v. 100 Many a joint-dislocking jolt.

Dislodge (disl'odz), *v.* Also 5 disloggen, 5-6 des-, disloge, des-, dyslodge, 6 *Sc.* disluge. [a. OF. *desloger*, -logier to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loger* to LODGE.]

1. *trans.* To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace. *a. generally.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreng* 2125 When every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mide herte. 1579 SPENSER

Sheph. Cal. Dec. 32 How often haue I scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her neste. 1641 Bp. HALL *Rom. Wks.* (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents* 151, I must be dislodged of my former habitation. 1791 'G. GAMBAO' *Ann. Horse*, vi. (1809) 93 [A horse] kicking . . . at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bagman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 1 Mar. It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

† b. *Mil.* To shift the position of (a force); *refl.* to shift one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b. He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse his siege. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcus gone. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Cong. Granada* iii. The Christians are dislodg'd; what Foe is near?

c. *Mil.* To drive (a foe) out of his position.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 435 Hem to disloggen in this plas, It were best thorw goddis gras. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Judging it necessary . . . to dislodge the Spaniards from their fortifications. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 169 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up . . . and made himself master of the pass.

d. *Hunting.* To drive (a beast) out of its lair.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore. 1827 WORDSW. *Go back to Antiqué Ages*, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. 96 A badger endeavoured to dislodge him, showing his teeth.]

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to remove. *a. gen.* Of persons and things.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 56 The daunces . . . continued . . . unto thre of the clocke in the mornynge: whiche . . . made the Ladies more unmete to dislodge at the daye appoynted. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreng* 669 In the lawland I come . . . And purposit thare to mak my residence; But singulare proffect gar me soune disluge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 249 Proclaimed, that all persons . . . should upon pain of death dislodge speedily out of the Island. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 309 Your souls will dislodge from this earthly tabernacle. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 130 Many of the inhabitants of Paris began to dislodge. 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi in Mann. Mag.* XLVI. 247 Dislodge immediately from the convent.

† b. *Mil.* To leave a place of encampment. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446 He commaunded that his oste shold dyslodge. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 277 The next day . . . after the masse herd, deslodge the vanward. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 168 In the morning when they dislodge, and at night when they encampe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 669 He [Satan] resolv'd With all his Legions to dislodge. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 309 Dislodging from Thame and Aylesbury . . . he thought it proper to retreat nearer London.

† c. *Hunting.* Of a beast of the chase: To leave its resting-place. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* i. (1677) 71 If they [harts] chance once to vent the Hunts-man or the Hound, they will instantly dislodge.

Hence **Dislodged ppl. a.**, **Dislodging vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxi. 254 When the frenchemen . . . sawe the dyslodyngge of the Englysshe cost. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled. 1641 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Chas. I.* 4 May in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1823 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 8 Among the dislodged was an elderly female . . . who bitterly deplored her lot.

† **Dislodge, sb.** *Obs.* [f. *prec.*] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1587 TURBERV. *Ventrours Lover*, 4c. (R.) Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruel cutting smart.

Dislodgement, -lodgment (disl'odzment).

[f. DISLODGE *v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *délogement*, older *des-*.] The act of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. They continued thereabout, making . . . eighteen several Removes or Dislodgements, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov. The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Franc-tireurs. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Nat. Med.* (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in group, to effect the dislodgement of the false membrane.

Dislogistic, *erron.* F. DYSLOGISTIC.

† **Disloign**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desloignier* to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *loin* far: cf. *loigner*.] Exemplified in pa. *ppl.* Disloigned [f. OF. *desloigné*], removed to a distance; distant; remote, far off.

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* IV. x. 24 Low looking dales, disloigned from common gate.

Disloke: see DISLOCK.

Dislove, *sb.* *Obs.* or *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ooij, Dislove in thee, causeth the hope doubtfull in me. 1562 *Child Marriages* 11 Then dislove fell between them. 1823 W. TAYLOR *Sayer's Wks.* I. p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and dis-loves.

† **Dislove**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* Not to love; to withdraw one's love from.

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. iv. 116 b, I care not if all Greece hate and dyslove mee. 1582 *Ibid.* xii. 409 b, Dispraised, defamed, disloved, and ill thought of of all. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else.

Disloyal (dislo'i-äl), *a. (sb.)* [a. OF. *desloial*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loial* LOYAL. Cf. also DISLEAL.] Not loyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use: now somewhat rare.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 Certes fays sire Jason ansuere the disloyal and untrue Peleus [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singular in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloial and faithlesse. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 105 Thou do'st suspect That I have bene disloyall to thy bed. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 51 The demaure of his disloyall wife. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Flower in Let.* iv, Without a thought disloyal.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority.

1585 ARP. SANOVS *Serm.* (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled . . . but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditions and disloyall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 204 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie, and sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 146 His malicious and disloyal reflections on the late Kings Reign. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 222 Disloyal Whiggs dispatch and goe, And visit Noll and Will below I. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xv. 225 Disloyal to the authority of God.

† b. *sb.* A disloyal person; a traitor, rebel. *Obs.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals. 1651 tr. *De las Covarras' Hist. Don Fenise* 302, I desired to see this disloyal yet once. *Ibid.* 303.

Hence **Disloyalist**, a person disloyal or disaffected to the government.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations. 1886 J. COOK in *Advance* (Boston) 18 Feb. 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist.

Disloyally, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty; with violation of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithfully.

[Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of c 1600), And after that disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1554 HULOET, *Disloyallye, perfide.* 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 Setting . . . subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guardian* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

† **Disloyalness**, *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] = next.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 138 A disloyalnesse of heart. 1727 BAILEY *vbl. II.* *Disloyalness*, disloyalty.

Disloyalty (dislo'i-äl-ti). Also 5 des-, disloyalte, 6-7 -tie. [ad. OF. *desloyalte*, *desloyaulte*, earlier *desloialteit* (mod. F. *déloyauté*), f. *desloyal*, DISLOYAL: cf. *loyal*, *loyalty*.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 167 When the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E viij b, He slewe his brother Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV (an. 15) 237 b, Your moste renowned name, by suche a desloialtie, and untrute against promise, to be both blotted and stained. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 49 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that iealousie shall be ca'd assurance. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 ¶ 5 This Princess was then under Prosecution for Disloyalty to the King's Bed. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

b. Now esp. Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 195 Some . . . charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having bene corrupted. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvii. (1739) 406 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembered it. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem.* v, Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds. 1844 H. H. WALSON *Brit. India* II. 385 Several of the Sipahis . . . suffered the penalty of their disloyalty.

c. with *ppl.* A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc.]. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 369 To upbraid the Presbyterians . . . with their former Disloyalties.

Dislune, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 4 + L. *luna* the moon.] *trans.* To cure of lunacy.

1881 A. J. DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* III. lxxv. 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humpbacked or not, or his master dislocated: it had been no small fortune had he been disluned. [Sp. *deslocado*, f. *loco* mad, 'cracked'.]

† **Dislustre**, *sb.* *Obs.* [DIS- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre to him in his march. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 139 Do not glory in her ruins, trample not upon her dislustre.

Dislustre (disluster), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence **Dislustered** *pp. a.*

1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (1654) II. 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour.
1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions... get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deadens and dislustres them. 1667 DIGBY *Eketra* v. iv. Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 LOWELL *Willows* II, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustered front.
2. *intr.* To lose its lustre.

1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

Dismade, -maid, -maiede, *obs. ff.* DISMAYED.
† **Disma'gn**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. DIS- 8 + L. *magnus* great.] *trans.* To deprive of greatness.

1657 REVUE *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

† **Dismaiden**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 629 At the dismay-dening of their wives.

Dismail, *v. arch.* [a. OF. *desmaller* -r, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *maille* MAIL, armour; cf. I. *dismagliare*, *obs. Sp. desmallar*.] *trans.* To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off.

c. 1450 *Martin* 207 Thei perced haubrekcs, and dismailed, and many ther were throwen to grounde. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* 69 Hys helme was desmaylled & broken. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayld. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inferno* 353 O thou... who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

Dismain (dismaɪn), *v.* [DIS- 8.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 *Kent Herald* 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain a road. 1893 *Bristol Times* 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

Dismal (diz'mäl), *sb. l* and *a.* Forms: 4-7 *dismall*, 4-5 *dis(e)male*, 5 *dysmal*, -mel, -mol, 6 *diesmoll*, *dismold(e)*, 6-7 *Sc. dismail*, 6- *dismal*. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr. *les mals jours*; whence it appears to be OF. *dis mal* = L. *dies mali* evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', (cf. 'summer days', 'winter days'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from *day*, *days*, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. *sb. l* (The original use.)

† 1. The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also *dies Egyptiaci*, 'Egyptian daies' (see EGYPTIAN 1 b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age. The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 26; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 20. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quat. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, *plague*; see Prof. Skeat's note, *Chaucer* I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness.

[1856 see Note below.] c. 1300 *Langlois's Chron.* (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. I. c. 1310, (Satirical Verses on Babilon) Begkot au bride, Rede him at ride In the dismale (prime hiale). c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismale, That was the... woundes of Egypte. a. 1400 *Pystyll of Susan* 305 Pou olde the presedent, be peple to steere, Pou dotest now on pin haste tos in be dismale (v. rr. in pin olde days, in pin elde). c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 93 A way-tyt not beis Egyptian daies, pat we call dysmal.

B. *adj.* [orig. attributive use of A.]

† 1. Of days: Of or belonging to the *dies mali*; unlucky, unpropitious. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Beryn* 650 So trowly for the Pardouere, it was a dismol day. c. 1420 *Lydg. Story Thebes* III. (1561) 370a/1 Her dismale daies and her fatal houres. 1548 CROMMER *Catech.* B vj b, Other... think that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or y^e signe, it is an unvalkyt day to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1552 HULOET, *Dismal daies, atri dies, dies Egyptiaci.* 1560 Br. J. PIRKINGTON *Exp. Aggeus* I. B vij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them euyl, infortunate, and dysmal daies? Why shall they not prosper on those daies, as well as on other? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 If she had now escaped her dismal daye: yet, doubtlesse... within a few years her life would have ended. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 26 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismal daye. 1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 88 (*Superstitions*) If his journey began... on the dismal day, or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 12 Hee... distinguisht the yeere into twelve monthes, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismal. [1738] BIRCH *Life Milton* M's Wks. 1738 I. 75 Before that dismal 30th of January that his Majesty's life was taken away.]

† 2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal. 1588 GREENE *Pericles* 9 Seest thou not a dismal influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his

dismal threatening sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake. *Ibid.* III. ii. 41 A Raneus Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 130 Such like love... could not prove to her otherwise than dismall and unluckie. [1664] DEYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated with sense 5.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 19 My dismall Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1599 T. [Moufett] *Silkwormes* 37 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burnd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1638 Sir T. HEARST *Trav.* (ed. 2) 188 Many dismall shewes of Darts and stones. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. Biog.* (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 6 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xii. 9 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dissmaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* II. 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a... dismal shape. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 269 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned. 1800 W. IAVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 15 The sight of this week... gave rise to many dismal anecdotes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a multitude... take up a dismal length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

Dismal Science, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy. *Great Dismal Swamp* (U.S.); see C. 5.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Dismal.* It signifieth also *Darke*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* I. § 23. 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurious and most dismall skie. 1634 Sir T. HEARST *Trav.* 146 Blacke is not knowne among them, they say tis dismall and a signe of hell and sorrowe. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 48 The Ghostliness of the Prospect is heightened by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time. 1849 CARLYLE *Nigger Question*, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science... not a 'gay science', but a rueful, which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'... what we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science*. 1850 — *Letter-d. Panph.* IV. (1872) 119 Good motions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the dismal science. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay... all around him! 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 54/2 The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallness.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly subjective, as in 6.)

1593 [see 2]. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dismal ditty*, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 131 Whales... blowing and making a very dismal noise. 1719 DE FOE *Croaker* (1840) I. xix. 350 The dismallst howlings of wolves. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Alar in the woods they raise a dismal shout. a. 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song. In a very dismal tone. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perly-crash* 56 A dismal wail of anguish.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 403 You may be surpris'd that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismal manner. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 329 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* VII. The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxvii. 320 I think you should suffer your dismal Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. IAVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain... the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village.

quasi-adv. 1757 MAS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. *sb. 2* [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

† 1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mule. *Obs.*

1a 1500 *Priests of Pells* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil. 1570 LEVIN *Manip.* 13/20 Y^e dismall, deuill, diabolus. 1708 *Reply Swift's Bickerstaff* detected Wks. 1755 II. 1. 165 Away... into your flannel gear... here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage.

† 2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. *Obs.* a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v. Pokwart* 315 The doit and the dismail, indifferente del.

† 3. *pl.* Mourning garments. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds!... Such pretty employment in her dismals. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. *pl. a.* Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 He... seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State. a. 1834 LAMA *Final Mem.* v. To Mrs. Haslitt 232 When we are in the dismals

there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy xxxii*, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals. 1893 EDNA LVALI *To Night the Wrong* I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. *pl.* Expressions of gloom or despondency.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations... their triumphs and defiance, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion.

c. *pl.* Depressing circumstances, miseries.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, esp. in North Carolina.

1763 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs. 1812 II. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country. 1856 OLMSSTED *Slave States* 149 The 'Great Dismal Swamp', with the smaller 'Dismals'... of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D. *Comb.*, as *dismal-dreaming*.

1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 200 And drives away dark dismal-dreaming night.

[Note. As to the identity of *dismal* with OF. (=AF.) *dis mal*; — L. *dies mali*, see Professor Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minsheu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when *dismal* was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L. *dies malus*, an evil and unhappie time'. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French *Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Linham, 1256 (MSS. at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official *Rapport on Documents Manuscripts de l'ancienne littérature de la France*, Paris 1871, pp. 127-9), has a passage of sixty lines on the *Dies mali*, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours denietz, Que vous dismal (Bodley MS. dismol) appelleitz' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call dismal], and further on 'Dismal les appelleit plousours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' [Dismal several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here *dismal* is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days.

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna-Magnaean 350, written 1363, ff. 148 a), begins 'Her greinir um dismala daga. Tveir ero þeir dagar i huerium manadi er at bokmal kallaz dies mali. enu þat hydir illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called *dies mali*, and that is interpreted 'evil days']. The word *dismal* is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In *dismala daga*, it is probably an adj. accus. pl., but may be a sh. gen. pl., 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the *dies mali* or *dies mali*, identical with that given by various mediæval writers, and computable by the mnemonic distich given by Du Cange s.v. *Dies Egyptiaci*: see sense 1 above.]

† **Dismal**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* To feel dismal or melancholy.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies... O I how I dismalled in hearing them.

Dismality (dizmaɪliti). [f. DISMAL a. + -ITY.] Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 291 A beggar... assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. Susan Burney* 25 Aug., After ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismality. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* v. iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal... but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1890 II. M. STANLEY *Sp. in Lit. World* 11 July 33/2 The dismality of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

Dismalize, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render dismal. Hence **Dismalized** *pp. a.*

1734 LAGY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Duchess of Portland* (1809) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalized ten times more. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* I. 26 A dull and dismally-blur of the facts.

Dismally, *adv.* [f. DISMAL a. + -LY 2.] In a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolorously.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Rev. ix.* (R.) A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under... a settled Peace. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock I. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes... directly vicious.

Dismalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on... not so light and calm... but a certain Dismalness it had. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 42 All the dismalnesses... should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rays were removed. 1834 *Examiner* 65/1 He is like to the raven in... the dismalness of his croak. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D.* xv, The dismalness of being alone here... eats more and more into my heart.

Disman (dismaɪn), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 + MAN *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. *Obs.*

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 162 There is no spectacle... more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a mau disman'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once disman'd himself.

2. To deprive (a country, etc.) of men.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 293 This is why I have chosen to say that France was dismantled.

† **Disma-nacle**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 n.] *trans.* To free from manacles or shackles.

1627-47 FRLTHAM *Resolves* 311 Till it [the soul] be dismantled of the clogging flesh. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Such Calitifes as . . . are dismantled, unshackled, raised up.

† **Dismand**, *maund*, *v.* Obs. [ad. Sp. *desmandar* to countermand, refl. *desmandarse* to disband, stray from the flock, obs. It. *dismandarsi* 'in Grison is taken when a horse doth flee or depart out of the ring or compass where he is ridden' (Florio), *f. des*, Dis- 4 + *mandar*, L. *mandare* to command.] *refl.* To disband, to go off duty.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 98 Upon small occasions doe they dismande themselves. *Ibid.* 103 Not to suffer any soldier . . . to dismaunde himselfe . . . untill the whole Regiment be all entered.

† **Disma-n-gle**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To cut in pieces; = MANGLE. Hence † **Disma-n-gling** *ppl. a.* Obs.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 392 Ships . . . in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. *Ibid.* 611 Decks be-docked with all sorts of dismangling bullets.

Dismantle (dismānt'l), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *dismanteller* 'to take a mans cloake off his backe'; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortress' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. *démanteler*, *f. des*-Dis- 4 + *manteler* to cloak, MANTLE.]

† 1. *trans.* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to un-cloak. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantled and exposed to scorne and injury. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 666 Muffle your face, Dis-mantle you, and . . . disliken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dismantle*, to vncloath one. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantle his Secrecies.

b. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 A delicious streame . . . refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantle.

2. To divest or strip off (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 293 This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 55 Authority, whereof if Sovereignty be once dismantled, once stript, she is soon trampled upon. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load. 1821 COMBE *Wife* III. 161 The chin dismantled of its beard. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burnish* II. 73 Houses . . . dismantled of their roofs.

† 3. To strip off or remove (that which covers).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. 1. 220 To dismantse So many folds of fauour. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1643) 26 Such exotic garbes, as . . . dismantles their native lustre.

4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; *esp.* to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc., to unrig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 The Persians caused this Hypaparentum to be dismantled. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1647) 124 Saladine . . . dismantled all his cities in the Holy land. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Leicester*, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 198 When Greece was dismantled by the Romans. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 226 One of those tempests . . . fell with terrible force on the little navy . . . dismantling some of the ships. 1891 T. W. REID *Lieut. Houghton* I. x. 449 Engaged . . . in dismantling the rooms . . . which had been for so many years his home in London.

fig. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 431. No. 30 Calculated . . . to dismantse the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge.

5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* iv. 153 The Florentins . . . bound them selves . . . to dismantse euen to the earth, the hastillion which had so much molested the Siennoys. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantse, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantled, he razed the place quite to the ground. 1672 COMBER *Comp. Temple* I. § 3 (R.) Sin . . . defaceth its beauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 371 The gun was dismantled . . . the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.

Hence **Disma-ntling** *vbl. sb.*; **Disma-ntler**, one who dismantles or strips.

1611 COTGR., *Dismantlement*, a dismantling. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxi. Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves. 1839 *Athenaeum* Nov. 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesen Hall [at Worcester].

Dismantled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 309 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing. a 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed. 2) xii. 486 The dismantled wall. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled

fortress. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

Dismantlement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. mod. F. *démantèlement*, older *desmantèlement*.] The act or process of dismantling.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The fortifications on the horse-shoe encinte . . . are now also undergoing a vigorous process of dismantlement. 1876 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* Ser. II. ix. 332 Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander. 1882 *Standard* 14 July, The ultimatum then gave the choice of dismantlement or bombardment.

Dismarble, *v.* [Dis- 7.] *trans.* To free from marble, divest of marble-like appearance.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ.* *Poetry* II. 397 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Youth & Calm* 3 There's nothing can disarmar now The smoothness of that limpid brow.

† **Dismarch**, *v.* Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarcher* 'to step, or goe, backe . . . to retire . . . loose ground' (Cotgr.), *f. des*-Dis- 4 + *marcher* to MARCH.] *intr.* To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence † **Dismarching** *vbl. sb.*

1596 Life *Scanderbeg* 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismantled therefore with as great secrecy as possible. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. liii. 86 The enemies . . . dismantled away [about] as speedily as they could. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 115 To disarm from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour. 1635 BARRIFFE *Milit. Discip.* lxxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere.

† **Dismarch**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarcher*, *f. desmarcher*: see prec.] A retreat.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxiii. 574 The enemy . . . traced him hard at heeles in his dismarch [aboutment].

Dismark, *v.* rare. [ad. obs. F. *desmarquer* (now *démarquer*) 'to take away the marke from'.] *trans.* To deprive of (distinguishing) marks.

1632 Thomas of Reading in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 146 Then before the horse should go front thence, he would dismarke him. 1894 BLACKIE, *Mag.* Dec. 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc.

Dismarket, *v.* [Dis- 7b.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market.

1878 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had . . . applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.

† **Dismarry**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarier* 'to diuorce, vnwed, or vnmarrie' (Cotgr.), *f. des*-, Dis- 4 + *marier* to MARRY.] *trans.* To annul the marriage of.

1525 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cxc. [clxxxvi.] 583 He was dismaried, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.

† **Dismarshall**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] *trans.*

To derange, disorder, throw into confusion.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Ston* 31 What was dismarshalled late . . . is now most perfect seen.

† **Dismask**, *v.* Obs. [ad. obs. F. *desmasquer* 'to vnmaske, discover, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), *f. des*-, Dis- 4 + *masque* MASK.] *trans.* To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bud: Dismaskt . . . Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne. 1599 SANDOY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismasked. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 1 To dismaske themselves of that cloake of subjection which before they pretended. 1651 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 213 The Marquess . . . thought best to dismask his Beard.

Dismast (dismāst), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + MAST *sb.*; cf. F. *démâter*, obs. *desmaster* (1680 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] *trans.* To deprive (a ship) of masts; to break down the masts of.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 17 His ship was quickly dismantled by the superior fire of his adversary. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 200 A furious storm . . . dismanted his ship.

Hence **Disma-sted** *ppl. a.*; also **Disma-stment** [cf. F. *démâtément*], † **Disma-sture**, the action of dismantling a ship.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 749 The hull dismanted there awhile may ride. 1781 ARBUTHNOT in *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 My letter . . . will have acquainted their Lordships with the . . . dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind. 1828 WEBSTER refers to MARSHALL for Dismastment. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 98 Leaky, dismanted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Dismatch, *v.* rare. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* Not to match or suit. Hence **Dismatchment**.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee mismatches. To beare about vpon thy paper-Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc.]. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* iv. (Hoppe), The mismatchment of the furniture.

† **Dismaw**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To empty out from the maw.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

Dismay (dismāy), *sb.* [f. DISMAY *v.* Cf. Sp. *desmayo* a swoon, dismay, Pg. *desmaio* a fainting fit, *It. smago* (Körting, 2060), from the corresp. vbs.]

Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril or calamity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 41 Awhile he stood in this astonishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that

mak'st the fray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 422 Each In other's countenance red his own dismay. 1740 PITT *Æneid* viii. (R.), Ev'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xii. 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* III. 56 Our unfortunate travellers, contemplated their situation . . . in perfect dismay. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 144 An eclipse of the sun spread universal dismay at Thebes. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, [She] lifted . . . her hands in mute dismay.

† *b.* Dismaying influence or operation. Obs. 1594 SPENSER *Anoretti* lxxxvii, I wander as in darkenesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ii. 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dismay.

Dismay (dismāy), *v.* 1. Forms: 3-4 *demaye*, *e*, 4 *demayze*, *desmai*, 4-5 *dismaye*, *dysmay*, 4-*dismay*, 4-6 *dismaie*, 5 *dismaye*, *dis*-, *dysmay*. [Appears to represent an OF. or AF. type **desmaier*, *démaier* (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. *dismayé*) = Sp. *desmayar* 'to dismay, to discourage . . . to swoune' (Minshew), Pg. *desmaiar*, It. *smagare* 'to trouble, to vex, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type **dismagare*, *f. dis*-, Dis- 4 + *-mag*-, app. ad. OHG. *magan* to be powerful or able (see MAY *v.*); cf. AMAY, ESMAY, representing the ordinary OF. form *esmaier*: = *exmagare*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. *refl.* † To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 156 He wende forþ, and sozte out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1645 Nowe goþ Gjij sore de-maid, His woundes him han iuel afreyd. c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 470 Dere dame, to day demay you neuer. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3800 Pough here be mani mo þan 3e, dismaie 3e noust perfore. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii. 64 He helde him tray abashed, and dismayed. c 1430 *Lvng. Chron.* Troy v. xxxvi, In herte for loue dismaymed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viii, Let not this dismay Thee. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed. 1857 LONGE. *Gold. Leg.* 1. *Chamber in Castle Vautsburg*, I heard . . . Of your maladies . . . Which neither astonished nor dismayed me.

† 2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught. Obs. [Cf. 1297 in 1.] 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 8 He . . . there assaies His foe confused. That horse and man he equally dismayes. *Ibid.* vi. x. 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay.

† 3. *intr.* To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted. Obs.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 31 Whon Ioseph herde þer-of, he had hem not demayzen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. v, Be of good chere, and for nothyng dismaye. 1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 227 For to those bragges Cortez dismaide not. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1596 J. NORDEN (title), A Christian . . . In-couragement vnto all English Subjects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.

† **Dismay**, *v.* 2. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 a + MAY *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of May-blossom.

1610 C. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

† **Dismayd**, *ppl. a.* (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for **dismade*, i. e. *mis-made*, mis-shapen.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 11 Whose bideous shapes were like to feeders of hell, Some like to boundes, some like to Apes, dismayd.

Dismayed (dismāyd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *desmaid*, 6 *dismade*, 6-8 *-mai* (e)d. [f. DISMAY *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Overwhelmed with fear, etc.; appalled.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene . . . sate alone alowe . . . all desolate, and dismayed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 22a, Then is he holye dismaide and heavy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 196 Newes was brought the Governor by a dismaied Messenger. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* viii. 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit . . . soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen.

Dismayedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dismayed state or condition; utter dispiritedness.

1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Herenpon came that dismayedness and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 That shame and dismaiedness which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face. a 1640 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness among them. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* i. 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness . . . or distrust.

Dismayer. [f. DISMAY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who dismays or appals.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun.* *Tears* 26 What gained shce by their coming, but . . . two dismayers of her hope? a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* liv. 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

Dismay-ful, *a.* [f. DISMAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling.

c 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cv. ix, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 26 Much dismayd with that dismayfull sight. 1628 R. HOBART *Edw. II.* cix, In that sad dismaifull hour of dying. 1876 G. MACDONALD *Tr. Wingfield* vi, That thought of all most dismayful.

Hence **Dismay-fully** *adv.*, in dismay.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 38 From which like mazed deare dismayfully they flew.

† **Dismaying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **DISMAY** *v.* + -ING *l.*] The action of the *vb.* **DISMAY**; daunting; dismay.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wryngne . . . Sway, and gret dismayng. 1571 **GOLDING** *Calvin on Ps. xlvii.* 3 There is no cause of dismayng in y^e faythfull. 1611 **HISKE** *Jer. xlviii.* 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismayng to all them about him. 1666 **Perrys** *Diary* 4 July, It was pure dismayng and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

Dismaying, *ppl. a.* [-ING *2.*] That dismays. 1653 **GATAKER** *Paul. Annot. Jer.* 96 They fill mens heds with dismayng fears. 1816 **SCOTT** *Bl. Dwarf* ii, They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismayng. 1817 **SHELLEY** *Rev. Islam* n. xix, To tread life's dismayng wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence † **Dismayingly** *adv. Obs.*

1731 **BAILEY**, *Dismayingly*, dishearteningly.

Dismayl(e), *obs. form* of **DISMAIL** *v.*

† **Dismayment**, *Obs.* [f. **DISMAY** *v.* + -MENT.] = **DISMAY** *sb.*, dismayng.

1600 **F. WALKER** *Sp. Mandeville* 66b, He..bad him be of good courage, and shake off that dismayment. a 1640 **W. PENNER** *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 39 A base dismayment of spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1642 **ROGERS** *Naaman* 45 Naaman here had his dismayments.

Disme (daim), *var.* of **DIME** *sb.* and *v.* The *sb.*, besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithe', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = 'decimal'.

1608 **A. NORTON** (*title*) **Disme**: The Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmetick. invented by Simon Stevin. *Ibid.* Cjib, Disme is a kind of Arithmetick, invented by the tenth progression. . by which also all accounts . . are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. *Ibid.* Cjib, The numbers of the second and third Definitions before-going [364, 3759] are generally called Disme numbers. *Ibid.*, There are 3 orders of Disme numbers given.

† **Dismeasnor**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 7 + *meanour* in **DEMEANOUR**: cf. **MEISMEANOUR**.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 **BARRET** *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 102 Taking . . care . . the souldiers dismeasnor not themselves.

† **Dismeasurable**, *a. Obs.* Also *des-*. [a. OF. *desmesurable* (in *Godef.*), f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *mesurable* **MEASURABLE**.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Dismeasurably** *adv.*, immoderately, excessively.

1474 **CAXTON** *Chesse* iii. vii. H viij, I make them lue in misery that I see lyue dismeasurably. c 1477 — *Jason* 16 To whom he gaf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. *Ibid.* 31 To the knight. . he gaf a strook so dismeasurably that he clefte his hede.

† **Dismeasure**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 *dysmeasure*. [app. a. OF. *desmesuré*, pa. pple. of *desmesurer*: see next.] = **DISMEASURED**.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 102 Pay shalle hate be as dysmeasure.

† **Dismeasure**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desmesurer* (*Godef.*), to go to excess or beyond measure, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *mesurer* to **MEASURE**. Cf. Sp. *desmesurar* 'to be vnmensurable, to be vnruely' (*Minshew*).] *refl.* To show want of moderation in one's conduct. 1598 **BARRET** *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 10 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himself with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† **Dismeasured**, *a. Obs.* Also *des-*, *dys-*. [f. **DIS-** + **MEASURED**, repr. OF. *desmesuré*.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 **CAXTON** *Gold. Leg.* 123/3, I. . wende to haue sained the and thou art desmeasured in worldly loun and flesshly. a 1533 **LO. BERNERS** *Edm. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bij, I wylly not that my pennie bee so dismeasured to reprove so muche the auncient men. 1585 **T. WASHINGTON** *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. ix, 43 Sapho . . in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe. . into the Sea.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

1584 **B. R. Herodotus 10b, A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne.**

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 **HELLOWES** *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 50 To them he giueth all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.

3. as *adv.* Immoderately.

1485 **CAXTON** *Chas. Gt.* 64 O Paynym, dysmeasured al day thou vauntest the.

† **Disme-dle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ONF. *desmedler*, OF. *desmesler*, -meller 'to loose, open. . disentangle' (*Cotgr.*), mod.F. *démêler*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *medler*, *mesler*, *mêler* to mingle, mix.] *trans.* To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 **CAXTON** *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xiii, She opened her breste . . and dysmedlid her blonke heere.

Dismember (disme'mbæ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **dis-**, **dysmember**, 5 **desmember**, 5- **dismember**; also 3-6 **demembre**: see **DEMEMBER**. [a. OF. *desmembrer*-r (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), mod.F. *démembrer* = Fr., Sp., and It. *desmembrar*, It. *dismembrare*, med.L. *dismembrare* and *dēmembreare*, f. **DIS-** 4, **DE-** 6 + *membrum* limb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate.)

1297 **R. GLOUC.** (1724) 559 Most reuile it was ido, þat sir Simon þe olde man demembred was so. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.*

1559 þat we ne scholde to deþe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Oþer be demembred euerichoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dysmembrat as martirs, & murderet to dethe. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes dismember hym & plucke him in pieces. a 1618 **RALEIGH** *Mahomet* 44 Seeing Ataulpho enterng. . dismembered of nose and ears. 1697 **POTTER** *Antiq. Greece* ii. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that. . they dismember'd themselves. 1725 **POPE** *Odys.* iii. 322 Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* IV. 286 To be torn with redhot picers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.

b. *transf.*

1705 **STANHOPE** *Paraphr.* III. 624 A never yet repaired dismembering of this Tree. 1726 **SHELVOCKE** *Voy. round World* (1757) 257 Palm-cabbage is . . the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc.]. 1830 **J. G. STRUTT** *Sylva Brit.* 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees. 1839 **MURCHISON** *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxxi. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.

† c. To carve: said in reference to herons and some other birds. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kerynye in Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Kerver. . . Dismember that heron. 1514 **BARCLAY** *Cyt. & Uploudyshun.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv, The Kerver . . his Knife in his hande Dismembering a crane, or somewhat deynteous. 1804 **FARLEY** *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To dismember a Hern. Cut off the legs, leave the breast down the sides. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362/3.

2. *fig.* To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 **R. BRUNNE** *Handl. Synne* 665 To swere grete oþys. . . As we folys do. . . Dismembre lesu alle þat we may. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 313 Pe coroune forto saue Dismembered not a dele. 1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismember and cut or breke the enemies of France through his hyghe prowess. 1585 **ABP. SANDYS** *Serm.* (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1644 **N. DE LAWNE** *tr. Du Montin's Logick* 123 He. . must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 *tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 **CARLYLE** *Heroes* iii. (1872) 106 Italy. . . poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* ii. § 2, 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

† 3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.)

1580 [see **DISMEMBERED** *ppl. a.* 2]. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembered. 1616 **SURFEL** & **MARKH.** *Country Farme* 126 The slitting of a horses nostrils. . by dismembering the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1675 **TRAHERNE** *Chr. Ethics* xx. 319 A hand, or foot dismembered from the body. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State Feb. an. 1655 Wks. (1851) 339 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembered from the Head of the Beast.

† b. *fig. and transf.* To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region. *7 Obs.*

1580 **NORTH** *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes. 1776 **GIBSON** *Doct. & F. I.* xliii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 1802 **R. BROOKES** *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Polotsk*, Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. c 1815 **JANE AUSTEN** *Persuasion* ii. ii, Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

4. [f. **DIS-** 7 b + **MEMBER**.] To cut off from membership.

1649 **PRYNNE** *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 10 The House of Commons . . having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow-members, then any Judges. . have to dis-judge. . their fellow Judges. 1683 **T. HUNT** *Def. Charter Lond.* 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. a 1734 **NORTH** *Lives* I. 175 The parliament met, and . . the new members were attacked . . and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 **S. S. SEAL** in *Solicitors' Jnrl.* 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter. . would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence **Dismembering** *ppl. a.*

1861 **J. G. SHEPPARD** *Fall Rome* i. 59 Lodg before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

Dismembered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED *1.*]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. a. *lit.*

1552 **HULOET**, Dismembered or lackynge some lymmes. a 1656 **B. HALL** *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1752 **FOOTE** *Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1827 **POLLOCK** *Course* T. viii, Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. *transf. and fig.* (In quot. 1578 of leaves: *Divided*, *cut*.)

1578 **LYTE** *Dodens v.* xlviii. 612 The leaves be almost lyke the leaves of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frensis. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1862 **S. LUCAS** *Secularia* 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

1572 **BOSWELL** *Armorie* ii. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as. . Couped, Dismembered, Vulned. 1727-51 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Dismembered*,

in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 **CUSSANS** *Her.* vi. 90 A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

† 2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. *Obs.*

1580 **NORTH** *Plutarch* (1676) 729 When these poor dismembered members were brought to Rome, Antonius . . commanded his head and his hands should . . be set up over the pulpit. 1666 **BOYLE** *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The dismembered part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1820 **W. IRVING** *Sketch Bk.* I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

Dismemberer, *Also 5 de.* [f. as prec. + -ER *1.*] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure **DIALYSIS**.)

1491 [see **DEMEMBER**]. 1589 **PUTTENHAM** *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 230 *margin*, Dialysis, or the Dismemberer. . A manner of speech not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1865 **W. KAY** *Crisis Hufsfeldiana* 17 note, So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., When . . the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II, obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

Dismembering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1.*]

1. The action of the verb **DISMEMBER**; dismemberment.

1386 **CHAUCER** *Pars. T.* 7 517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismemberng of Crist, by soule, herte, bones, and body. 1563-87 **FOX** *A. & M.* (1596) 157/2 That no bishop nor . . clergy should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dismembering. 1612 **WOODALL** *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 In dismembering of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 75 The dismembering of Bressia . . from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 **KEATINGE** *Trav.* (1817) I. 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

† 2. *concr.* A division into members; a separate member or part. *Obs. rare.*

1603 **FLORIO** *Montaigne* iii. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dismembers [Fr. *membres*] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us.

3. *attrib.*

1612 **WOODALL** *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 5 The dismembering saw. 1715 **KERSEY**, *Dismembering-knife*, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

Dismemberment, [f. **DISMEMBER** *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *desmembrement*, mod.F. *dé-*.]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1816 **KIRBY** & **SP.** *Entomol.* (1843) I. 45 The . . dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 **KEATINGE** *Trav.* (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be earned.

2. *transf. and fig.* Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1751 **BOLINGBROKE** *The Occasional Writer* No. 11 (R.) To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland. 1849 **CORBEN** *Speeches* 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea . . that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire. 1866 **FELTON** *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 111 Modern criticism has . . attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

b. Separation from the main body. *rare.*

1838 **PRESCOTT** *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii, Aversion . . to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. *Ibid.* I. v. 233 Isabella . . would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

c. *quasi-concr.* A detached part formed by separation from the main body.

1830 **LINDLEY** *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 This order approaches more near to Urticææ and Cupuliferæ than either Platanææ or Salicææ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 **MIVART** *Elem. Anat.* iv. 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates . . is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

1658-9 **BURTON** *Diary* (1828) III. 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

Dismembrate, *v. rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med.L. *dismembrare* to **DISMEMBER**.] *trans.* To disintegrate or dismember; *spec.* so as to separate the flour from the bran after grinding.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper), The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembrated'.

† **Dismembration**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dismembrationem*, n. of action f. *dismembrare*: see -ATION. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (1366 in *Godef.*), and **DEMEMBRATION**.] = **DISMEMBERMENT**.

1597 [see **DEMEMBRATION**]. 1653 **GATAKER** *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it. 1822 **SCOTT** *Nigel* xxx, Prosecuted on the lesser offence. . . usque ad mutilationem, even to dismembration.

Dismembrator, [agent-n. f. med.L. *dismembrare* to **DISMEMBER**.] Something that dismembers or disintegrates; *spec.* an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a roller mill.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal. . the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon [another] stationary [disc].

† **Dismerit**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + MERIT *v. or sb.*: cf. DEMERIT *v.* 2-4.]

1. *a. trans.* To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = DEMERIT *v.* 2. *b. intr.* To lose merit, incur blame; cf. DEMERIT *v.* 4.

1624 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* ii. xix. An almesse that is done for wayne glorye is not merited but dysmyrred. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii. 76 Neither my service dis-merited with My Lord, nor their friendship fayled me at my need.

2. *trans.* To fail to merit; = DEMERIT *v.* 3. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* i. 58 Since they have dis-merited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1629 — tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 409 Our Saviour . . would thereby give her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered unto her.

† **Dismettled**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.

1650 LLEWELLYN *Pref. Verses of J. Gregory's Posthuma*, Graie Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† **Dismight**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of might, render powerless.

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Po.* lxxi. vii. Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dismighted, all difamed.

† **Dismingle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To extricate, disentangle (= F. *démêler*).

1669 GALE *True Idea Fanisisme* 90 Things being thus dismingled and diffenced.

Disminion, disminister, *obs.*: see DIS-7 b.

Dismiss (dis-mis'), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. dismissed; in 5-7 *dismyste*, -mist. [app. f. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittère* to send away (see DIMIT) with the prefix altered to DIS- after the already existing DIMIT, OF. *desmettre*. It appears to occur first in the pa. ppl. *dismissed*, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. ppl. *desmis* (= L. *dimissus*), and it is probable that this was the way by which *dismiss* became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. *dimittère* in all its senses. It was preceded in use by DIMIT, and had to contend in 16-17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms DIMIT, DIMISS, as well as DEMIT *v.* 2 (from F. *démètre*).]

1. *trans.* To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 41 He dismissed the assemble. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 104, I may dismiss this Court. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismiss his Army. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Venice 181 After this . . the Council is dismiss. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command.

1809 A. ADAM in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1804) I. 155 He . . added faintly, 'But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vii. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued . . and dismissed for this night. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xviii. 86 A ministry, which . . scatters the boasted counsellors, like a battalion on the word 'Dismiss'.

2. *trans.* To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes . . he dismissed the messengers. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 78 Please you dismiss me, eyther with I, or no. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 108 We can . . dismiss thee ere the Morning shine. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 341 Your oath is broken: To dismiss you: go.

b. trans. To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismiss it selfe. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i. iii. 116 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismiss, till after the horror of a thousand torments. 1768 HAWKSWORTH tr. *Télémaque* xv. (1784) 144 1/2 As a slinger whirles a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) 11. 65 1/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. *from*, + *of*, and *double obj.*

15477 CAXTON *Tason* 80 Zethebins dismissed of his office . . attempted his courage . . so well . . that [etc.]. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 To be thysmyrre from the forsayde fraterne. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 194, I meane shortly to sue to the Emperre to be dismissed of the court. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismiss the treasury. 1700 DRYDEN *To Ld. Clifford* (L.), He soon dismiss'd himself from state affairs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed their society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 299 Yet did they not dismiss their hired ships. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxi. 137, I dismissed the coach.

† 4. To deprive or disappoint of or from some advantage. Cf. 10 a. *Obs.*

15489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amyon* xx. 445 He was dysmyrred of his purpose. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The Turke . . might, if he would, dismiss them cleane from

hauling any water at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 104 The Gallies . . durst not enter the harbour . . The Florentines being dismissed of their Gallies, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement. [*Dysmyrse* in Halliwell's ed. of *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS. *dysmyrse*.]

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govl.* Eng. ii. lxxvi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismiss without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I 146 She . . was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. transf. and fig.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismiss Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy Mist. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity . . by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; *esp.* (as Latin *dimittère*) to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also *absol.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 67 Broome-grones; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor looses. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 473 Whether the wronged husband . . should retaine, or dismiss; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1625 BUGES *Pers. Titles* 34 God . . hath dismissed Leni, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* 393 Breach of wedlock . . for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. GOSAT *Abyssinia* 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now rare with regard to things material.)

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 Mrs. BEHN *Young King* v. i. 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. 1700 DAVEN *Ovid's Met.* i. (R.) The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Nov., This will soon dismiss all incumbences; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 442 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

† *b.* To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 102 Those . . which a dismiss'd offence would after gaulle. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church . . would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 47 Before we dismiss this Dis-course, it may be noted [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 70 Both De Saulcy and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly.

10. *Law.* + *a. refl.* (with *of* or *inf.*) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). *Obs.*

1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, Shee hath utterly dismissed her selfe to have any parte of the tenementes. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xvii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismiss themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1624 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. v.* § 448. 193 The husband doth presently dismiss himselfe of the possession.

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* i. 85 You . . dismiss the Controuersie bleeding. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismiss. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Hence **Dismissed** (dis-mis't) *ppl. a.*, **Dismissing** *vbl. sb.*

1603-30 [see 8 b, 6, above]. 1611 COTGR., *Manumission*, a manumission, or dismissing. 1627 [see Dismission 2 b]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?'

† **Dismiss**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal.

1589 RALEIGH *Lett. in N. & Q. Ser.* III. IV. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismiss of their cavellations. 1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 154, I send away this bearer . . with his dismiss hereinclosed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 *Masacre Irel.* 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass. 1705 DE FOE *Review* 17 Feb. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 624 At the dismiss of their work.

Dismissal (dis-mis'sal). [f. DISMISS *v.* + -AL; cf. *committal, refusal, upheaval*. A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular DISMISSION.] = DISMISSION, q.v. for detail of senses.

Not in JOHNSON or ASH. 1818 TODD, *Dismissal*, a word

of recent use for *dismissal*. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dismissal*, Mr. Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismissal'. But it is of long standing in Scotland.

a 1806 BP. HOASLEV *Serm.* xxxviii. (1826) 468 'Send her away', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 (L.) Requesting . . dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 67/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. 120 This patient has returned since dismissal (from hospital). *attrib.* 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

Dismissible (dis-mis'ib'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. DISMISS *v.*, on analogy of *permissible*: see -BLE.] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1824 *Examiner* 422 1/2 A motion . . for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissable. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xii. 322 The teachers . . are appointed and dismissible by the rector.

Dismissing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dismisses. Hence **Dismissingly** *adv.*, with a tendency to dismiss.

1802 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1803) VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xviii. (1892) 236 She . . very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

Dismission (dis-mis'jon). [n. of action from DISMISS *v.*, corresponding to L. *dimission-em* and OF. *desmission* 'dismissing, forging, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démision* renunciation. See the doublets DIMISSION and DEMISSION 2.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent DISMISSAL, q.v.

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons; disbanding of troops.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *De Aetis et Epochis in Posthuma* (1650) 139 The Inditions began at the verie dismission of the Nicene Council. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To content themselves with that dismission of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/2 The Diet . . had this Day a final Dismission. 1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 56 The dismission of the French corps raised at Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismission from school.

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Busie-Bodie* 81 Hee runnes to them . . and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 KALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 250 After this dismission of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 The King . . in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismission. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 31 To give a civil dismission to the visitants. 1709 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxviii. 282 There falls . . a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world. 1688 N. MATHER in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 168 Dissolution . . is but a dismission of the spirit into its happiness. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1547 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chaunceler. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change or dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, Pains, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

b. The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. i. 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 1 A soft dismission stuff with downy words. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission . . is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, liberation, discharge.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Levi* xvi. 20 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 319 The Jew . . slave . . at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. i. 38 marg., Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench.

attrib. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

5. Rejection, discarding; *esp.* repudiation or putting away of a wife.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Sane when command to your dismission tends. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission tookte beginning. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 353 If hee dismiss her with a beneficent and peacefull dismission.

6. Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the mind.

1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* v. 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 107 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 HERSCHEL

Stud. Nat. Phil. § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismissal of all his former opinions.

Dismissive (dis'mis'iv), *a.* [f. DISMISS *v.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissal; tending to dismiss; valedictory.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* (1851) 221 The law of Moses . . . requires the dismissive writing without other caution. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 32 The *Ite missa*, or dismissive Blessing. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 121 The loves perceive the leaf To find no revelance there Dismissive of unsolved despair.

† **Dismissment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = DISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 204 Glad of so peaceable a dismissal. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 20 Maximus asked . . . what she meant by that strange picture . . . adding, moreover, the dismissal of the artist.

Dismissory (dis'mis'ōri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. DISMISS *v.*: see DISMISSORY.] Of or pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = DISMISSORY 1, 2.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory.

† **B. sb. (pl.)** = DISMISSORY *sb.*
1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* m. *Crit. Hist.* 87 Dismissories or Certificates of the Orthodox Ethicks of the Bearer.

† **Dismit**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 dismette, 4-5 dis-, dyamytte. [app. a latinized adaptation, through *dismet*, of OF. *desmettre*, repr. a late pop. L. type *dismittēre* instead of cl. L. *dimittere* (cf. DIMIT).]
1. *trans.* To send away, dismiss; to let go, release; = DIMIT *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 13 Whom 30 . . . denyeden bifore the face of Pilate, him demyge to be dismyttid (Vulg. *dimitte*) or left. *Ibid.* xvii. 10 Brethren dismyttiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2. *refl.* To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS *v.* 10 a.

13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 536 As longe as þou mayst; holde in honde, Dismette be noust of þi londe [Fr. *Taunt cum poyez alyce trere, Ne vus demettes de vostre ter.*] 1394 *Recognition* in *Collect. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 257 We hadde oos fulliche dismytted of the same londis. c. 1440 *Parlour* 7372 Gaudyn and Aupatryse Have dyssmytted him clepe of the pryse. 1496 *Dyn. & Pynp.* (W. de W.) iv. iv. 164/1, I wolde not counseill theym fully to dysmytten them of her good.

† **Dismortgage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from mortgage, disencumber.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 52 He dismortgag'd the Crown demans.

Dismount (dis'mānt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + MOUNT *v.*: perh. after OF. *desmonter* (12-13th c. in Hatz. Darm.), mod.F. *démonter* = It. *dismontare*, Sp. *desmontar*, med.L. *dismontare* (Du Cange). Cf. also obs. doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French.]
1. *intransitive.*

1. To come down from a height; to descend.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 315 The bright Sunne gyneth to dismount. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 60 Cupide [had] dismounted from his mothers lap, left his bow, and quiver at random. 1677 CROWNE *Dest. Jerusalem* 1. Song, Dram. 1873 II. 242 Day is dismounted on the watery plain. 1755 POPE *Odys.* xx. 75 If dismounted from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shrowl!

2. To get down, alight (from a horse or other animal; also, formerly, from a vehicle).

[1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* III. (1822) 205 Incontinent the horsmen of two legions . . . demountit haistilie fra thare hors.] 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 54, I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footman. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 251 Dismount thee Maly from thy chariot wheels. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. Ded.* (1721) I. 189 He . . . dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 *London Gas.* No. 4151/3 Their Dragons dismounted. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel. 1832 W. IAYING *Alhambra* II. 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate.

fig. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 95, I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion . . . I shall be glad to dismount for a month or two.

b. *spec.* of a stallion.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II. *transitive.*

3. To come down from (a height or elevated place); to descend. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with next.)

1589 GOLD. *Mirr.* (1851) 10 Dismounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1620 QUARLES *Zonah* in *Fart S. P. Yas.* I (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne. 1628 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 33 It's only dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see DISMOUNTING below].

4. To get off, alight from (a horse, etc.).

c. 1620 L. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 30 Dismount your . . . steeds. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant. 1859 KEEFE *Britannia* 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse.

5. (*causal*) To throw down from a horse, etc.; to unsent, unhorse.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 84 Your Horse . . . would trot as well, were you of your braggies dismounted. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xx, The Martial Virgins spear . . . dismounts her foe on dustie plain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

vii. 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd . . . Dismounted, on th' Aleian Field I fall. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, Several of his knights were dismounted.

b. To deprive of horses; the opposite of mount = to supply with horses.

1866 W. WATSON *Fonatt's Horse* vi. (1872) 122 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops.

6. To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted; esp. to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile missiles.

1544 *Exped. Scott.* Biiij. One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 22 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted foure other. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted. 1707 *London Gas.* No. 4259/2 One of our Ships . . . had dismounted Two of their Batteries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 345 Part of their cannon . . . they dismounted and placed on mules. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 16/1 A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, be dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. + *Dismount thy tuck* (Shaks.): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 244. 1683 BURNET *Tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 98 Nor will Men buy it [a precious stone] unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8. To set up, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? *Obs.* (In 1597 *fig.* from 6.)

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 281 His watie eyes he did dismount, Whose sightes till then were leane'd on my face. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Man* iv. His eyes dismount the highest starre. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 66 The Dooloes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vii. 1192 Sorceries of Sense . . . Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

† 9. *fig.* (largely from 5): a. To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her actiue wit. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 447 The positive Detractor . . . dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 824 Drunkenness . . . spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men.

b. To reduce to an inferior position, degrade, debase (a person). *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 342 But Superstition dismounts all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc.] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxv. 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when . . . injuriously dismounted from his authority?

† 10. To reduce to a plain; to level. *Obs. rare*—1. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. to Mirr. Mag.* Xerxes . . . Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence **Dismounting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souliours* (1588) 36 To saile the saide artillerie from dismounting. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Cold Praise . . . or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting Bat. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i. (L.). The number of stairs . . . the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine . . . commenced yesterday.

Dismount, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act or method of dismounting.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* III. viii. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to, dismount. 1886 *Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1325/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing.

Dismounted, *ppl. a.* [f. DISMOUNT *v.* + -EN '].

a. Off one's horse; not on horseback. b. Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 225 He beareth argent, a culcaneer dismounted. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Our dismounted men . . . lined the edge of the wood. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 85/1 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 A dismounted party of the same regiment.

† **Dismove**, *v. Obs.* In 5 diss-, dya-move, -mosue. [ad. OF. *desmouvoir*, *desmouvoir* (14th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *démouvoir*, ad. L. *dismovere*, variant (and Romanic form) of *dismovere*, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *movere* to move. For the vowel change (-move) see MOVE.] *trans.* To move away, remove.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* xv. ix, To dismove away her sorowe. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 234 a/2 The montayne of Syon . . . whiche shall be neuer dismoued. 1611 FLORIO, *Scomerere*, to dismouue, to disorder.

Dismurdered, -murderized, *ppl. adjs. nonce-wds.* [Dis- 7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 140 note, The commission of legally dismurdered murders. *Ibid.*, The perpetration of the dismurderized murders.

Dismyssaries, var. DISMISSARIES, *Obs.*

† **Dismystery**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a or b.] *trans.* To divest of mystery.

1649 BLITHR *Eng. Improv.* Impr. 45 No man . . . hath published any thing . . . to dismystery the same [drawing].

Disna, *Sc.* = does not; see DO *v.*

† **Disnatural**, *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desnaturel* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *naturel* NATURAL *a.*] Contrary to nature, unnatural.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxxii. § 22 Si tiels clers . . . soient a eus desnaturels]. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, To beholde a thing disnaturall. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* to Ryght myserable and right disnaturall enueie. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 223 Atheisme is a proposition so disnatural, monstrous and difficult to be establish.

Hence † **Disnaturalness**, unnatural behaviour.
1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Jason . . . Receyued hath *penan tallions* Of the goddes for his disnaturelesse.

† **Disnatural**, *v. Obs.* [in a. f. prec. adj.; in b. f. DIS- 8 + NATURAL *a.*: cf. next.] a. *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become unnatural; to brutalize. b. *trans.* = DENATURALIZE 2, DISNATURALIZE.

1549 *Compl. Scott.* viii. 73 Al pepil ar disnaturalit fra there gude nature . . . 35 ar mair disnaturallit nor is brutal beystis. 1588 R. PARKER *Ir. Mendon's Hist. China* 70 Vpon paine to bee disnaturalled of the countrey.

Disnaturalize, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. *desnaturalizar* 'to banish, to outlaw' (Mishen 1599).] = DENATURALIZE *v.* 1, 2. Hence **Disnaturalization** = DENATURALIZATION.

a 1704 LOCKE *Hist. Navigation* 490 (Seager) Magellan . . . renounced his countrey, disnaturalizing himself as the custom then was. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxv. IV. 127 [If] this well-known name [Job] . . . were disnaturalized and put out of use. 1874 LD. STANLEY *Magellan's 1st Voy.* p. 21, The custom . . . of disnaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign.

Disnature (dis'nā-tū), *v.* [ad. OF. *desnature* to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef.), 'to make vnnatural' (Cotgr.), It. *disnaturare*. See DIS- 4 and NATURE.]

† 1. *intr.* To get into, or be in, an unnatural or disordered condition; to be unhealthy. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 So . . . trauaylleth phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes bodye when any maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

2. *trans.* To render unnatural; to deprive of natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence **Disnatured** *ppl. a.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy peck. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 493 There are many . . . who think to honour their nature, by disnatureing themselves. 1753 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 18 Can the stern mother . . . From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

† **Disneglect**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + NEGLECT *v.*] *trans.* To neglect.

1800 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1801) IV. 50 Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pride!

† **Disnerve**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a + NERVE *sb.*: cf. obs. F. *desnerver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* lxxxvi, All Idleness dis-natures Wit, dis-nerues it. *Ibid.* [see DISART].

Disnest (dis'nest), *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest) of its occupants.

1506 *Life Scanderbeg* 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde. a 1700 DRYDEN *Life of Lucian* (1711) 43 To disnest Heaven of so many immoral and debauch'd Deities.

† **Disnestle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + NESTLE. Cf. *unnestle*.] *trans.* To turn out of a nest.

1656 T. H. CAUSIN *Holy Cr.* 221 Birds are disnested from the kingdom which nature hath allowed them.

Disner, *disnier*, var. DECENER, *Obs.*

Disniche (dis'nitch), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + NICHE.] *trans.* To remove from its niche.

1809 *Jnrl. Educ.* x June 280/1, He could dis-niche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

† **Disnoble**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 10.] Ignoble, mean, petty.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxxviii. L 326 A disnoble [ignobilem] advocat and defender of causes.

† **Disnoble**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 8 + NOBLE *a.*: cf. obs. F. *desnobler* to disgrace, vilify (Godef.).] *trans.* To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DIS-ENNOBLE.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 30 The chiefest complement of greatness is the retinue, take away her equipage you disnoble it. 1638 O. SEDGWICK *Serm.* (1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not dis-noble and staine its excellency by a sordid league . . . with sinful lusts.

† **Disnominate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To take away the name from.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical* 223 Reducing it unto the rank of a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the name of Caesar.

Disnosd, *disnosber*: see DIS- 7 a.

† **Disnull**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 dys-. [f. DIS- 5 + L. *nullus* none, null: cf. ANNUL. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.

1309 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* viii. (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vicious to blame. *Ibid.* xlv. 216 Dysnullunge the sectes of false idolatry.

† **Disun**, *v.* *Obs. rare* — *o.* [f. *DIS* - 7 b + *NUN*; cf. *disfrar*.] *trans.* To deprive of nun's orders; to unnu.

1611 *FLORIO, Dismomacare*, to vnfrir. Also to disunne. **Disobedience** (disobēdiēns). Also 5 dys-, -aunce. [a. OF. *desobediencia* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidienza*, Sp. *desobediencia*; a Romanic formation for L. *inobediētia*, f. *DIS* - 4 + L. *obēdiētia* OBEDIENCE.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this.

12400 *Arthur* 230 To vnderfang oure ordynance; For by dysobediencia. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 143 (Mätz.) For disobedience Disclaudrid is perpetually my name. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xlv. xiv. Adam.. And Eve.. the worlde dampned.. By disobedience. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 117, I say they norist disobedience. 1644 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Our wilfull disobediences. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* i. (1846) l. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* V. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. *transf.* Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

a. 1729 *BLACKMORE (J.)* If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?.. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† **Disobediency**. *Obs.* [f. L. *disobediētia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* vii. lviij. The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 *R. TAYLOR Hog hath lost his heart* iii. in *Hazl. Dodgley XI.* 464 In punishing my disobedience. 1770 *STRAVE Life Grindall*, anno 1580 (R.), You might.. have corrected the disobedience of such.

Disobedient (disobēdiēt), a. and sb. Also 5 dys-, 6 dishob-. [a. OF. *desobediēt* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidiente* (FLORIO), Sp. *desobediēte*; a Romanic formation, for L. *inobediēt-em*, f. *DIS* - 4 + L. *obēdiēt-em* OBEDIENT.]

A. *adj.* Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 272 in *F. E. P.* (1862) 145 A-nother lady.. That hyt dame dysobedyent.. set nowyt by her priores. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cv.* 7 Oure fathers.. were disobediēt at the see. 1549 *CHEKE Hurt-Sudit.* (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobediētist obeyed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobediēt. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iii. i. 216 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiv. These are not loving subjects, but disobediēt rebels.

b. *transf.* Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

1588 *J. READ Compend. Method* 101 Growing high to the manner of a cancer, and disobediēt to any medicine. a. 1802 *E. DARWIN* (Webster, 1828), Medicines.. rendering peculiar parts of the system disobediēt to stimuli. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. x. (1872) 165 Disobediēt Cotton fibre, which will not.. consent to cover bare backs.

† **B. sb.** A disobediēt or refractory person. 1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 23. § 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobediēts. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant.. and other disobediēts.

† **Disobediētiary**, (a.) and sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec.* *adj.* + -ARY.] = *prec.* sb.

1537 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 38 Pseudo-prophets.. sly, wily, disobediētiaries to all good orders.

Disobediēntly, *adv.* [f. *DISOBEDIENT* + -LY.] In a disobediēt manner; with disregard of commands.

1548 *Priory Council Acts* (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediēntly.. contrary to an expresse commandement. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* ii. ii. (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediēntly towards God. *Mod.* These boys have behaved most disobediēntly.

† **Disobeisance**. *Obs.* Also 4 des-, 5-6 -aunce. [a. OF. *desobeissance* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *désobéir*, *désobéissant*: see next and -ANCE.] = *DISOBEDIENCE*.

1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 86 Now.. To telle my desobeissance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 57 Adam was.. dampned.. for desobeissance to the heist of god. 1548 *GEST Fr. Masse* 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresy to God and disobeysaunce to the King.

† **Disobeisant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desobeissant* (13th c. in *Littre*; mod. *désobéissant*), pr. ppl. of *désobéir* to *DISOBEY*.]

A. *adj.* Not submissive, *DISOBEDIENT*. B. *sb.* A rebel.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fables* 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrew, Disobeyssaunt or wilful negligēt. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Disobeissaunt my tithes for to paye. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. xlv. 148 To punyshe them that be dysobeysaunt to the kynge of Castell. 1542-3 *Act 34 Hen. VIII* (in *Bolton Stat. Ir.* (1621) 241) In such.. perill of invasion by the disobeyssaunts, Irishie.

Disobey (disobēi), *v.* Also 4 des-, 4-6 dys-; 5 dysobeye. [a. F. *désobéir* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *desobedir*, It. *disubbidire*: — Romanic *dis*, *desobēdire*, for late L. *inobēdire*, f. *DIS* - 4 + L. *obēdire* to OBEY.]

1. *intr.* To be disobedient; not to obey.

This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.

1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 86 Perof wll I desobeie. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 26 Pride.. makethe hym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* i. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 315 If.. some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.

† b. *Const. to, unto* [= F. *désobéir à* or *dative*].

14.. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 88 Eyretykes that falsly dysobey To holy chyrche. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She.. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. 11. 12 When Adam & eue.. dysobeyed unto god. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. xxxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 We.. disobey to theyr commandementes.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. F. *il me désobéit*, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 338 Her owne liege.. That hem forsoke and disobeide. *Ibid.* iii. 50 That he might nothing hem disobey. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvi. xii. If we wel done.. that ye dysobeye not the aussyon. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII* c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeying your lawes. c. 1532 *Dawes Introd. Fr. in Falsgr.* 1048 Nat. be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* ii. Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The chief magistrate.. will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence *Disobeying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR G. Exemp.* i. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

Disobeyal (disobēi-āl), *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

An act of disobeying.

1889 *Daily News* 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court.

† **Disobeyant**, a. *Obs.* [irreg. f. *DISOBEY* v. + -ANT, in place of the normal *DISOBEISANT*.] = *DISOBEDIENT*.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Some of the Peyyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeyant.

Disobeyer (disobēi-er), f. *DISOBEY* v. + -ER 1.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder the payne of burning of disobeyaris vpon the cheik. 1653 *A. WILSON Jas. I.* xi A strickt Proclamation threatens the disobeyers. 1875 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) V. i. 365 A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disoboliant, *obs. var. DESOBOLIGANT*.

1831 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disoboliant.

† **Disobligation**. *Obs.* [f. *DIS* - 9 + *OBLIGATION*; after *disoblige*.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation. 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disoblighation from the Law. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disoblighation. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 363 The disoblighation.. being cancelled.. leaves the obligation without abatement.

2. A disoblighing action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 127 By the disoblighations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1655) 132 Noy.. wheel'd about.. and made amends with his future service, for his former disoblighations. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) l. 295 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disoblighation. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Russia had.. heap'd disoblighation upon disoblighation, in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disoblighd.

1645 *F. THORPE in Hull Lett.* (1886) 120 To sowe seedes of disention and disoblighation betweene the two nations. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 9. I.. shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disoblighation. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) iii. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions.. must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disoblighation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge. 1754 *FIELDING Journ. Lisbon* i. x. Besides his disloyalty.. I have private disoblighations to him.

† **Disobligatory**, a. [*DIS* - 10.] a. Not obligatory or binding. b. Releasing from obligation.

a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Queries of State Wks.* (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being.. null and disoblighatory. a. 1649 *CHAS. I. Let. to Henderson Wks.* 165 You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament can have this disoblighatory power.

Disoblige (disoblī-gē), *v.* [ad. F. *désobliger* (1307 in *Godef. Suppl.*) = Sp. *desobligar*, It. *disobligare*: — Romanic **disobligare*, f. *DIS* - 4 + L. *obligare* to OBLIGE.]

† 1. *trans.* To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement. *Const. of from. Obs.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 895 They.. would be altogether Disoblighd, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

absol. 1643 *MILTON Divorce v.* (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disoblighing from a more general command.

† b. To disengage, detach. *Obs.*

1647 *W. STRONG Trust & Acc. Steward* 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 *TEMPLE Misc.* i. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disoblighd him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* To Rdr. Aiv. Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 461 Colonel Lesley.. being lately disoblighd (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1729 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company. 1787 *S. C. Cox P. Williams' Rep.* i. Notes 681 His daughter Mabell had disoblighd him by turning Roman Catholic. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disoblighing the rest.

transf. 1698 *COLLIER Answ. Congreve* (1730) 195 As to the Smut [=indecently], I have endeavour'd not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

absol. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. I.* 500 For fear of disoblighing by our refusal. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

† b. To render disoblighing. *Obs. rare.*

1716 *COLLIER tr. A Panegyric* 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disobligh their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. *Obs. or dial.*

1668 [see *DISOBLIGING ppl. a.*] 1685 *TRAVESTIN Siege Newhouse* 13 The besieged.. began to fire upon us.. by which they somewhat disoblighd our Battery. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 1 I'm afraid I may disobligh your Business. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 387 They disoblighd us very much by the stench of their dung. 1851 *S. JUND Margaret* ii. i. (1881) 198, I.. hope my presence, Madam, will not disobligh you.

Hence *Disoblighd ppl. a.*, slighted, affronted.

1673 *Lady's Call* i. iii. P. 22 Let therefore the disobligh'd not look back upon the injury. 1724 *A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 186 Joiada.. and other disobligh'd Refugee Jews. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxvii. His father a disoblighd and discontented courtier.

Disoblighant, *obs. var. DESOBLIGANT*.

1787 *ANN HILDITCH Rosa de Montmorieu* l. 48 To travel.. in the very disoblighant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. *Ibid.* l. 49.

Disoblighement. [f. *DISOBLIGE* v. + -MENT.]

† 1. Release from obligation; = *DISOBLIGATION* 1.

1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 36 If I make a covenant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a disoblighement. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 107 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disoblighement from duty.

† 2. A slight; = *DISOBLIGATION* 2. *Obs.*

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 185 Disoblighments received and requited. 1672 *Lond. Gas. No.* 712/4 Some disoblighments that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disoblighing or fact of being disoblighd.

18.. in *H. Adams Alb. Gallatin* 450 (Cent.) To the great disoblighment of some of his strong political friends.

Disobligher, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who disoblighs.

1648 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess.* i. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disoblighers. 1730 *SWIFT Vind. Ld. Carteret*, Disoblighers of England.

Disoblighing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DISOBLIGE*.

1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ij b, The disoblighing of Wicked Men. 1726-31 *TINOAL Rabin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. 11. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disoblighing of Men.

Disoblighing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That disoblighs; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (*obs.*).

1652 *COKEINE tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* iii. 207 In the least disoblighing terms. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 238 A Prince of that tyrannical and disoblighing nature. 1668 *DAVENANT Rivals* 4 To preserve your knees From such a disoblighing posture. 1703 *DE FOE Power Body of People*, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings.. have been Disoblighing to the Nation. 1853 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 239, I must.. get our disoblighing neighbours turned out.

Hence *Disoblighingly adv.*; *Disoblighingness*, unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another.

1654 *LD. ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 566 The disoblighingness.. of this performance. 1667 *G. DIGBY Elvira* 7 Whose action.. hath shown So disoblighingly, his rash judgement of me. 1858 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 382 Women.. whose disoblighingness had been the cause of my flurry. 1868 *HELPS Reatmah* xvii, Disoblighingness.. is but too common everywhere.

† **Disobservant**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*DIS* - 10.] Not observant; disobedient.

1672 *W. DE BRITAIN Dutch Usurp.* 25 A great part of the people became disobobservant to the Laws.

† **Disobstetricate**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To reverse the office of a midwife concerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.
1652 UPOUHAUT *Yewel Wks.* (1834) 210 With parturient for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their exibility.

Disobstruct, *v.* ? *Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; = DEOBSSTRUCT.

1611 FLORIO, *Disphillare*, to open or vnstop, to disobstruct.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 68 The Optick Nerve being .. disobstructed and relaxed. 1738 A. STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 8 Applications .. intended to .. discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels.

† **Disoccident**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 8; cf. DISORIENT.] *trans.* To throw out of his reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the compass.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geographer.

Disoccupa'tion. [f. Dis- 9 + OCCUPATION; cf. F. *désoccupation* (17th c. in Hatzl-Darm.)] Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort*, 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

Disoccupy (dis'okupai), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + OCCUPY *v.*, prob. after F. *désoccuper*, Sp. *desocupar*, It. *disoccupare*.] *trans.* To cease to occupy, vacate.
1875 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/2 [Let. fr. Madrid] The hall vacated .. was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.]. 1882 *tr. Rep. Congr. Chiti in Chr. World* (N.Y.) Feb. (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

Disodic (dis'odik), **Disodiodhydric**, etc., *Chem.*: see DI- pref.² 2.

1873 FAWCETT *Chem.* (ed. 11) 340 Disodiodhydric Phosphate, or Disodic Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing bone-ash with sulphuric acid.

Disodour (dis'odai), *nonce-wd.* [Dis- 9.] Ill odour; evil repute.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 He .. died in the disodour of being .. [a] most extortionate old hunk.

† **Disoffice**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Dis- 9.] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 56 It shall be an unkindness and dis-office in his department.

† **Disoffice**, *v.* *Obs.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To deprive of or depose from office.

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) 1. 241 The other lords .. which are refusers, are disofficed. 1658 J. R. Chr. *Subj.* vii. 10 To dis-authorize and dis-office a Magistrate. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestered, imprisoned, disofficed.

† **Disolution**. *Chem. Obs.* [DI- 2 2 ¶.] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e.g. of mercury).

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 502 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on disolutions of mercury.

Disomatous (dis'omatous), *a.* [f. Gr. *disōma*-*os* double-bodied (f. *di*-, DI- 2 + *ōma*, *σωμα*-body) + *-ous*.] Having two bodies, double-bodied.
1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Disomus*, A Monster with two bodies .. is said to be disomatous.

† **Disopinion**. *Obs.* [f. Dis- 9 + OPINION.]

1. Adverse or mean opinion (of); disesteem.

1625 SIR J. ELIOT in *Gardiner Hist. Eng.* (1875) 1. vi. 225 The general disopinion .. which it would work to him. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxix. 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Concept which they have of their own Abilities. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 67 A disopinion and dislike of the Parliament. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* 310 He was in some disopinion with the king.

2. Difference of opinion; dissent. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Disparere*, a disopinion, a diuersitie in conceit. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion.

Hence † **Disopinioned** *a.* *Obs.*, thought little of, held in disrepute.

1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* ii. (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man.

† **Disoppilate**, *v.* *Med. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + OPPILATE: cf. F. *désopiler* (16th c. in Hatzl-Darm.)] It. *disoppilare*, obs. Sp. *desopilar*; also DEOPPILATE.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions; = DEOPPILATE.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* ii. (1596) 54 Being vsed it [Sassafras] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* xx. vi. 11. 43 Hippocrates .. is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate.

Disorb (dis'orb), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a, c + ORB *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove from its orb or sphere.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 45 Like a Starre disorb'd. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 60r To turn aside the planet .. and to disorb its approaching culmination.

2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loecine* iii. 66 Dis-crowned, disorb'd, discredited.

Disorchard, *v.* *rare.* [Dis- 7 a, b; cf. *disforest*.] *trans.* To change from the condition of an orchard; to divest (land) of orchards.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* i. 216 Land .. encumbered with orchard trees .. and which ought .. to be disorcharded. 1869 *Pull Mag.* G. 24 Sept. 3 Disorcharding must of necessity

be a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer .. to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

† **Disordain**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *desordeine*, 3-5 *-deyne*, 4-5 *disordoyne*, 5 *-hordeyne*. [a. OF. *desorden-er* to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod. F. *désordonner* = Sp. *desordenar*, It. *disordinare*, a Romanic formation from Dis- 4 + L. *ordinare* to order, ORDAIN. Cf. DEORDINATE.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of or degrade from orders.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 *3uf eni clerck .. were itake, & vor felon iproued .. That me solde him uerst desordeinl.* c 1300 *Behet* 278 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyni him of his ordre.

2. To disorder, derange.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. li. (1495) 265 *Diaria comyth. of humours whyche renue .. fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.*

† **Disordained**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *-ordened*, *-ined*. [f. DISORDAIN *v.* + -ED, but, in sense 2, app. ad. OF. *desordend*: see next.]

1. Disordered, irregular, out of order.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxix. (1869) 62 *Bi his disordened smellinge.*

2. Unrestrained, immoderate: = DISORDINATE 1.
a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* p. 744 [MSS. Marl. & Camb.] *Gloteye is vnreasonable and desordeyned [other MSS. desordeyne(e), (disorde)] coueytise to ete and to drynke.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) liiij. After that these two knights had longe ynough strained together .. came in so disordained wordes [desordained parolles], that taking their .. swordes [etc.]. *Ibid.* E vij. Holde backe yowre disordained answer.

† **Disordeine, disorderney**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 *dea-*, *disordene*, 4-5 *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, *-ordeyne*, *-ordenee*, *-ordene*, *-eyne*, *-eigne*, 5 *-ordeyne*, *-ordeny*. [a. OF. *desordend* (mod. *désordonné*), pa. pp. of *desordener*: see DISORDAIN and DISORDINATE.] The final *e* of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in *ASSIGN*, *AVOWE*, on the other developing into *-ee*, *-ie*, *-y* as in *ASSIGNEE*, *CITY*: cf. *dishevel*, *dishevelly*.
Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf. DISORDINATE 1.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 *Anarice is disordene loue.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* p. 841 *Alle the desordeynes [i.e. r. dysordene, disorderney, -eigne, -deyne, desordeyne] moewynge, that comen of fleschly talentes.* c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxliii. (1869) 65 *Whan þou seest þe wille encline to dede disordeynes.* c 1450 [see B.]. c 1475 *Parlement* 2768 *All disording [disordiny] is she All-way.*

B. sb. Disorder, an irregularity.
c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2079, 2083 *What disorderney he þare kende. He was besy it to amende .. Disorderneys when he reproued, Disorderney monkes, þat þaim loued. Of his spekyng were not þayde.*

Hence † **Disordeinely** *adv.* *Obs.*, inordinately, immoderately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 *Hit ne is no zenne uor to ethe þe guode metes .. ak ethe his [= but to eat them] to uerliche oþer disordeneleche.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 57 *A good thyngde desordeinely dyvle agaynst goddes wille.*

Disorder (dis'orda), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + ORDER *sb.*: prob. after F. *desordre* (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also DISORDER *v.* (which is known earlier).]

1. Absence or undoing of order or regular arrangement; confusion; confused state or condition.

1530 PALSGR. 214/5 *Disorder of a thyng, desbaux, desordre, desordonnance.* 1555 EDEEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 *Disorder of the partes is a deformitie to the hole.* 1651 HOAGES *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 176 *Common-wealths, imperfect, and apt to relapse into disorder.* 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 154 *In this order, or rather disorder, we arrived at the Castle.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 713 *Light shon, and order from disorder sprung.* 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 3 *Our Ships out of trim, and every thing in disorder.* 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) 1. 189 *The tangled boughs .. Were twined in picturesque disorder.* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 93 *Disorder in a state is the source of all evil, and order of all good.*

† *b.* Violation of recognized order, irregularity.
1709 POPE *Edd. Crit.* 153 *Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track; From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.*

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of want of order or breach of rule; an irregularity.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Austro.* iii. Wks. (1851) I. 363 *If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you.* 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioray* i. i. 1 *These disorders which are thus committed.* 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstar* Wks. 1730 1. 83 *I am resolved to .. reform these disorders.* 1848 SIR W. NAPEL *Femins. War* iv. vi. I. 528 *Inexperience was the .. principal cause of the disorders which attended the retreat.*

concr. 1712 FRETIER *Voy. S. Sea* 263 *The Decoration of the Altars .. crowded and bad .. a man cannot but lament the immense Sums they spend on those gilt Disorders.*

† *b. spec.* An irregularity of conduct; a disorderly act or practice; a misdemeanour. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. (1586) A vij. *The disorders of those travellers abroad, are the chief cause.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 105 *My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders.* 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1829) I. 457 *The king had another mistress .. she fell into many scandalous disorders.* 1773 S. DENNE *Hist. Rochester* 165 *To remedy the disorders of those committed to his charge.*

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; *esp.* a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage.

1532 BECON *Pomander of Prayer Prayers*, etc. (1844) 80 *To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling.* 1628 MZAN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 265 *To prevent all disorder the train-band kept a guard on both sides of the way.* 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. ix. 295 *Many disorders in England it behoved him previously to compose.* 1824 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 303 *A never ceasing surf .. when the wind blows strong .. it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast.*

† 4. Disturbance or agitation of mind, discomposure. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 102, *I will not keepe this forme vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte.* 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 20 *He remembering his dream fell into some disorder .. and said .. he was to die before morning.* 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1768) 27 *His voice faltered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber?'* 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. vi. *The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement.*

5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than DISEASE, and not implying structural change.)

a 1704 LOCKE (J.). Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* iii. 108 *A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels.* 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Mar. *A slight disorder in my eye.* 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 261 *A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lect.* *Disorder*, a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

Disorder (dis'orda), *v.* [app. a modification of earlier *desordene*, *disordene* vb., OF. *desordener*, after ORDER vb. (Palsgr. has a F. *désordrer* beside *désordonner*, but the latter (OF. *desordener*) was the proper F. form.) (*Disorder sb.* is app. later.)]

1. *trans.* To put out of order; to destroy the regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 70 *Workis doon by lesingis is for to disordre good thinges.* 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Pij b. *You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordes.* 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 308 *The Polanders .. attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 914 *With .. tresses all disordered.* 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. 1842 II. i. *Your committee hold it expedient to collect .. the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered.* 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 49 *Loose and disordered her fair hair flew.*

† *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disordered; to fall into confusion. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 198 *The batayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers.* 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 86 *The Earle made .. Gull's Horse to retreat and disorder at this first charge.*

† 2. *trans.* To make morally irregular; to vitiate, corrupt; to mar, spoil. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 *Many times by reading such tryfles .. the manners of younge learners are disordered.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxvii. 156 b. *A life disordered, corrupted, and full of al villany.*

† *b. refl.* To violate moral order or rule; to break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner; to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess. *Obs.* (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2, DISORDINATE 1.)

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 53/3 *Those persons, which disorder themselves, and become wild colts, and can abide no law nor bridle.* 1613 MANCH. *Crt. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 279 *A common Drunkard, and disorders himselfe verie often in quarrelling and brawling.* a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 44 *That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.*

† 3. *trans.* To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert. *Obs.*

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurtun v.* ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 236 *Dame Cath, master doctor vpon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder.* 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 459 *This he uttered with a stern countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.].* 1719 DR. FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. i. 4; *I looked very earnestly at her; so that it a little disordered her.* 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. 77 *He said, he looked, he did;—nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me.*

† *b.* To confuse or discompose the countenance.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* iii. i. 1518 *Disorder not my Face into a Frown.* 1791 MSS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. xii. 150 *With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered.* 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 461 *The youth's cheek A rapid blush disorder'd.*

4. To derange the functions of; to put out of health; to 'upset' (a person or animal), or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 263 b. *By reason of .. some humour, which disordereth the body.* 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 80 *If you should eat their Fat, it would .. disorder the Stomach very much.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 229 *They [cochineal insects] take wing .. but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead.* 1733-4 BERNKELY *Lett. to Prior* 17 Mar. *The east wind .. never fails to disorder my head.* 1735 WESLEY *H's.* (1879) I. 18 *The sea has not disordered me at all.* 1833 LD. Houghton in *Life* (1831) I. xi. 490 *That doctrine .. seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it.* *Mod.* This climate is apt to disorder the liver. *triumf.* 1836 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 456 *It is not full of such*

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility.

†5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders; = DISORDAIN 1. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 131/2 If this Pope John did not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1681 DRYDEN *Sy. Friar* v. ii, *Alph.* I shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a cloister. *Gom.* Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. DIS-6 + ORDER v.] To reverse an order for; to countermand.

1643 PLYMNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 122 The first word [ἀνταρροφόμενος] signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxvi, Charley Leicester, who disordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence **Disordering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1532 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xviii. 19 The next day...all the oste...advanced, without disordering. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 [The] arrows fell as thick...as if it had bin a perpetual...showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismay of the whole armie. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

†**Disorderable**, *a. Obs. rare* -°. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1611 COTGR., *Desemparable*...disorderable.

Disordered, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. xiv. Sijb, To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordered or irregular so euer it be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 Baldwin...seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enemy. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. & Disp.* (1739) i. 394 Pardon my disordered Writing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Art.* xix, They...with disorder'd speed...Ran to the city gates. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 79 Thrasylbulus suddenly turned upon the enemy...and...attacked their victorious but disordered centre.

†b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 25b, After once that such disordered counterfeiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till...they imagined y^e God did shew forth his power in images. 1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz. c. 1* § 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Convencibles and Assemblies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostatical.

†2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE 1. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.* (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection which this kynde kynsman shewed to his blood. 1579 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 407 A number of disordered persons of the Universitie. 1585 AAR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 381 Our own rebellions and disordered desires. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1630 CRT. & *Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 63 His wife hath...been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 696 Warr...hath...to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome.

†3. Discomposed, agitated, Obs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ It is...a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion. 1800 MRS. HEAVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 18 She found him pacing the room, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

a 1731 ATTERBURY *Job* xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls deranged and restless...yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence **Disorderedly** *adv.*; **Disorderdness**.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. xi.* 8 Lest the disorderdnesse of all things may empair his faith. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 35 The Nicolaites which line disorderedly baue for their founder, Nicolas one of the seven...deacons. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), By that disorderdness of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1611 COTGR., *Escorcher les anguilles par la queue*, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

Disorderer, *rare* -°. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who disorders.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorretorre*, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disorderer.

Disorderliness, [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burghley*, Not...out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion...but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 873 God is not the President...of Irregular...Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 331 Disorderling more her native disorderliness. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

Disorderly (dis'ōrdli), *a.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -LY 1; after *orderly*.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Eromena* 59 The winds so outrageously unstable...they were constrained to come up

and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he, is of all Poets...the harshest, most disorderly. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 28 A disorderly and confused chaos. 1745 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low, Pulse. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* i. 302 The disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars...on the Continent.

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1585 AAR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 383 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz's Surg.* iii. iii. 224 A patient catches pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) i. 24 Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 310 To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 346 The Speaker submitted...that...if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. vi. vii. § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour...imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. *Mod.* He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. *spec. in Law.* Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; *esp. in disorderly house* (see quot. 1877); *disorderly person*, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, *esp.* 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. § 3.

1744 *Act 17 Geo. II. c. 5* § 1 They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Disorderly houses*, see *Bawdy Houses*; *Riots*; *Theatres*. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications...shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1844 *Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 83* § 3....every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law...[etc. etc.] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 *Times* 30 Sept. 8/3 The charge of keeping...a disorderly house.

†3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* iv. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more disorderly.

4. Attended with mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame.

Disorderly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disorderly manner.

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Devises of a Masque, etc.* (R.) On other side the Turkes...Disorderly did spend their force. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrow*, *etc.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 17 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malicious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Eromena* 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their aeres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 182 The Husbandmen at first saw it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 TENNISON *Princess* iv. 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled...Disorderly the women.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; tumultuously, riotously.

1564 *Brief Exam.* iij. Their amendment who have disorderly behaved them selves. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. v. (1588) 185 An unwillfull Assemblée, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly coming together...to commit an vnlawfull acte. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 6 That ye withdraw your selves from every brother that walketh disorderly. 1689 LUTTELL *Brief Let.* (1857) i. 528 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet...was lately broken up very disorderly. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 58 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.* 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Disorderly she own'd her glorious passion.

†**Disorderous**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = DISORDERLY *a.* Hence †**Disorderously** *adv.*; †**Disorderousness**.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 115/1 They whiche live disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest. *Ibid.* 119/2 If there be any disorderous or disolute person. *Ibid.* 143/1 If they see any drunkardes, if they see any whore-dome, and such like disorderousnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Had-don's Anst.* Osor. 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. *Ibid.* 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 164 Risen in such Comotuous and Disorderous manner.

†**Disordinaunce**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *dis-*, *dys-*, *-orden-*, *-ordin-*, *-ordyn-aunce*, 5-6 *-ordnaunce*. [a. OF. *desordenance*, later *-on(n)-ance*, f. *desorderer* (now *-ordonner*) to DISORDAIN: see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 What place my3[te] ben left...to folie and to disordinaunce syn þat god lediþ...alle pinges by ordre? 1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship*, *Orat. G. Flaminius* Eiv, They have sette it in grete trouble and disordinaunce. 1489 - *Faytes of A.* i. xvi. 48 Noo thyng is mor preiudiciable in a bataille than dysordinaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xiii. 205 Yf he haue not other disordinaunce.

†**Disordinate**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4-7 *disordinat*, 5 *dys-*, *disordynat*, *disordinate*, 6-*disordinate*. β. 5-6 *des-*, *dys-*, 6 *disordon(n)ate*. [Latinized form of OF. *desordené* (= Sp. *desordenado*, it. *disordinato*), pa. ppl. of *desorderer* to DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from med.L. **deordināre*, and see DE- I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 348 The horrible disordinate scantnesse of clothing. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 For this cause putteth gybert the neglegie of prelates emonge the thyngys dysordinate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 75 [The soul] falleth by affection in loue dysordinate in to powder & ashes of thynges erthely. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures...to dishonest verses. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xlviii. 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind.

b. of persons.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Aij*, By whiche they be the more dysordinate and obstynat in their Iniquite. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam.* Ep. 4 A Prince...disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1851) 99 They...unfitted...the People, now grown worse and more disordinate, to receive...any Liberty. 1671 - *Samson* 701 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down...Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DISORDERLY *a.* 1. (Only in De Quincey.)

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 146 This private Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840 - *Style* Wks. XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet...careless and disordinate.

Hence †**Disordinateness**, *Obs.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 113 When shall disordinatenesse be blotted out of thee?

†**Disordinately**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. i. Aiv, To displese...god by synne & the peple by luyung disorderatly. *Ibid.* iii. iij. Fijb, They deceyve the symple men & drawn them to the courtes disorderately. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlvii. 82a/1 They that louen dysordynatly the honoures of thys worlde. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* (an. 2) 35b, The temporall landes devoutly geuen, and disorderatly spent by religious and other spiritual persones. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 7 The king would take into his hands the lands disorderately consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Kant in Misc. Ess.* Wks. (1890) VIII. 92 No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully. 1854 - *Autobiog.* Wks. II. 18 The...library...has been so disorderately collected.

†**Disordina-tion**, *Obs.* [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE *a.*: see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order; disordered condition; = DEORDINATION.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 826 This is wrought by Emission...of the Native Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposture of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

Disordined: see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording: see DISORDEINE *a.* Obs.

Disordonat, *-aunce*: see DISORDINATE, -ANCE.

Disorganic (dis'ōgənik), *a.* [DIS-10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1872) 156 This anomaly of a dis-organic Literary Class. 1843 - *Past & Pr.* iv. vi. (1872) 247 This disorganic...hell-ridden world.

Disorganization, [ad. F. *désorganisation* (1764 in Hatzl.-Darm.), n. of action f. *désorganiser*: see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. BURKE tr. *Addr. M. Brissot in Burke's Wks.* (1808) VII. 329 The anarchy of the administration of Pache, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of Dumourier to stop in the middle of its conquests. 1809 WEL-LINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* IV. 458 He found the Portuguese

army, in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* II. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 Half measures .. are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

Disorganize (dis'gānōiz), *v.* [ad. F. *désorganiser* (1764 in Hatzl.-Darm.), *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *organiser* to ORGANIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of; to break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority Wks.* 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should .. set their foot. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 1812 COLLINSON *Treat. Law Idiots & Lunatics* I. 68 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 The Whigs .. though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

Disorganized, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED* 1.] Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1812 [see DISORGANIZE]. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive* (1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art Add.* 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitn.* v. 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

Disorganizer, [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which disorganizes.

1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* II. 131 (Jod.) They discredit the cause of liberty .. by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and friends. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganizer. 1894 D. G. THOMPSON in *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 592 That greatest disorganizer of society .. war.

Disorganizing, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C. BURNES *Metastasio* III. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 525 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. BOWLES *Polit. & Moral State Soc.* 160 note, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/1 They weaken the body by .. violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

Disorient, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *désorienter* to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, *f. des-* *Dis-* 4 + *orienter* to ORIENT.] *trans.* To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass.

1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 48 'Twas Philippin who was disoriented, but more Isabella. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Memor. etc.* (1855) II. 356, I hope you will disorient yourself soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

Disorientate (dis'ōriēntē), *v.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa. ppl.* not facing due east.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, cited in Johnson. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disorientated* (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 79 S. John the Evangelist (Guernsey) is a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. 361 It has a chance .. strangely disorientated towards the south.

b. fig. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The word is most frequently used .. for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

Disorientation, [*n. of action f. prec. vb.*] 1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of .. the new church of S. Mark.

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. JAMES in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1883) 109 (One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed) knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

Disornament, *v. Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. SEARKE in J. Shute *Sarah & H.* (1649) Ep. Ded., The Very Executitioner of all Ingenuity, which it .. rifles and disornaments.

Disosit, *obs. Sc. f. DISUSED.*

Disour, *Obs. (exc. Hist.)* Forms: 4 *disur*, *disour*, *dysour*, 4-6 *dysour*, 5 *dysowre*, 6 *diaor*, *dysor*, *dysar*, *disare*, *disarr*, (9 *Hist.* *disour*, *disaur*). [*a. OF. disour*, *-eor*, *-or*, *-eur*, agent-n. from *dire*, *dis-ant* to say. Cf. Pr. *dizeor*, Sp. *de-cidor*, It. *dic-tōre*, repr. a Romanic word **dic-tōre*, from L. *dic-tōre* to say, tell. See also DIZZARD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes vn-right, gest of Jogolur. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace*

(Rolls) Prol. 75, I mad nought for no disours .. Bot for þe luf of symple menne, þat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 1362 LANGT. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 50 Hold not þou with harlotes, here not heore tales. For þei ben þe deuceles disours, I do þe to vnderstunde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 172 'It is but a dido', quod þis doctour, 'a dysours tale'. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/4 This mynstrall is the worldliche playeth with folke of this world as a mynstrall as a Jogolour and as a dysour. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, saigefol. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 374/1 He playeth the deuils disor euen in this point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called disours, and seggers .. were literally tale-tellers. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 439 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen.

Disown (dis'ōwn), *v.* [*f. Dis-* 6 + *OWN* *v.*: cf. *disclaim*.]

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple *own* have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from *OE. unnan* to grant, with which it has no connexion: see *OWN* *v.*)

† 1. *trans.* To cease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

c 1620 H. ANDERSON *Bidding World Farewell* in Farr *S. P. Jns.* I (1848) 304 The boure is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 St. Trials, Col. 7. *Lithurn* (R.) You say it is impossible for you .. without advice of counsel to own or disown books. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes .. of their Salvation. 1766 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 The king .. had not the least regard to his word, and even disown'd a Letter he had written to .. the King of France. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* (1886) VI. 117, I see .. that Mr. Deane is disowning in some of his agreements with officers. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 The prince .. was .. required to disown .. the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce allegiance to.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 89 Sir George Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning of the revolution .. has taken the oaths. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Their Mufli .. disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 705 As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1717 *Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends* 26 Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance .. he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them. 1783-1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment and to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require. 1806 [see DISOWNMENT].

† 3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted); to deny. *Obs.*

1666 PEPSY *Diary* 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet .. was a good resolution. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng. Pref.*, Nor do I disown .. that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4752/2 The Court no longer disown his Majesty's Arrival. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 261/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

Hence **Disowned** *ppl. a.*, **Disowning** *vbl. sb.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 119 A constructive disowning, and virtual denial of our having received what we have from God. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (*title*), The Disowned.

† **Disownable**, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be disowned; *spec.* rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c).

SCHAPP *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1882-3) III. 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

Disownment, [*f. as prec.* + *-MENT*.] The act of disowning, renunciation; *spec.* repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON *Port. Quaker* I. Discipline i. § 11. 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment. 1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour.

† **Disoxidate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide: = DEOXIDATE. Hence **Disoxidating** *ppl. a.*; also

Disoxidation = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance. 1802 SMITHSON *Ibid.* XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calx. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit. etc.* 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxidating an earth.

† **Disoxygenate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE. Hence **Disoxygenated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disoxygenation** = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENAY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 137 The sulphur is not

entirely disoxygenated. *Ibid.* 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by dis-oxygenation. 1822 IMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

† **Dispace**, *v. Obs.* [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. *Perh. f. Dis-* 1 + *PACE* *v.*; or else *f. L. di-*, *Di-* 1 + *spatiāri*, It. *spaziare* to walk.] *intr. and refl.* To walk or move about.

1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591 — *Mulopot.* 250 But when he spide the jousous Butterflie In this faire plot dispacing too and fro. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispadding wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

† **Dispack**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. Dis-* 6 + *PACK* *v.*: cf. *OF. despacquer* to unpack (1496 in Godef.).] *trans.* To unpack, to open out.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Partas* t. i. 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

Dispageant, *v. rare.* [*Dis-* 7 b.] *trans.* To strip of pagantry or brilliant display.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

† **Dispaint**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. Dis-* 1 + *PAINT* *v.*: cf. *depaint*.] *trans.* To paint diversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 His chamber was dispaigned all within With sondry colours.

† **Dispair**, *v. Obs.* [*f. Dis-* 6 + *PAIR* *v.*] *trans.*

To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Partas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 41 The grissell Turtles (seldom seen alone) Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one. c 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* vii. I have .. dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaid—dispaired in my case, may I say.

† **Dispair**, *v. 2 Obs.* [*var. of DEPAIR*, *a. OF. despeirer*, *depeirer* to spoil. Cf. also *DISPAYRE sb.*] *intr.* To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* lvii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire.

Dispair, *obs. form of DESPAIR.*

† **Dispalate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. Dis-* 6 + *PALATE* *v.*] *trans.* To make or find unpalatable, disrelish.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants .. will be distasted and dispalated.

† **Dispale**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispal'd.

† **Dispand**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. dispañd-ere*, *f. Dis-* 1 + *pañdere* to spread, stretch.] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispañd* (*dispañd*), to stretch out or spread abroad. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., The rayes of your Learning being dispañd. 1669 WOODRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 This Seed .. being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum .. doth dispañd its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed. 1692-1732 COLLES, *Expand*, dispañd, display.

† **Dispañnel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. Dis-* 6 + *PANNEL* *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of a 'pañnel' or saddle-cloth.

1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 267 Behind dispañnell'd Sancho rode.

† **Dispansion**, *Obs. rare* = *EXPANSION*. [*n. of action from DISPAND*.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispansion*, a spreading both wayes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dispansion*, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

Dispassive (dispa'ssiv), *a.* [*f. L. dispañs-*, *ppl. stem of dispañdere* to DISPAND: see *-IVE*.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dispassive*, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed *collective*.

Dispantheonize, **dispañalize**; see *Dis-* 6.

† **Dispar**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. dispar*, *f. Dis-* 4 + *par* equal.] Unequal, unlike.

1587 Misfort. *Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike.

Dispar, *obs. form of DESPAIR.*

† **Disparable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. dispar* unequal, or *f. L. dispar-are* to separate, divide; perhaps after *COMPARABLE*.] Unlike.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 Dyuerse and dispañable, bothe in theyr persones, and .. occupacions.

† **Disparadise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 7 c.] *trans.* To turn out of paradise. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Thou that ere this hast dispañradiz'd our first Parent Adam. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dispañradiz*, false from happiness to misery.

† **Disparage**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 *dea-*, *disperage*. [*ME. desparage, disperage*, *a. OF. desparage* unworthy marriage (Godef.), *f. as next*.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyf Non on-worth desperage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 Hym 604-2

wolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for taligthe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b. No disparage shalbe but where he that hath the warde marieth him within the age of xiiij year. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

2. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.

c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 74 Pride in age Doiþ disparage.

3. Disparagement, dishonour.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 If I forbear. I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage. 1615 HEYWOOD *Fourie Prentises* 1. Wks. 1874 II. 160, I hold it no disparage to my blisþ, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

Disparage (dispar'édz), *v.* Also 4 des-, 5 dys-; 5 dysparach-, 7 disparadage, -parrage, -pargo. [a. OF. *desparagier*, *desparager* to match or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnto, or vntoworthie conditions' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.]

†1. *trans.* To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. *Obs.*

1593 BRITTON III. iii. § 4 Et si acune de iuvene age soit marié a tiel ou ele est desparagé. *transl.* If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged.] c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485, I nel leie mi loue so low. Desparage were i disparell 31f i dede in þis wise. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged sith that she was maryed ayenst al the comune assent of England. 1611 COTGR., *Apparagé*, a maid thate maried vnto her equal, or thate not disparaged. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 351 Who dorste be so boold to distill my doghter that is come of swich lynage? a 1400 *Pistill of Swan* 253 Heo keuered vp on hir knees, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage bi mouþ. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Bijb. Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere. 1612 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 657 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 106 Men disparage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If you tell father he'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Pref. 6 A view .. calculated to disparage the science of astronomy.

†3. a. To lower in position or dignity; to degrade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to cast down. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste .. anentysshed hymself and dysparched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruauit. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 28) 160 Lest they shoulde .. declare his base byrthe, and lowly lynage, dysparaging him from his usurped surname of Mortymere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear disparaging, Conceiue such soveraine glory and great bounty? 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Gayle Delivery* 471 They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be disparaged. 1704-5 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 25 Jan., I am disparaged and disheartened by your commendations. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightly; to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify.

1536 CANNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 131, I will disparage him no farther, till you are my witnesses. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred Scriptures of God. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 20 The Composition of .. Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so good a Recipe. 1715 BURNETT *Oven Time* (1766) II. 48 Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. iv. § 16, 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 264 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic.

Hence Disparaged *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Desparagé*, disparaged. 180a BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 22 Would not the disparaged milk afford wholesome aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb., A disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

Disparageable, *a.* [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon; lowering, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 276 Can there be any thing more disparageable to a poore suiter then this? 1635 N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Elis.* I. 53 They disdained this marriage .. as. disparageable and much unworthy of the blood Royall. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 21 Much lesse let it be held .. disparageable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelihood of evil, that it may bring upon the Kingdom afterwards.

Disparagement (dispar'édgmēt). Also 6 dispaige-, -perge-, -parrage-, -paradgment.

[a. OF. *desparagement*, f. *desparager* DISPARAGE.]

†1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1523 FITZHEAR *Surv.* xii. 23 If he be vnmariyed, than his marryage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without disparagement. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 455. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. v. (R.) Couenable marriage without dispergement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 12 He .. thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 [see Dis-

PARITY 1]. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. ii. 52 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement.

transf. & fig. 1585 AUB. SANDYS *Serim.* (1841) 325 In marriage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or brings loss of dignity, etc.

1486 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2 Women .. been .. defoiled to the .. Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recall'd But to our honours great disparagement. 1598 — *Merry IV.* I. i. 31 If Sir John Falstaffe haue committed disparagements vnto you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3. 43 To haue commandement ouer Gallie-slaves is a disparagement, rather than an honour. 1644 MILTON *Jdgmt. Bucer* (1851) 303 In that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 COLES *Eng. Dict.* To Rdr., 'tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. xi. § 2. 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their ability. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 These appointments .. have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1669 BENTLEY *Phil.* Pref. 82 A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England. 1859 LEWIN *Inus. Brit.* 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serim.* v. (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament an absence of all disparagement of the military life.

Disparager, [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightly of, or belittles; a detractor.

1611 COTGR., *Vitupereur*, a dispraiser, discommender; disparager, disgracer. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy. a 1715 HICKES *Let. to Nelson in Life Bp.* Bp. 518 (T.) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers. 1813 LAMB *Ella Ser.* I. *Mod. Gallantry*, The idolator of his female mistress—the disparager and despoiler of his no less female aunt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 2 (1869) 173 The disparagers of peasant propertees.

Disparaging, *abl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* DISPARAGE; disparagement.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b, A convenient marriage without disparaging. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Disparagings of mens Moralls, Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedegree.

Disparaging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disparages; that speaks of or treats slightly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 199 What can be more opposite and disparaging to the covenant of love? a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B. III.* Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and your fortune just nothing at all. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Disparagement*, If the superior required the heir to make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she might legally refuse. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

Disparagingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disparaging manner; slightly.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* I. 28 We are not to think disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 486 The 'dirty acres', as Sir Lucius .. disparagingly calls them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 351 Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of any one who is a student of natural philosophy.

† **Disparagon**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PARAGON *v.*] *trans.* To disparage.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* xxv, Liket with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon his praise.

† **Disparail**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desparail*, -eil different (14th c. in Godef.) f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *parail* equal.] Different, diverse.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymagés huge, of disparayl fourme.

Disparate (dispar'ët), *a. and sb.* [orig. ad. L. *disparat-us* separated, divided, pa. pple. of *disparare*, f. Dis- 1 + *parare* to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, app. often associated with L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, different.]

A. adj.

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from *contrary*, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. *good* and *bad*. Also distinguished from *disjunct*, since disjunct concepts may all be reduced to a common kind. *Disparatus* appears first in Cicero *De Inv. Rhet.* II. 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by *sapere*, non *sapere*, or A is not B, as against the opposition of *hot* and

cold, *life* and *death*; it is used by Boethius, *De Syll. Hyph.* (ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in 14-15th c. with the school of Occam, e.g. in Rud. Strods and Paulus Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the scholastic logic. According to Ueberweg *Logic* § 53, disparate conceptions are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 Bp. J. KING *Serim.* 5 Nov. 5 Two disparate species and sorts of men. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 273 Not only disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* 1. 302 As remote in their nature .. as any two disparate things can be proposed or conceived; number and colour. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 296 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 A personage of a nature very disparate to the former. 1837-8 SIA W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension, are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different without any similarity. They are thus, *pro tanto*, absolutely different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called *Disparate Notions*, (*notiones disparate*). On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 249 Other creeds, disparate or discordant. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 1/2 The questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument.

b. (See quot.)

1867 L. H. ATWATER *Elem. Logic* II. § 11. 69 Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus .. lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disparate points*, two points upon the two retinae which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions. Used by Fachner in opposition to corresponding points.

2. Unequal, on a disparity.

1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Pole* (1767) I. 6 Which at very disparate years united these two persons. a 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no sense disparate with theirs.

b. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Disparate things, words, or concepts; things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 59 Contrarie faculties or such as we call disparates in logike. 1588 FRANCE *Lauviers Log.* I. x. 47 Disparates are sundry opposites whereof one is equally and in like manner opposed unto many. 1623 CROCKRAM, *Disparates*, words which are differing one from another, but not contrarie, as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture disparates. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak in signs and representations, where one disparate speaks of another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread. 1680 K. BURTHOGGE *An Arg.* (1684) 154 Disparates are distinct, and are not opposites. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite, then if they differ as *disparates*, there must be some genus above them. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) V. 180 Blending together disparates or inconsistencies.

† **Disparated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = DISPARATE.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 307 Questions .. of different natures, of unequal extents, of divers and disparated approbation.

Disparately, *adv.* [f. DISPARATE + -LY 2.] In a disparate manner; separately, without relation to each other.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture*, Laura Bridgman 251 After the retina is destroyed .. the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately.

Disparateness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being disparate; dissimilarity of nature or character; absence of relation.

1659 FULLER *App. Injur. Innoc.* (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to the laws of our land. 1805 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Doga* (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

† **Disparation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disparatiō-em* separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialis. .. by opposite differences; as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered. 1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extremes of this union .. is taken from their disparation.

Disparcle, var. of DISPARCLE *v. Obs.*

† **Disparence**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Disappearance.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparance at least, of the water in the font.

† **Disparent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **disparent-em* pr. pple. of *disparere* (It. *disparere*, OF. *disparoir*), f. Dis- 4 + *parere* to appear. Cf. obs. F. *disparent*.] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 258 Now when they pray to him in Nyssen, as entire and present .. who was mangled and disparent, is there no Rhetorique in this?

† **Disparent**, *a. 2* Obs. rare. [*f.* L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of *different*; or *f.* Dis- in sense 'diversely' + L. *parere* to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. Comm. (1837) 59 This... deformed mixture of his parts... to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

Disparage, *ment*, obs. *f.* DISPARAGE, -MENT.

† **Disparility**. Obs. rare-*c*. [*ad.* L. *disparilitas*, *f.* *disparilis* = *dispar* unlike.] = DISPARITY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disparility* (*disparilitas*) inequality, unlikeliness, difference.

† **Disparish**, *v. 1* Obs. Also 5-ys, dysperysch. [*f.* F. *disparais*-, present stem of *disparaitre* to disappear: perh. from an OF. by-form **disparir*, *dispariss*:- cf. APPARISH to appear.] *intr.* To disappear.

c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 6 In these wordes the visoun dysparischyd. *Ibid.* 41 Thus she seyed, And sodanly dysperyschid. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 100 All aduersite vanyschis & allz operes aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and dysparischyd. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4504 Cuthbert away dysparisid. a1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. xv. Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels... then dysparished and were never more seen.

Disparish (*disparis*), *v. 2* [Dis- 7.] *trans.* a. To oust from one's parish. b. To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Survey H. Discipline* 5 That all the parishes in England (they say) must be first dysparished, and all the people of the land first sanctified. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 40 Has not God dysparished and scattered them, Priest from people? 1864 *Realm* 8 June 5 The Lutheran Chapel... occupies the site of 'Trinity Church', dysparished after the great fire.

† **Disparison**. Obs. [*ad.* L. *disparitiō-em* (see DISPARATION), after *com-parison*.]

1. = DISPARITY.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 There should be a great disparition betwene them.

2. Depeccatory comparison.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 94 Vttered without enuious comparison, or malitious disparison of others. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. i. 96 Which is euiden by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'.

† **Disparition**. Obs. Also 7 *error* -ation. [*a.* F. *disparition* disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), *f.* OF. *disparoir*, after *apparition*. Cf. *disparience*, *disparient*.] Disappearance.

1594 BR. J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions. 1654 Z. COKE *Leath* (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

Disparity (*disparitē*). [*ad.* F. *disparité* (16th c. in Littre) = *li. disparité*, Sp. *disparidad*, after L. type **disparitās*, *f.* Dis- 4 + *paritās* PARITY.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparity. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covell's Inst.* 21 A wife... fit for him without disparity or Disparagement. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. The disparity of education and fortune. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers. 1856 FROVIE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeliness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with *pl.* An instance or particular form of this.

c1555 HARRFIELD *Divores Hen.* VIII (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently... note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 276 In which computes there are manifest disparities. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South-Americans. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxiv. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals... descended from a common stock.

Dispark (*disparik*), *v.* [*f.* Dis- 7 + PARK *sb.* Cf. 16th c. F. *desparquer* (Littre), mod. F. *déparquer*, also *dépark* (DE- pref. II. 2.)] *trans.* To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence *Disparking* *vbl. sb.*

[1538 LELAND *Itin.* i. 21 The Frith park sometyne a nightly large thyng, now partly deparked.] 1543-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 [II] house or houses, parke, chase or

forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroyed. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. i. 23 You haue fed vpon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods. 1664 J. TAYLOR *Confirmation* § 4 This device... disparks the inclosures, and lays all in common. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Yardley*. The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ix. Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1633 = DISIMPARK, as deer).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* i. Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 He thereupon disparks his Seralio, and flies thence... with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xvi. 204 The little undecencies and riflings of our souls, the first openings and disparkings of our vertue. *Ibid.* (1678) 220.

† **Disparkle**, *parcle*, *v. 1* Obs. Also 5 *des*-, *dyspercle*, 5-6 *parcle*, *perkle*. [*app.* a corrupted form of the earlier DISPARBLE, by association with *spark*, *sparkle* (in ME. *sperden*, *sperkle*, *sparklen*).] (No trace of the corruption appears in French.)

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse; = DISPARBLE 1.

c1449 PECOKE *Repr.* iii. vii. 318 Alle... weren disperclid abroad. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* v. iii. A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disperclid [*v. r.* disperclid] in many werkes. c1491 Chast. *Goides Chytil*, xxv. 69 Riches maye lityll and lityll multieple but sodenli they ben dysperclid. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 73 There appear... disperclid abroad in the urine... divers kinds of moles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 45 It dispercleth the mist and dimmesse that troubleth the eie-sight. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disperclid. a1634 R. CLERKE *Serm.* (1637) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disperclid over all lands.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = DISPARBLE 2.

1553 BRENDON *Curtius* Eiv. Then all hys men for fear disperclid, flynge by such wayes as were open for them. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to disperse abroad.

2. *trans.* To divide, portion out.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* i. 93 A Gentilman... whos Landes be now disperclid by Heires General to divers Men. 1661 DUGDALE *Monasticon* II. 136 In processe the landes of the Oilleys were disperclid.

Hence *Disperckled ppl. a.*, *Disparkling ppl. a.*

1539 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 182-3 Not a company and congegation but a dispercked number of only good men. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 30 Hee resolved to recollect his dispercked tropes.

† **Disparkle**, *v. 2* Obs. *intr.* [*f.* di- = DIS- 1 + SPARKLE *v.*] *intr.* To sparkle forth.

1648 HERRICK *Nuptiall Song* iv. Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disperarking then thy fires.

† **Disparple**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4 *desparple*, *perple*, 4-7 *disparple* (4-5 *disparpoil*), 1-*parble*, 5 *dys*-, *disperpil*, *parbel*, *perble*, *perbyl*, 5-6 *disperple*, 6 *pearple*, 7 *purple*. See also DISPARPLE, DEPERPEYL. [*a.* OF. *desparpeller*, *peillier*, *pillier*, closely akin to lt. *sparpagliare*, Sp. *desparparjar*, *f.* Rom. *des* (Dis-) + **parpaliare*, *f.* **parpalio*, **parpalio* (lt. *parpaglione*, Pr. *parpalho* butterfly; cf. Cat. *papalló*), *app.* a changed form of L. *papilio*, *onem*. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF. *es-parpillier*, mod. F. *éparpillier*, Cat. *es-parpillar*, Pr. *es-parparhar*: cf. mod. Pr. *esparfajha*, *f.* *farfalla* butterfly. In OF. the *-ill*- belonged orig. to the atonic, the *-eill*- to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.]

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 3 Pyn honde desparplis þe folk, and þou settest hem. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 27. I schal smyte the scheperde, and the sheep of the floc schulen be disperplid. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* i. Thoo [exposiciones] that were disperplid in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into o body. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 692. III. 39 All hys meny ar dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1483 CANTON *Goid. Leg.* 56 b/1 Thenne the children were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874. III. 144 Their hot, fiery brains Are now disperplyd by Alcides' club. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* x. 473 Odorous water was Disperplyd lightly on my head and neck.

b. To divide. c. To throw into confusion.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 25 If an hous be disperploilid on it self, thilke hous may not stonde. a1400 PRYMER (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen. 1541 PAYNELL *Cathline* xiv. 35 Discorde alone disperpleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) *Prolog.* 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a scheperde... which departeth and desparpleth. c1450 *Merlin* 166 Noon durste hym a-bide, but disperplid a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. 1584 HUDSON *Du Barlas* *Judith* iv. 339 (D.) Her waving hair disperpling flew apart In seemly shed.

Hence *Disparpled ppl. a.*; *Disparpling vbl. sb.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxxxvi. 173 This disparityng of the cristen hoost. 1654 URSQUART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 Their transported, disperpled, and sublimated fancies. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Disperpled* or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

Disparse, obs. form of DISPERSE.

Dispart (*dispart*), *sb.* [Derivation uncertain.]

There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from DISPART *v.*, 'from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by *disparting* (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters'. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (DISPART *v.*) appears earlier than any known occurrence of DISPART *sb.*, and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

1588 LUCAR *Appendix to Tartaglia's Colloq.* 4 Every Gunner before he shoots must trulle disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* i. (1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance... subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. *Ibid.* (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring, then the Muzzle-Ring, so much is the true Dispart. 1659 TORRIANO, *Tirare fuori del vivo*, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it). 1859 F. A. GIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 50 The Angle of dispart is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart*, or *Throw of the Shot*. An allowance for the dispart is... necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2. *concr.* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

1578 W. BOURNE *Invent. or Devises* xxxi. 24 You must give your leuell iustly vpon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to be all three vpon one right line by the sight of your eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare di punteria*. The disparte is when a piece of wax or stick is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an even line with the cornish of the breech. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, untill you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispart, and the Mark all in one Line. 1694 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 95 *Dispart*... is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the Dispart is to stand, and divide the difference... into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the Dispart, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. 1836 MARKVAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Gunner, sir, is a science—we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July 5/4 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood.

3. *attrib.* *Dispart patch*, a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; *dispart-sight* (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart-sight*, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon. 1884 F. C. MORGAN *Artill. Mat.* 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. *Ibid.* 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

Dispart (*dispart*), *v. 1* [In Spenser, *app. ad.* It. *dispartire* to divide, separate, part, repr. L. *dispartire*, *-partire* to distribute, divide, *f.* Dis- 1 + *partire* to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the L. vb., or viewed as an Eng. formation from DIS- 1 and PART *v.* It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of DEPART (1-5).]

1. *trans.* To part asunder, to cleave.

1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 53 That... man of God, That blood-red billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden gust disparting the Fleet. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 482 Expert the destin'd victim to dispart. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxiv. ii. The Sea... fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. 1780 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 A state, already weakened... and now disparted by defection. 1814 *Cary Dante's Inf.* vi. 17 He... flays them, and their limbs Picemeal disparts. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned and Buried* xiv, Disparting the lithe boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xi, Which like a balk... Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Drags from purer Mist. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 260 Tilt death dispart the union. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 150 To dispart All holiest ties. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribute.

1609 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 223 The Imperiall Palace... being disparted betwixt them, there would be room enough for each. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 3 The Old Testament... is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 288 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. *intr.* To part asunder, fly apart, and open up.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lvi, The broken heav'ns

dispart with fearful noise. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer 700* The flood disparts; behold! Behemoth rears his head. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Suddenly, the mist in one place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of deepest crimson. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 Between the fleets thus disparting, the flotilla of transports passed.

b. To part and proceed in different directions.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 149 The upland moors, where rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas.

† 5. *Dispart with*: to part with. *rare*. (*pseudo-archaism*.)

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

Hence *Disparting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispartimento*, a disparting. 1640 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 309 The deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd The central waters round. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ii. 37 Water... expands, and... exerts a vast disparting force on the rocks in which it is confined. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* I. xii. 261 The rush and disparting of the maddened clouds.

Dispart, v. 2 Also 7 *dispart* and *erron. dispart*. [*f. DISPART sb.*]

1. *trans.* To measure or estimate the dispart in (a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim.

1587 W. BOURNE *Art Shooting* iv. 17 The disparting of your peece is but to bring the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as the taylor behind. 1888 [see *DISPART sb.* 1]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 To dispart a Peece is to finde a difference betwixt the thickness of the metall at her mouth and brith or carouse. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispart your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks... on its muzzle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., *Dispart*, in gunnery, is used for the setting a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line taken upon the top of the base-ring... by the mark... may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder. 1853 STODOLER *Milit. Encecl.*

Hence *Disparting vbl. sb.*

1587 [see above, sense 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare gioia per gioia*, to shoote leuell... without helpe of disparting. 1692 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 105 These ways... prescribed for Disparting of a Piece.

† **Dispartition. Obs. rare.** [app. n. of action from *DISPART v. 1*; but the etymological form would be *dispartition*.] A division, a partition.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. vi. Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, out-offices, and dispartitions here.

Disparted, ppl. a. [*f. DISPART v. 1* + *-ED* 1.] Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues... at pentecost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 426 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Portrait Female Child* 29 Thy brow, with its disparted locks. 1894 *Fallen Angels* xvii. 151 Two animals... as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

Dispartment. rare. [*f. DISPART v. 1* + *-MENT*; cf. *It. dispartimento*, obs. *F. despartement*; see *DEPARTMENT* I.] A parting asunder; *cour.* a parting, cleft, or opening caused by separation.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 3. (1682) 29 Since the Lignous Body is... frequently disparted; through these Dispartments, the said interior Portions... actually shoot. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 408 Many troubles, changes, and dispartments.

Dispassion, sb. [*f. DIS-* 9 + *PASSION sb.*] Freedom from passion; dispassionateness; *†*apathy.

1692 J. EDWARDS *Farther Eng. Rem. Texts* O. & N. T. 249 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion. 1698 TEMPLE *Gardening* (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion; by the Sceptics indisturbance; by the Molinists quietism... seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. 1785 SIR C. WILKINS in *Jas. Mill Brit. India* (1818) I. ii. vi. 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 1892 MISS L. T. SMITH in *Academy* 13 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

† **Dispassion, v. Obs.** [*f. DIS-* 9 + *PASSION sb.* Cf. mod. *F. dépassionner* (in 16th c. *F.* 'to put into a passion').] *trans.* To free from passion. Chiefly in *ppl. a.* *Dispassioned.*

1608 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. IV. 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. 1612 — *Badavaro* (1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned... in his Conversation with God. 1668 CLARENDON *Life* i. (1843) 926/4 In all those controversies, he had so dispassioned a consideration... and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 CAWTHORNE *Equality Hum. Cond.* 132 Ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones.

Dispassionate (dispæ'sənt), a. [*f. DIS-* 10 + *PASSIONATE a.* Cf. *It. dispassionato*, Sp. *desapasionado*.] Free from the influence of passion or strong emotion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. ix. 278 So themselves do confesse, I meane the wise and dis-passionate among them.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disentangled. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer.

† Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. *F. dépassioné*; see *DISPASSION v.*).

1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid. Pr.* 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner.

† **Dispassionate, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To free from passion. Hence † *Dispassionated ppl. a.*

1647 MAYNE *Ansu. Cheneil* 27 (T.) As all dispassionated men may judge. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 21 These... had so dispassionated (1640 dispassioned) Sir George, that... he also could not but see... merit in his new son.

Dispassionately, adv. [*f. DISPASSIONATE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a dispassionate or calm manner.

1717 KILLINBECK *Serm.* 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xi. 59 To speak dispassionately of the conduct of the Dutch. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 29 These passages ought to be dispassionately investigated. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to me dispassionately.

† Used as = 'passionately': cf. *DISPASSIONATE* †. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel... All appeared to me as in a calm sea.

Dispassionateness. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] A dispassionate condition or quality.

1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. v. 74 St. Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for... dispassionateness. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 551/1 A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

Dispassioned: see *DISPASSION v.*

Dispatch, despatch (dispætʃ), v. Also 6 *dispatch(e, dyspach(e, -patch; 8-9 despatch.* [Found early in 16th c.: ad. *It. dispacciare* 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any work' (Florio), or Sp. *despachar* to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in *It. impacciare* to entangle, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg. *empachar* to impede, embarrass. Not related to *F. dépêcher*, which gave the Engl. *depesche*, *DEPEACH*, common in 15-16th c., rare after 1600, and app. superseded by *dispatch* before 1650. The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c. was with *dis-*; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des-* (although Johnson himself always wrote *dispatch*, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since c. 1820, introduced diversity into current usage, *dispatch* is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in *des-* from OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt *dis-* by 1500; see *DES-*, *DIS-*, prefixes.

The notions of *impede, expedite*, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of *F. empêcher, dépêcher* (Eng. *IMPEACH, DEPEACH*), OF. *empêchie, despêchie*, is taken to be a L. **pedicare* (extended form of *im-, ex-pedire*, or deriv. of *pedica* 'fetter, gin'); cf. *prêcher, PREACH, OF. prêchier* — *L. predicare*. This also occurs in Pr. *empedegar*. But Sp. *empachar, despatchar*, Pr. *empachar*, point to a L. type **pactare* (*f. pactus*, 'fastened, fixed, fast', pa. ppl. of *pangere*). The radical of *It. im-, dis-pacciare*, Pr. *empachar* (with which perh. are to be taken dial. OF. *empachier, ampauchier, dapauchier*; see Godef.), have been referred to a cognate L. type **pactiare* (cf. for the phonology, *It. tracciare, docciare, succiare*; — **tractiare, *ductiare, *suctiare*). Thus, these words are quite distinct from *F. empêcher, dépêcher*, in 16th c. also *despêcher*, which gave Eng. *impach, and depach*, also *despeche*, in Caxton *depesche*, Sc. *despeche*. *Dispatch*, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot., 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of *dispatch* as a diplomatic word. Tunstall, our first authority for *dispatch*, was Commissioner to Spain in 1516 and 1517.]

I. *trans.* * To dismiss or dispose of promptly.

1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and messengers, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc.

1517 BR. TUNSTALL *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 134 We... dispatched that poste... reserving thys to be written by my self at layser. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. viii. 82 If... the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 21 He... dispatched twelve coronels throughout his Realm of Portugal, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* iii. i. Embassadors were dispatch'd to Bergamo. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 GOLDSMID. *Vic. W.* ix. Moses was... dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 459/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched

by the General Post. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The palanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included.

† 1832 LAMIER *Exped. to Niger* I. vii. 259 They had been dispatched... from Soccatto to collect the accustomed tribute. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 319 Commissioners were dispatched into every county for the purpose of assessment. 1886 *Postal Guide* 210 When the mails are dispatched at longer intervals than a week.

† 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silvan Scint.* i. (1858) 23, I turn'd me round, and to each shade Dispatch'd an Eye. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 437 The mind, dispatched upon her busy toil, Should range where Providence has blest the soil.

† b. *refl.* To get away quickly: = sense 8. *rare*.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 180 Though he were desirous to dispatch himselfe thence, yet waited he with all patience.

† 2. To send away (from one's presence or employment); to dismiss, discharge. *Obs.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Golt. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Lvi. As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent him awaie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Arabian hireling, with a greater consideration then my... conditions allowed me. 1662 GRIM, *Collier of Croydon* iii. in *Ant. Brit. Drama* III. 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves.

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business; to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of. *Now rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 520/r, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, *jay despatché ces quatre galeans virement*. 1551 in *Furnival Ballads* from MSS. I. 421 Rembrete poore shewters who dothe susteyne wronge; speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe. 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despised. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 108 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction. 1726 ADV. CAPT. R. BOYLE 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatch'd.

† 1874 MONEY *Compromise* (1886) 132 Finally we may be dispatched with a eulogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his life was abrenuait. Sythe that tyme I could reckon mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1329 He drowned himselfe... the river beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye groveling before he could dispatch himselfe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 112 (R.) He drank... poysoun, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viperous traitor. 1611 BIBLE *Exek.* xxiii. 47 The companie shall... dispatch (1885 R. V. *despatch*) them with their swords. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd. 1726 ADV. CAPT. R. BOYLE 68 If he had made any Resistance, I should certainly have dispatch'd him. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi. 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them.

† 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 419 And then after many torments dispatched with a dagger. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was dispatched.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world, etc. ? *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Abv. D.* 884 To dispatch one out of life, *de medio aliquem tollere*. 1607 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. iv. (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers. 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen in Lett.* (1768) IV. 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her misery.

† c. To dispatch the life of. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, The Turk and his great Emperress... Have desperately dispatch'd their slavish lives. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. v. 12 Edmund, I think is gone In pity of his misery, to dispatch His [Gloucester's] nighted life. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had bene the life of Tolmido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get done, get through, accomplish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly or speedily.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 330 Dyspatch the mater and reuenge me. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 74 The worke beyng diuided into so greute a nombre of workemen, was with exceedinge maruelous speede dyspatched. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 202 He was so... unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatch in hast. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 239 To my office, where dispatched some business. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 4, I... soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms. 1776 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peaceably. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off.

† 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 126 *Veiled Proph.*, The matter is easily dispatched. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge... are dispatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To 'dispose of' or 'make away with' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume, devour. *collog.*

1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Broke* F. ix. 112 The roast beef and plum-puddings had been dispatched.

β. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. I saw two rascallions engaged in .. despatching a huge venison pasty. 1837 DISPARITY *Venetia* i. xv. The brother magistrates despatch their rumpsteak.

† c. *trans.* To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. *Obs.*

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 101 There are also paper mills w^h despatches paper at a quick rate. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* IV. Pref. ¶ 2 The great ease with which he is able to despatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature.

† 6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Despatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xvi. 382 It dissolveth and despatcheth congealed blood. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. vi. 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and despatched the mist. 1736 ADAM *Capt. R. Boyle* 221 To despatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.

† b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). *Obs.*

1593 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Paynters could not despatche and make away theyr Vermillion, if tallowe faced whoores vied it not for their cheekes. 1633 LITIGOW *Trav.* viii. 235 Rings .. valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I despatched for lesser.

† c. To put out of the way, stow away. *rare.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 39 Such a crafty spy I have caught .. Snap the tipstaff .. Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge despatched him.

** To rid (a person) of something.

† 7. *trans.* To rid (a person, etc. of, from, some encumbrance or hindrance); to deliver, free, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 530/1 We shall despatche us of hym well ynough. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 The thinge which shoulde cleane dispatche him of all languor and sorrow. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 18 When I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par.* i Tim. vi. 17 Things .. so incertain that yf casuallie take them not awaye, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from euils, graunt us the good thinges promised. 1565 TURNER *Baths* 6 b. Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1580 BARRET *Abd.* D 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse .. To dispatch and ridde out of trouble. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* iii. 57 You shall soone dispatch your barnes .. of all these wastfull birds. a 1643 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

† b. To deprive, bereave. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once despatcht. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 94 a. Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule.

II. intransitive.

† 8. (for *refl.* i. b.) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 TURNER *Trag.* T. (1837) 101 Howe he mought .. Dispatch and goe unto the place. 1597 SHAKS. 3 Hen. IV. iv. iii. 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be quick. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Com.* i. (1586) 24 b. Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1591 FLORIO and FRUITES 5 Dispatch and giue me a shirt. 1693 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antiq.* iv. i. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iii. Thou hast so many 'I's' and 'And's' I Prithce, dispatch. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 i. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* viii. Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 146 'Come—dispatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

† 10. (*absol.* from 5). To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (*with*). *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 279 At that place call vpon me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that [etc.].

† *Dispatch* is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa. pple. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23, I hope mi long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 *Ibid.* 58 Ar the[y] so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence *Dispatched ppl.* a. (whence † *Dispatchedly adv.*); *Dispatchately ppl.* b. and *ppl.* a. 1552 HULOET, *Dispatched, expeditus, perfectus.* a 1564 BROWN *Acts Christ & Antioch.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1611 FLORIO, *Spacciatamente*, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr.* *Maistrie* 78 Not to a dispatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious death of the Crosse. 1633 *Castile Whore* iv. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. A cup of poyson Stuff with dispatching Simples. 16 .. *Cabbata*, Marq. Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R.). I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 *Star* 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

Dispatch, despatch (dispæ'tʃ), *sb.* Also 7 *dispeche*. [f. DISPATCH v., or perh. immediately ad. It. *dispacchio* (also *spacio*) 'a dispatch, a hastening, a riddance; also a plecke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. *despacho*, Romanic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of DEFFACH *sb.* and v.]

I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 280 Blaming him to have bene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie. 1667 PERYS *Diary* to June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 74 He deferred the dispatch of my note. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 457/1 The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 70 The despatch of a French embassy to England. 1886 *Postal Guide* No. 119 title-p., Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc. *Ibid.* 210 Dates of Dispatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails.

† 2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand; congé. *Obs.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.). After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 161 To heare Ambassadors from forein Princes, and to giue them their dispatch. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. i. 127 The severall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India* & P. 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

† 3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see DISPATCH v. 3. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 936 If thou be a mans attorney. Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

Happy dispatch, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 315 Except I had followed you .. the sorrowes .. had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remedlesse dispatch. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants leashing day. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1697 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xii. 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs. 1859 *Times* 26 Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are .. taught .. the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. *Quick dispatch*: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6).

1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Com.* ii. (1586) 101 b. Neither that he be lesse liberrall of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them (the poore), than towards the rich. 1601 SHAKS. *Alfs Well* iii. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1602 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xiv. (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1609 *How Man may chase a good Wife* iii. ii. in *Old Eng. Drama* (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I offered you—To Dispute publicly, only for quick dispatch. 1781 GIBBON *Decl.* & F. II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* i. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for dispatch of business. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 60. § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy .. the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

β. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. i. In him is .. only clerk-like 'dispatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the dispatch of most things.

† b. 'Conduct, management' (J.). *Obs.* *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 69 You shall put This Night great Businesse into my chin.

6. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (= *quick dispatch* in 5). Also as a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs. b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress.

a. 1607-13 BACON *Ess.* *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the times of sitting, but by the advancement of the busines. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office itself.

b. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* 122 xv. (1878) 174 Due season is best. .. Dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxviii. 91 b. The dispatch he made for the lading of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i. This is a time of great dispatch and haste. 1733 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 132 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gr.* VIII. xviii. xiv. 84 All turns on dispatch; loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

β. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 8 Covering them (the roots) with so much dispatch.

† 7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. ii. 33 *Glow.* What Paper were you reading? *Bast.* Nothing my Lord. *Glow.* No! what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse .. Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.].

II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily;

spec. an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xx. 52 b. Nicholas Coello having received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxi. 136 Messengers which carry y^e ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1660 F. HOOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 309 Visier, keeper of the seale, who before he can seale any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior. 1788 *Centl. Mag.* LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship *Russel*, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1803 WELLESLEY *Let. to Wellington* 23 Dec. in Thornton *Hist. India* (1842) III. xviii. 358 *note*, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. II. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 223 Sir John Malcolm .. announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 TANNYSON *Princess* iv. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took half-amazed.

β. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 59, I have also made an other despatch to the lords of the privie counsell by his Majesties command. 1838 TITMILL *Wall Greece* IV. xxix. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet at Cardia. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government dispatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2964/1 Died .. Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England. 1861 [see 12]. *Mod. The Merchants' Dispatch*; it was sent by dispatch. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. *Obs.*

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 69 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.

11. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: = DISPATCHER 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dispatches*, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 1856 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'despatches' .. A 'dispatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, and double sixes.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dispatch-bearing*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *dispatch-boat*, *-box*, *dispatch cock*, *dispatch-tube* (see *quots.*).

1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption .. shelters itself. 1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Spach cock*, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 209 These .. dispatch cocks .. are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill .. they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xci. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or dispatch-bearing. 1861 *Engineer* XII. 51/3 (*title*) The Pneumatic Dispatch. *Ibid.*, The loads, in the pneumatic dispatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the dispatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dispatch-box*, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-boat*, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-tube*, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 *Repnt. P. Wentworth* III. 267 Some papers he had just taken from his dispatch-box. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 104/1 Dispatch-writing had not yet become part of the art of war.

Dispatchable, *a.* *rare.* [f. DISPATCH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispatched.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter.

Dispatcher (dispæ'tʃə). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb.

1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) v. vi. To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures. 1540 BALE *Pref. Leland's Elin.* B iv. (T.). Avarice was the other dispatcher, which hath made an ende both of our lybraries and bokes without respect. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 551/2 *marg.*, D. Story, the chief dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1612 COTTER, *Datave*, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 *Pat. Mail* G. 31 Aug. 3/2 The dispatcher of a telegram.

2. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: see *quots.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 83 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1804 MASKELYNE *Sharp's & Flats* 237 Of unfair dice, there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. *Ibid.* 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

Dispatchful, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPATCH *sb.* + -FUL.]

† 1. Having the quality of dispatching or making away with expeditiously. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii. D ij, He .. Fall like a secret and dispatchful plague On your secured comforts. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc.* 83 Thy teeth .. were very dispatchful of their prey.

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1644 FULLER *Answ. to Ferne's* 3 Those dispatchfull and urgent times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. 1683 tr. *Erasmus's Moria Enc.* While the dispatchful fool shall rush blantly on. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 592 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other . . . toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugitive Pieces* 230 If dispatchful haste thy journey need. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 19 The most dispatchful solicitude.

† *b.* quasi *adv.* Speedily, quickly, in haste. *Obs.* 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 148 Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks Dispatchful they applied.

† **Dispatchment.** *Obs.* [*f.* DISPATCH *v.* + -MENT.] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses): prompt execution or settlement; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

1529 *St. Trials, Wolsey*, For want of dispatchment of matters. 1538 M. THROGMORTON *Let. Cromwell* (MS. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* XII. 11. No. 552 Recd. Off.) Att Pares . . . y requeryd off hym [Pole] my dispatchment [copy in *MS. Cott. Cleop. E.* 6, 386 dispatchment] according to hys promes to me at Rome. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 110 b, He . . . confessed that he had sent . . . false letters and poysons to the dyspatchment of hys enemies. 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

Dispathy, *obs.* form of DYSPATHY.

† **Dispatron**, *v.* *Obs.* [*Dis-* 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a patron or of patronage.

1615 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Job Triumphant* II. 62 Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 By these dispatron'd . . . Who could a comforte once afford to me?

Dispauper (dispō'pau), *v.* *Laav.* [*Dis-* 7 b.] *trans.* To decide a person to be no longer a pauper; to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing in *forma pauperis*, that is, without payment of fees.

1621 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 72 Therefore the Court would dismis the cause or dispauper the plain[tiff], for that by his confession he hath 1st per annum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Dispauper is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be Dispaupered. 1816 J. PHILLIMORE *Rep.* I. 185 (L.) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 340/1 The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered . . . more than £5, become dispaupered.

Dispauperize (dispō'pauiz), *v.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + PAUPERIZE.] *trans.* a. To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also fig. b. To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of dispauperizing any of the paupers? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 13 (1876) 585 Many highly pauperized districts . . . have been dispauperized by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence **Dispauperized** *adj.* a.; -ization. 1834 1st *Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1885) 163 The principle of relief . . . found so efficient in the dispauperized parishes. 1876 PREYMAN (*title*), Dispauperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

† **Dispayre**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also dys-, -peir, -peyre. [*f.* DISPATCH *v.* 2, var. of DEPAIR, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury.] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 That it may be remedied and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dispayre, or before. 1537-8 *Will of T. Spenser* (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows . . . that be in dispayr.

Dispayr(e), *obs.* form of DESPAIR.

Dispeace (dispēs'). [*f.* DIS- 9 + PEACE *sb.* Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1825 JAMIESON, *Dispeace*, dissquiet, dissension. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 36. 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1856 — *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. Concl. 338 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace. 1867 S. COX *Quest Chief Good* 123 This very contrast . . . breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1881 GRIEKE in *Nature* XXIII. 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence **Dispeaceful** *a.*

1826 R. WALLACE in *Scott. Leader* 29 Jan. 6 A messenger of that dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife].

† **Dispear**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + stem of *appear*, *com-pear*; see also the aphetic *PEAR*. Cf. OF. *disparoir* (16th c. in Godef.) or *It. disparere* 'to disappear' (Florio). Mod. Fr. has in the present stem *disparaitre*, *disparaissent*: cf. *DISPARISH* *v.* 1 and *DISAPPEAR*.] *intr.* To disappear.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xlv. 125 All those stars on beau'ns blew face that shone . . . disappeared were and gone. 1627 BR. HALL *Gl. Impostor* Wks. 501 This great impostor . . . disappeared and is gone. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. li. But he looks on to whom nought doth disappear.

Dispeche, var. of DESPECHE, DEFEACH *v.* *Obs.*, to send away, dispatch. Also **Dispechement**, = DISPATCHMENT.

1538 M. THROGMORTON *Let.*, copy in *MS. Cott. Cleopatra* E. 6, lf. 386, And from thence also to have been dispatched [in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* XII. 11. No. 552, dyspachyd]. *Ibid.*, And herupon delayed my dispechement . . . To come further concerning my dispechement [original, in both cases, dyspechement].

Dispect, var. of DESPECT, *Obs.*

† **Dispeed**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. ad. *obs.* It. *dispedire*, (*spedire*) to dispatch (Florio), *f.* DIS- 1; a parallel form to L. *ex-pedire*, *im-pedire* (EXPEDE, IMPEDE). But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng. use with SPEED: cf. also the parallel form DESPEED.] *trans.* To dispatch, to send off. *b.* *refl.* To get away quickly.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (L.), To that end he dispeeded an ambassador to Poland. The man returned . . . and was againe dispeeded. 1624 in *Calend. St. Papers, E. Indies* 16 Aug. (1678) 26 The Dutch have dispeeded sundry ships towards the west. 1630 LOAD *Banians* 79 [He] dispeeded his Bramane Madewanager, and his Pardon, to Delee. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew.

c. To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite. 1626 GATAKER *Spanish Invasion* 16 Italian . . . sent one Alypius . . . furnished with much treasure for the dispeeding of the work.

Dispeire(e), *obs.* form of DESPAIR.

Dispel (dispel'), *v.* [*ad.* L. *dispell-ere* to drive asunder, scatter, *f.* DIS- 1 + *pell-ere* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away in different directions or in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e.g. clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc.)

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1842) 147 More clouds than they could . . . dispel and scatter. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 10 Lamps . . . enough to dispell the greatest darkness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 530 He . . . gently rais'd their fainte courage, and dispell'd their fears. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. viii. 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* I. 199 Ills more dire ye have suffered; and these too Heaven will dispel.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dissipated or scattered, as a cloud or the like.

1643 *Kingdomes Whly. Intellig.* No. 7. 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimouth, but it dispells every day. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* Hope II. 263 Melt, and dispell, ye spectre-doubts. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 270 Conventions . . . in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispell.

Hence **Dispeilling** *adj.* a., esp. in comb., as *care-dispeilling*, that dispels care; **Dispellent** (also -ant), a dispelling agent; **Dispelllex**, he who or that which dispells.

1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Proud, Watermillshill* Carousal (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 10 The change of scene . . . will often act as a good dispellant.

Dispence, var. of DISPENSE.

† **Dispend**, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 des-, dys-. *Fa. t.* and *ppl.* dispended, dispent. [*ME. des-, dispend-en*, a. OF. *despendre* (mod. F. *dépens-er*) = Pr. *despendre*, Sp. *despender*, It. *dispensere* = late L. *dispendere* to weigh out, pay out, dispense, *f.* DIS- 1 + *pendere* to weigh. Cf. EXPEND, SPEND.] 1. *trans.* To pay away, expend, spend: a. money, wealth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 þe kyng sent . . . For bisshoppes . . . & oþer þat þei found, þat ilk 3ere mot dispende of londres twenty pound. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 63 For booly chirches good moot been dispended On hooley chirches blood that is descended. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her haurour to leches for to recoure her syghte. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispense some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1624 *Declar. Lorris & Com.* 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. c 1680 HICKINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 28 All [the money] was dispended.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Ich wylle þet þou ete and drinke and . . . despendi. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 348 When he must needs despend, he . . . kisses euery Pece he parts from.

b. other things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13410 (Cott.) þe god drinc suld þou first despend. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Schal do bryngye . . . two fatte Oxen . . . to be dispended on a dyner. 14 . . . Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 244 And hath his blood despend in greet foyson. 1528 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xlii. 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them their shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. Wks. (1677) 205 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce £100,000 nett. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 37 An isolated bastion dispending its strength.

c. To dispend land: to have an income from land, to possess land.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 405 Where that clause needs not, the Furors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2435 Thou here dispended this tym wrang. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 320 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende [*Harl. error.* despend]. c 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 239 My dayes I despente in vanitee. 1528 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxi.

142 b, That vpon them the Carnells might dispend their times. 1522 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 122 The time of my life enill dispend.

3. *pass.* To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent; to come to an end.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 When the prologe is so despended. 1452 *Will of S. Kynham* in Blyth's *Fincham* (1863) 154 Till hese issue male be dispended. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. i, Anchises dyed and was dispend. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* I. 9/2 The vitytales were dispended and fayled.

4. To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth þe godys þat hys fadyr hym 3yvyeth. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2491 *Phyllis*, Me liste not . . . despenden [*v. z.* dispenden] on hym a pennefull of ynke. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bvb, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folysshly.

5. To distribute, DISPENSE (*esp.* in early use, in charity to the poor).

c 1375 *Cato Major* ut. x. in *Anglia VII.* Freliche dispende, þer need is, ener among. c 1400 *Apol.* lxxi. 112 If þis be 3euen or despendid to be pore. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende ite withoute the nedy. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surt.) V. 88 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall. xls. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vii, The purple fountain . . . By thousand rivers through the Isle dispend. 1624 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. xlix. 235 When Sols Influence descends . . . And richer Showes, then fell on Danaes lap dispendis. a 1656 HALES *Cal. Rem.* (1688) 267 To make them . . . profitable unto us, by charitably dispending them.

6. To dispense with, do without. *rare.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with.

† **Dispendere**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 des-, dispend-dour. [*ME. a. OF. despendour* agent-n. from *despendere*; see *prec.*] One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward; = DISPENSATOR. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He . . . het his despendoure þet he him yeaue wyfene pond of gold. þe spendere . . . ne yaf bote nyf. 1382 WOLFF *Tit. i.* 7 It bihouthet a bischop for to be withoute crime, as dispendour of God. 1382 — 1 *Pet.* iv. 10 As goode dispenders of the . . . grace of God. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 687 The gretter riches that a man hath, the mo despendours he hath. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Thilke is excentricite, and dispendere of the residue of the testat. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 114 Marye . . . that arte . . . moste ware dyspender . . . fede the hungry with thy benygne prouydence. 1611 FLORIO, *Dispensatore* . . . also a dispendere.

† **Dispending**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* DISPEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of DISPEND *v.*; expenditure.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Thes holy mene lefte not witterly . . . the dispendyng of worldly goodis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* II. (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall neuer diminish the stock. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 Their dispending and . . . artificial liberalities.

b. Money to defray expenses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 509 He . . . gaf thame dispending And send thame thame.

c. Dispensation; stewardship.

1388 WOLFF *1 Cor.* ix. 17 Dispending [1382, *Geneva*, and 1611 dispensation; R.V. stewardship] is bitakun to me.

Dispendious (dispēdi'as), *a.* [*ad.* L. *dispendiosus* hurtful, prejudicial, *f.* DISPENDIUM. Cf. mod. F. *dispendieux* expensive (Littré).]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1557 POLE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxxx. 276 [It] being thought . . . that for the necessity of money that to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2. Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dispendious*, sumptuous, costly. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th c. II. 59 A somewhat dispendious use of material may in the end be true economy. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 86 What is the good . . . of this . . . dispendious use of materials?

Hence **Dispendiously** *adv.*, at great expense.

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Folsam & Jetsam* 9 Nov. (1883) 116 A green apple which he had dispendiously bought.

Dispenditure, *rare.* [*f.* DISPEND, after EXPENDITURE.] = EXPENDITURE.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 506 His exuberant dispenditure speedily received a check.

† **Dispendium**, *Obs.* [*L.* = cost, expense; also, loss, damage; *f.* *dispendere* to DISPEND: a parallel form to COMPENDIUM. Cf. It. *dispendio* expense.] Loss, waste; expenditure, expense.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 356 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 207 The less they [Plants] are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off; the Dispendium of it . . . being pretty nearly proportioned to the Bulk of the Plant. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 42 The dispendium or expense of water was the less by it.

Dispensability, [*f.* next + -ITY.] The quality of being dispensable. a. Capability of being dispensed or made the subject of ecclesiastical dispensation. b. Capability of being dispensed with or done without.

a. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Unsurped Powers* 43 Quoting a Doctor of the Papacy for the dispensability of an oath. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. III. § 23 [They] deny . . . the dispensability of the decalogue in any part. 1881 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. (1886) 284 The theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with the brother's widow.

b. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. II. ix. 81 Weighing the dispensability or indispensability as a travelling companion of each [book].

Dispensable (dispen'sāb'l), *a.* [ad. med. L. *dispensabilis*, *f.* *dispensare* to DISPENSE: see -BLE. Cf. *F. dispensable* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *Ecl.* Subject to dispensation. *a.* Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 MORR. *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1425/2 Sodenly his highnes.. shewed me that.. his mariage was.. in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coude in no wyse by the church be dispensable. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 5 The maryage.. was.. ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctorite. 1562 FILLS in Strype *Ann.* 1. xxxiii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 296 The Distinction of *Mala Prohibita*, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

a 1612 DONNE *Biotharatos* (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficial to a man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 1. i. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 STILLINGF. *Charge to Clergy* (T.), The question.. is, whether the church's benefit may not.. make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poësie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanity but of a fatherly affection, ioying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect.. it was dispensable in him and not indecent. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 1704 SWIFT *P. Two* vi. (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 H. MORR *Confect. Cabbal.* Pref. Avij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man.. ought rather to propound.. sceptically to the world. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* 1X. 749 Books.. are yet only of secondary use.. and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess.* § Stud. (1875) 118 Not a tone of colour.. is misplaced or dispensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

1680 *St. Trials*, Col. *Andrevue* (R.), If they be laws, they must be.. dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land. Hence **Dispensableness** = DISPENSABILITY.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispensableness of Oaths.

Dispensary (dispen'sāri), *cf.* *f.* type *dispensarium*, *dispensarius* (*liber*): *cf.* med. L. *dispensarius* (1290 in Fleta = *dispensator* DISPENSER), and *F. dispensaire* 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Physicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); *f.* *dispens*- ppl. stem of *L. dispensare* to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. *spec.* A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (*charitable or public dispensary*).

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1702 (title), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1789 *Phys.* P10221 *Journ. France* 1. 199 [Venice treadle] can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 SUTR *Winter in Lond.* 1. 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 86 A Merchant.. founded.. a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C. GRAIKIE *Life in Woods* xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

2. *transf.* A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopœia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

1710 STERLE *Tatler* No. 248 § 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit.. surpass all the false Ornaments.. that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1832) 1. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them.

3. A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopœia; = DISPENSATORY *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1721 BAILEY, *Dispensary*, a Treatise of Medicines. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, You have.. a Description.. of it in all Dispensaries.

Dispensate, *v. rare.* [*f.* *L. dispensat*-, ppl. stem of *dispensare*; *cf.* *compensate*.] = DISPENSE.

1701 BURNET *Glory of Grace* 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensed happiness.

Dispensation (dispensā'shən). Also 4-6 dys-; -acōion. [*a.* *F. dispensation* (12th c. in Hist.-Darm.), or ad. *L. dispensationem* distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from *dispensare* to DISPENSE.]

Vol. III.

I. The action of dealing out or distributing.

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 (Mätz.) Everych schilde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 1. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. 1878 LECKY *Eng.* in 18th C. II. viii. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions.

2. *Anat.* The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. *Ibid.* iii. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the *Medulla oblongata*. 1759 tr. *Dahamel's Husb.* ii. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animal. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Garth, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are administered.

[This group of senses originates in the *L.* use of *dispensatio* to render Gr. *οἰκονομία* in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in 1 Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation). From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (*Adv. Praxeian* ii. iii. iv.) uses *dispensatio=οἰκονομία* to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i.e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an *economical* as distinguished from an *essential* Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY, and *essential*.) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (*dispensatio assumpti corporis*, d. *suscepta carnis*, or simply *dispensatio*) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. *Serm.* 264 § 5). (3) The evangelical system is termed *dispensatio gratiæ* in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. *Ep.* 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is *dispensatio salutis nostræ* (August. *Serm.* 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of Irenæus, Christ is called *dispensator paternæ gratiæ* (iv. 20. 7). (4) *Dispensatio* was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull. *Adv. Marc.* vi. 13, Hilary, *Pict. De Trin.* ix. 66, xi. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. *arch.*

1382a WYCLIF 1 Cor. ix. 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I have mede; sothly if agens my will, dispensacioun is bitake to me. 1482a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 98 They shulde geue acountys of her dispensacyon that have receyved benefyts and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 34, I have taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemyng mankynde. 1647 Bury Wills (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an account of the dispensation of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 366 A man.. may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation of ten.

5. Ordering, management; *esp.* the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparth hym. 1382a WYCLIF Col. i. 25, I poull am made mynstre bi dispensacioun of god. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. (1495) vi. xviii. 204 The dispensation of goddis word setteth some men to fore other. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3463 Whiche danes by sufferance and dispensation Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punysshed vnpiteously all this region. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Bothe body and soule, with the holi dispensacion and ordynge of our lyfe & wyll. 1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* viii. § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almyghty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation.. his strokes are.. with an equal hand smacking the innocent with the nocent. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence or of Nature.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* 1. (1759) 1. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 1. 18 With the immutable decree that man should

labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as a *mysterious or merciful dispensation*.

a 1652 ROGERS (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. (1739) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men.. are very promiscuous. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. xiv. § 10. 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 CROCKETT *Glistering Beaches* in *Bogmyrtle* 154 In the north.. everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6. *Theol.* A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *patriarchal*, *Mosaic* (or *Jewish*) *dispensation*, the *Christian dispensation*; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = ECONOMY 5 b.

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc. Div.* 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1675 W. CAVE (title), *Antiquitates Apostolicæ*.. to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Evangelical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Divinity, *God's high Dispensation*, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* to Soc. *Prop. Gospel* Wks. III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* vii. (L.), [They] declared.. that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. BAUCE *Comm. Rev.* v, As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

7. The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; *concr.* An arrangement, a system. *Obs.*

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation [superstition], experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668—*Div. Dial.* iv. iv. (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med. L. *dispensatio*. (See DISPENSE II.)

8. *Ecl.* An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 139 *Pei* sellen it for mony, al pat *pei* maye; as pardons, indulgences, & oþre dispensaciouns. 1382a WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 162 Dispensacioun wip his lawe winnes miche money. *Ibid.* 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken þe reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wipouten eny dispensacioun þe reule of freres. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 243 Sir Iohan.. wedded dame blanche duk henryes daughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope. c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 87 Then seeke a dispensacion for his oath. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, holding Gloucester therewith in dispensation. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of *præsumptio*. 1856 FAUCON *Hist. Eng.* 1. 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. viii. 56 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 DAYDEN *Assignment* v. iv, 'Tis a crime past dispensation. 1682a *Eng. Elect. Sheriff* 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1756 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 He had a Dispensation from the Muffy to drink Wine.

9. *Law*. The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cneius Anfidius. 1667 PEYPS *Diary* 9 Jan. A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts. 1686 LUTTRELL *Ref. Bel.* (1857) I, 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good. 1689-92 LOCKE *Tolerance* i. Wks. 1727 II, 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted . . . for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dispensation* by *non obstante*. If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc., which are inseparable from the King, by a clause of *non obstante*, he may dispense with it; this was disannulled by Stat. i. W. & M. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II, 194 The King answered . . . that the royal power of dispensation had been solemnly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. v. 24 It was declared that . . . no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it.

b. *Clause of dispensation* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* Where heritable subjects lay locally discontinuous . . . a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infeftment for the whole lands, and other subjects, however discontinuous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation.

10. *transf.* Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. 275 The richest . . . resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money. 1676 HALE *Contempt* i. 96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to . . . the three Disciples. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. 1771 tr. *Vincent's Shipwreck* 132 The present circumstances . . . appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from attending . . . to any other consideration.

11. The action of dispensing with anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf. sense 8, quot. 1382.]

1593 SHAKS. *Linc.* 248 And [he] with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worse sense for vantage still. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempt*, O. T. xiv. i. Those temptations . . . which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. 1848 SIR J. PARKE in *Exchequer Rep.* II, 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 359 The dispensation with appeal in certain cases could not be confirmed [it] in all others.

Dispensational, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dispensation, or to a dispensation.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. iii. 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill. 1876 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Apr. 237 Not a few . . . have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

Dispensative, a. (sb.) [ad. L. *dispensativus*, f. *dispensare* to DISPENSE: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *dispensatif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré).]

†1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 58 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, To performe it by commissyon. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II, 307 Not only in the name of the whole societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superiouritie over particular members, but also by commissioun from God. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy. 1656 JEANES *Fulbi. Christ* 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official. 1. Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God. 2. Official, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church.

2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = DISPENSATORY a. 2.

1621 HAKEWELL *David's Vow* vii. 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawful. 1687 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I, 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power, To pull down the Test unto which we have sworn. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV, 230 Dr. Barwick . . . proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bishops of each province . . . to elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

Dispensatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 542 in *Anglia* VII, Some saye it was doone dispensatively. a 1639 WORTON in *Relig.* 328 (R.), I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. 1646 SALTSMARSH *Smoke in Temple* 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially, dispensatively in the Presbytery. a 1656 BR. HALL *Serm. Canticles* ix. (R.), The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches; forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers.

Dispensateur. Now rare. Also 4-owr, 4-6-our, 6-er, Sc. -ure. [a. AF. *dispensatour* = OF. *dispensateur*, -tur (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dispensatorem*, agent-n. from *dispensare* to DISPENSE.

Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng. *dispensator*; but conformation to L. gave *dispensator*, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has *dispensator*.]

One who dispenses; a dispenser; a distributor. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* xiii. 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dispensatours and vitailers of the oost be not theuys. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II, 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dispensatour & dystributour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 158 God has ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis among the ignorant pepil. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* i. lxviii. 59 The Liuer beeyng dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory). a 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire seeming* v. Wks. (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of vertuous verse found the sole dispensator.

†b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of another. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 16 He comaunde to the dispensatour [1388 dispender] of his hows, seynge, Lede yn the men hoom. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* III, xix. 409 The richesses of chrisch ben patronimies of poor men . . . the mynistris . . . ben dispensatours ther of. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatours or stewards of the mysteries of God. 1621-52 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III, iv. II, iii. Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispensator*, a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an household. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV, 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensators in respect of God. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V, xxii. 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William.]

†c. An almoner. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II, 222 The kings dispensator or almoner.

d. An administrator.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 31/1 The sun in triumph rides . . . Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source. 1688 LAOY RUSSELL *Lett.* II, lxix. 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds. 1802 HATRED III, 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events.

Hence **Dispensatorship**.

1632 R. HUMPHREY *St. Ambrose* II, 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministry, all dispensatorship.

Dispensatorial, a. rare. [f. as DISPENSATORY a. + -AL.] Administrative.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* III, § 5 Wks. 1843 I, 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as . . . the War Office, Admiralty Board.

Dispensatorily, adv. [f. DISPENSATORY a. + -LY 2.] By dispensation; dispensatively.

a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 159 Prophecy is not of all one and the same assise, either originally, or dispensatorily. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I, i. 439 (R.) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts.

Dispensatory, sb. [ad. med. or mod. L. *dispensatorium*, *dispensatorius* (liber), absol. use of *dispensatorius* adj.: see next and -ORY.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal substances; a pharmacopoeia.

1566 SECURUS *Detection Abuses Physick* D vj, Y^e poticarie might not be without the dispensatories of Valerius Cordus, of Fuchsius. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* Avijib, Wherto is added a Chirurgical Dispensatory; shewing the Manner how to prepare all such Medicines. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II, 91 A cerate, which nearly resembles the anagnum tripharmacum of the old Dispensatory. 1811 A. T. THOMSON (*Ediz.*), The London Dispensatory, a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. 1879 STILLE & MARSH (*Ediz.*), The National Dispensatory. attrib. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II, 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better.

b. fig.

a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* x. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 462 In all Christ's dispensatory, there is not a medicine for such a heart. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. ¶ 1 [They] defame the Gospel as the dispensatory, and Christ as the physician, and likewise ruine themselves as the patients. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. (1698) 5 One of the Fathers calls Poetry, *Vinum Dæmonum* an intoxicating Draught, made up by the Devils Dispensatory. 1741 WARBURTON *Dis. Legal.* II, 44. 1773 BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 27 To hear what my dispensatory says concerning will and prayer.

†2. A place where medicines are made up; = DISPENSARY I. Obs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* xxxv. xxv. § 1. 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatory. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., Father Kircher . . . leading us into their rectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I, § 3 p. 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as . . . want that sort of relief. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I, 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II, 196 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted.

†3. fig. A repository or collection of medicines. 1654 *Triana in Fuller's Cause & Cure* (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such inconveniences. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 108 If but one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory; and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop. 1748 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II, 156 The

whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious.

4. *gen.* A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out.

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Cri. Chancery* 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death.

Dispensatory, a. [ad. L. *dispensatorius* (Jerome), f. *dispensator*: see DISPENSATOR and -ORY.]

†1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration; = DISPENSATIVE 1. *Obs.*

The 17th c. theologians contrasted *dispensatory* or *dispensative* power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with *essential* or *inherent* power.

1635 RAINBOW *Serm.* 8 (T.) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man: the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 54 Christ's Kingdom may be considered in divers respects, viz. As it is Essential. . . As Economical, Dispensatory or Mediatory. 1671 FLAVEL *Found. Life* xlii. 38 The Divinity of Christ . . . which was obscured in this Temporary Dispensatory kingdom. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I, i. 439 (R.) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church: which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2. That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Jas.* ii. 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* vii. 5, *Exod.* x. 26. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V, 36.

Dispensatress. [f. DISPENSATOR + -ESS.] = next.

In recent Dictionaries.

Dispensatrix. [a. L. *dispensatrix*, fem. of *dispensator* DISPENSATOR.] A female dispenser.

a 1864 FABER tr. *De Montfort's Devotion to Virgin*, He has chosen her to be the dispensatrix of all He possesses. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 258 De Montfort speaks of 'the free-thinkers of these [his] times'; who did not believe that the Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatrix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man.

†**Dispense, sb.** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 (7) *despens* (e, 4-8 *dispense*, 4-7 *dis-*, 5-6 *dyspence*. [In I., a. OF. *despense* act of spending, ad. late L. *dispensa*, sb. from pa. pple. of *dispensare* to DISPENSE; prob. blending with OF. *despens* = L. *dispensum* that which is expended. In II. prob. an Eng. deriv. of the vb. in the cognate sense.]

I. 1. The act of spending, expenditure.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 330 Your travail and your despens. 1340 *Ayem.* 21 Huame he dep to moche despense oper of his ogen ober of opre manne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 441 He was but esy in dispence. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1141 Alle his purpos . . . Was for to make grete dispense. a 1533 L.P. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxix. 283 Huon gaue hym . . . money for his dyspence. 1613 *William I. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III, 154 With great dispence, both of their estates and blood. 1664 PEYPS *Diary* (1879) III, 41 [They] are not sufficient to supply our dispense if a war comes.

b. pl. Expenses, charges, costs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I, 20 Costlewe housis and greet dispenses. 1416 *Comp. Subs. in Rel. Ant.* I, 232 The somme . . . in clere, without colectours dispencia. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 Thai most serue hym . . . at thair owne dispenses. 1718 BYRON *Jnrl.* & *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I, i. 36 With these and other dispenses . . . I am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

c. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use; means of support; supplies.

1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* xxii. 5 Before his death he made redy alle the dispensis. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 63 Wraybe hab no Conscience, He makip ech man oberis foo; Per with he geip his dispence. a 1530 DOUGLAS *King Harl.* II, 443 Thai wantit thame dispence, Ewill purwayt folk. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clorio & Losia* 123 Which might furnish me with so many amorous dispenses as these . . . beauties make by their so long sojourn at my heart.

2. The act of dispensing or bestowing liberally.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II, xii. 42 Whatever . . . Is sweete . . . Was poured forth with plentiful dispence. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xl. 45 Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence.

3. A place where provisions are kept; a store-room, pantry, or cellar; = SPENCE. [Fr. *despence*, a larder, storehouse, gardemanger (Coigr.).]

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I, 237 He went to the Dispense for wine. *Ibid.* II, 348 In a little Dispense, or Pantrie. *Ibid.* II, 351.

II. 4. = DISPENSATION 8.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 [Elysse] leynge by dyspense abstractuie her first voves of chastyete promysed. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* *Huntis up* 153 That cruell beast, he neuer ceist . . . Under dispence to get our pennes our saulis to denoir. 1631 Heywood and Ft. *Fair Maid* of W. v. Wks. 1874 II, 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag'd; there's no dispence for them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III, 492 Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxi. It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow.

†**Dispense, sb.** 2. *Obs.* [deriv. of L. *dependere* (see DEPEND v. 7) with *dis-* for *de-* (cf. DE I. 6), perh. of AFr. origin: Godef. has OF. *despens* for *despens*, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF. derivatives of *dependere*.] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; = SPENSE. 1562 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 294 Mr. Tilcocke . . . shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untill the feast of Christmas. 1583 Rich *Phylotus*

& *Emelia* (1835) 23 If there be any thyng that hanges in dispence betwene vs. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* IV. (1678) 33 The absence of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispence.

Dispense (dispens), *v.* Also 4-6 *des*-, 5-6 *dys*-, 5-8 *dispenses*. [ME. *a. OF. de-, dispenser* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *sp. dispensar*, II. *dispensare*, ad. L. *dispensare* (freq. of *dispensare* to *DISPEND*; cf. *pensare* to weigh out); in class. L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

I. from L. *dispensare* in classical senses.

1. *trans.* To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Despensynge and ordeynynge Meedes to gooode men, and torment to wykked men. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 172 Abundant wyne the north wynde wold dispence To ynes steche agayne his influence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Some we must vse, dispence and expende, and truly distribute. 1599 II. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A. ii. I assume the Carvers office; and . . . dispence to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 20/a He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 157 Now gentle gales . . . dispense Native perfumes. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispense'd the Heat. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* i. Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Several commissioners . . . had been appointed to dispense the public alms.

† b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 13 Who with his wreake dispense No point of Tyme. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cccxxviii. Affliction Is the best Mistress to dispence our Time.

2. To administer (e.g. a sacrament, justice, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thynges that ben above vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispense off penance to the peple. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man . . . to consecrate, dispense, and minister ye sacraments. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 157 You, which should true equity dispense. a 1656 BR. HALL *Serm. Canticles ix.* (R.) That power . . . is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 110 Shall we say . . . that this whole Universe is dispensed on ordered, by a mere Irrational . . . and Fortuitous Principle? 1894 *Law Times* 387/a Sir Richard Malins . . . dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

b. *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe þat god dispenth. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medil.* 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well. 3. *Med.* To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription).

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A. iij. Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholding their drogues or ingredients at all tymes dispensed and tried. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 310, I dispense and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pois. 1688-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) I. 586 That . . . the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Dispensary*, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

II. from med. L. *dispensare* in eccles. use.

[In later med. L. (by 1200 or earlier) *dispensare* was used *absol.* or *intrans.* (= *agere dispensatorie* or *dispensative*), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (*oikodokes*), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively', especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were *dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem* or *aliquid*, and esp. *cum aliquo* (*ut possit*), etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.). (Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D.)

These *intrans.* uses passed into English, esp. *dispense with*, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, to be dispensed with, and has had a wide development of sense; see branch III. By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become *trans.* in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from'. Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c.]

4. *intr.* To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law in a special case; to make a special arrangement (with any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. a. simply, or with *in*. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's dispensing power.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122/a Dispenson, be auctoryte, of penance, dispense. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 40 When he dispenseth he sheweth the case whereon he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxx. Wks. 1888 I. 128

Quhat power half 3e to dispence mair in the ane nor in the whir? 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 29 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1810-16 C. O'CONNOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* vii. 62 It asserted. . . that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1833 R. II. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense . . . at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another.

† b. with clause, expressing purpose or end. *Obs.* c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxv. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporal Dominions.

c. with *with*. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif c 1380), and also the most important: see *Dispense with*, III below.

† d. with *against*. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. *Ibid.* 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamy, yet not against God's own law. 1561 DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 185 b. Yea the same glosser . . . sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispense against the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

† e. *trans.* To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person). a. To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to condone. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensated. c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xlii. In this Bull the maryage with Prince Henrie was dispensed, for that the ladie was before maryed to his brother prince Arthur. 1566 PASQUINE in a *Travice* 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispensed his sinnes.

† b. To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation. *Obs.*

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Preamble. No person shall carie . . . of this Realme . . . Bullion . . . but suche persons as be dispensed within the Statute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 127 Hugh . . . was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

† c. *absol.* To permit, allow, give dispensation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. A. ii. a. Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

6. *trans.* To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. † a. To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 619/2 The church bathe synce . . . dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1631 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii. Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 BRATHWAITE *Two Lanc. Lovers* 235 Those vows . . . could not so easily be dispensed.

b. To give (a person) dispensation from something; to release from († of) an obligation; to exempt, excuse.

1627 LISANDER & CAL. iv. 58 Believing that hee was dispensed of his promise. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus' Moral Reclat.* 345 [He] entreated his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispenses me to speak of all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. Pref.* (1711) I. 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P. Savage Wks.* III. 366 He appeared to think himself . . . dispensed from all necessity of providing for himself. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess.* &c. (1852) I. 226 This materialism . . . allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng.* 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath? *absol.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 50 That dispenses from all penance.

† 7. To do without, to forgo; = *Dispense with*: see 14. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 235 As he as swyfte to be yit I dispence. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 122 (D.) Images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might dispence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lix. (1739) 110 His right of investiture of the Mitred Clergy he dispensed.

† 8. *intr.* To make amends or compensation for. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence.

III. *Dispense with*.

[Orig. the chief construction of the *intrans.* sense 4, = med. L. *dispensare cum* (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive to be dispensed with, and extensive development of sense.]

* To dispense with a person.

† 9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse. *rest.* To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Her-to þai ben bounden . . . And þer mo wu kan dispense with hem of þat boonde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 109 Whan his fader was dedde, the Pope dispensed with him [a monk] and made him wedde the

doutir of Charles. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. 299 To gether money . . . he had licence of pope Innocent . . . to dispence with such as hym lykedy . . . for takyng vpon them the crosse. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed with them to haue many wyues. 1606 HOLLAND *Suclon.* 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath . . . never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251, I could not dispence with my self from making a little Voyage. 1728 T. SHEPIDAN *Persius* Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 52, I cannot dispence with myself from giving you . . . my whole sentiments.

† b. *transf.* To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 117 These Gnalo reserved to his awne authoritie, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. l. 181 Canst thou dispence with heauen for such an oath I 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

** To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Scd. Wks.* III. 511 þe pope may dispence wip þe reule of ech priuat secul or religioun . . . but he may not dispence wip Cristis reule soven to apostolis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispence with the hardnesse of your order. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenquit Freir* 54 He had dispensit with matynnis chaunoun. 1538 STARREY *England* i. iv. 103 Thys ys a grete faute . . . any one man to have such authority to dispense with the comyn lawys. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) v. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed . . . that the king could not dispense with the common law. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes.

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates, Deuocement* H vij b, If this maryage be of God the pope can not dispence with it. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 15 b. His humour was pacified, his oath was dispensed with. a 1618 RALEIGH (J.) How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance . . . the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. (1851) 126 There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispensed with. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 13 A safe-conduct had not saved Huss, and Popes could dispense with promises.

† 12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Warwick* vi. With his fayth he past not to dispence. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? Dispence with trifles: what is it? 1607 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 85 To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 125 It seems that . . . men may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 255 [A Translation] short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all manner of cares and businesse. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Ambition* (Arb.) 225 The Use of their Service dispenseth with the rest. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 111 Guilt or injury . . . does not dispence with or supersede the duty of love and good-will. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 341/a Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 104/1 The possession given on the marriage day . . . dispensed with the necessity of a writing.

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispence with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispence with me, on this Occasion? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Let us dispence with compliments. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. l. 68 No genius can dispence with experience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispence with the military support of his tenants.

*** To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter, etc.

† 15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon. *Obs.*

1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vpon me then thou wolt take ruth. And with my faults clerly dispence. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 1) 2 The whiche mariage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 134 In such kind of mariages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* III. i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deede so farre, That it becomes a vertue. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 45 The Reader will be pleased to dispence with this little

digression. 1716 ACOISON *Freeholder* No. 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements.

† 18. To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. *Obs.* (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1590) 451. I would and could dispense with these difficulties. 1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 366 Though they lately had a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispense with a shallower Shop. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoisseur* No. 91 ¶ 5 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with. 1796 PAGE *Anonymous* (1809) 460. I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it.

† Dispenseless, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -LESS.] Not subject to dispensation.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, Dispenseless Oaths.

Dispenser (dispens'er). Forms: 3-7 dispenser, 4-5 dispenser, 4-6 dispensour, 5-6 dyspenser, 6- dispenser. [ME. *dispensour*, a. AF. *des-, dispensour* = OF. *despensor*, -eur: -L. *dispensator-em*, agent-n. from *dispensare* to dispense. This has fallen together with AF. & ME. *despencer*, -ser, = OF. *des- dispensier*, = It. *dispensiere*, Sp. *dispensero*, Pg. -tero = med.L. *dispensarius*, f. late L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE sb. and -ER 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or administers.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dispensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in *Edin. Rev.* No. 323. 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 2-3 God gave us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 GOLDSM., *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 336 The air... as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. *a. A* steward of a household. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 559 Sir Hne be Despencer, be noble justice. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Men axe bat a man be found trewe among dispensours of an house. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus, bat was zoman & despenser of Abraham before bat Ysaac was born. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 112 (T.) Christ's ambassadors, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 246 Tristane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* I. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 *State Case Commw.* 24 Where law is dispensed there should... be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dispenser*, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuana. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/1 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses with, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing).

1604 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own ecclesies and oaths.

Hence **Dispensership**, the office of a dispenser (of medicine).

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man.

† Dispensible, *a. Obs.* [repr. L. type *dispensibilis, f. ppl. stem of *dispensare*: see DISPEND.] = DISPENSABLE 1, 2.

1661 *Petit. for Peace* 5 Things dispensible, and... unnecessary. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 22 If any Penal Laws were... less Dispensible than others. 1689 W. ARWOOD *Ed. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 29 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence † Dispensibly *adv.*

1721 *Peace in Divinity* 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

Dispensil, var. of DEFENCIL *v. Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensil in every Church.

Dispensing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPENSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISPENSE, in various senses: dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up of medicine according to prescription.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 As if it were not leful to do profit to mennus soulis wip-out dispensynge of anticrist. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi (R.), My Lorde..

takenh away from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1668 HIERON *Wks.* I. 748/2 The faithful dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond persuasion... that dispensing is a favour. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 23 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drings* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 126 The power... lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 225 The choice of ladies... in the dispensing of their favours. 1856 F. E. PAGE *Outlet Owlst.* 106 Is not... Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. *attrib.* Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1621 LD. WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highness. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyt. Pla Merit* Wks. (1761) III. 275 The King... encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

Dispensing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dispenses: see the verb.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 554 The swarms of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 168 That they should come down... from the hands of a dispensing despotism. *Mod.* Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence **Dispensingly** *adv.*, in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and... cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† Dispension, *Obs.* [n. of action from DISPEND: cf. OF. *dispension* expense (Godef.).]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxi. § 1 (1670) 75 Their dispensens themselves... have a scent of Covetousness. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxv. 231 With what noyse, bustle, and dispensation the diversities of Bibles came accompanied into England.

2. Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 *Cron. Eng.* (1510) Xv b/1 John... wedded dame Blanche... by dyspencion of the pope. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 82 To sue to y... kynges grace for a dispension of the acte of parlement late made to the contrarie.

† Dispensive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dispens-* ppl. stem of *dispensare* (see DISPEND) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour. 1677 CROWNE *Destr. Jerus.* III. i. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Subject to dispensation.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. i. 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1628 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 7 In 1671 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

Dispent, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of DISPEND.

Dispeople (disp'pl'), *v.* [ad. OF. *despeupler*, mod.F. *dépeupler* (1364 in Hatzf.) = Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovolar*, It. *dis-*, *dipopolare*, Rumanic formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*, *Dis-* 4 + *populus* people, parallel to L. *dépopulāre* (used in med.L. in same sense): cf. DEPOPULATE. In sense 3 f. *Dis-* 7 b + PEOPLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1504 PHAER *Aeneid* viii. X f b, And voyde of tilmen wide dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruel Lord... could... dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1709 tr. *Baltus Answ. Hist. Oracles* 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year... to obey these Impostors. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. *absol.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frul. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 47 And Kings... Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 *Gambler* 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled.

† 2. To exterminate (people). *Obs.*

1596 J. NOROEN *Progr. Plettie* (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 10 Ireland hath scene more than two hundred thousand Families of British Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† 3. [*Dis-* 7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. vii. When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hasea* iv. (1652) 67 The people of God... when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1687 *Reason of Toleration* 17 Traps and Snares to dis-people the Nation.

Hence **Dispeopled** *ppl. a.*, deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* v. (R.) Endless crowds... From all the wide dispeopled country round. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxix. 187 The dispeopled city was placed... at the disposal of Argos.

Dispeopler, [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator.

1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* i. (R.), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* ix. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

Dispeopling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Depopulation; extermination of people.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1688 BURNET *Lett. com. Italy* 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

|| **Dispeple**, **despeple**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. **despeuple-r*, -*puepler*, OF. *despeupleer*, -*puepler*, f. *des-*, *Dis-* 1 + OF. *peupleer*, *puepleer*, later *peuplier* to make public, publish, f. *peuple* people.] *trans.* To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 517 (l. 10649) Pere his gode lawes hii despeplede al aboute. *Ibid.* 568 (11966) Pere it was despeplede, be edit ywis, bat was be ban of Kenigwnrpe.

Dispepsy, *Obs.* var. of DYSPESY.

Disper, *Winchester Coll. slang.* Also dispar. A portion of food.

1841 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of *dispers* to their breakfasts, suppers and lunchions. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dispar*... a commons or share. *North.* 1870 MANSFIELD *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll.* 84 (Farmer s. v. *Cal's Head*) [The dinner] was divided into portions (*Dispers*); there were... six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Dispers* are thus divided: - Fat slab, Fleahy, Cat's head, Long disper, Thinde cut, Rack, Cut.

Disperance, -ate, etc. *Obs.* ff. DESPERANCE, etc. **Dispercle**, *Obs.* form of DISPARKLE.

† **Disperdition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disperdition-em* n. of action from *disperdere* to destroy, spoil, ruin, f. *Dis-* 5 + *perdere* to destroy. Cf. OF. *desperdition* (mod. F. *dép-*), Sp. *desperdiccion*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Disperdition*, an vndoing.

† **Disperge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispergere* to scatter, disperse, f. *di-*, *Di-* 1 = *Dis-* 1 + *spargere* to strew; cf. OF. *disperger*.] = DISPERSE *v.*

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 Tobye saith, chap. xiii, that God disperged [Tobit] xiii. 4 *Vulg.*, Disperisit vos inter gentes. 1611 hath scattered. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged.

Dispergement, *Obs.* form of DISPARAGEMENT.

† **Disperish**, -*persh*, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desperir*, *desperiss*, ad. L. *disperire*, f. *Dis-* 5 + *perire* to perish.] *intr.* To perish utterly.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* vi. 3 Al Israel with thes shal disperish in perdiccion [1388 shal perische dyuerselt with thes in perdiccion]. - *Wisd.* xvi. 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold ijs shal flowen, and disperishen [*Vulg.* disperiet] as watir ouer voide. - *Lam.* v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperishet.

Dispermatous (dispō'mā'təs), *a. Bot.* [f. Di- twice + Gr. σπέρμα(r)- seed + -OUS.] Having two seeds; dispermous.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Dispermatous*, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispermatous.

Dispermous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.] = prec. [1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Dispermos* (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower.] 1760 JAS. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. xxxiii. 17 *Rhamnus*, with a dispermous Fruit. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dispermos*... containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

† **Dispern**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. rare L. *dispernere*, f. *Di-* 1 = *Dis-* 1 + *spernere* to remove, reject, spurn.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our term inferne for to dispern Hele riallest rosyne.

Disperple, var. form of DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*

Dispersable, *a. rare.* [f. DISPERSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 *Examiner* 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process.

Dispersal (dispō'sāl), [f. DISPERSE *v.* + -AL.] The action of dispersing; = DISPERSION.

1821 *Examiner* 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 160 The phantoms... vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is... that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

† **Disperse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 dispers. [a. OF. *dispers*, -*pars* (in Godef.), ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. ppl.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 177 This was dispers in sondry wise The misbeheve. *Ibid.* II. 185 They live onte of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

Disperse (dispō's), *v.* Forms: 5 dysparse, 6 disperse, -*pearse*, 7 -*pearce*, -*perce*, 6- disperse. [a. F. *disperse-r* (15th c.), f. *dispers*, ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. ppl. of *dispergere* to scatter, f. *Di-* 1, *Dis-* 1 + *spargere* to sprinkle, strew.]

1. *trans.* To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 161 He hathie dyspersed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte. An hooste that ys dyspersed ys not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dyspersed by the passyon of our lorde Iesu cryste. 1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 34. Preamb., They were rencountered, vaynqueshed, dyspersed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 287 It must needs be Philip the Deacon, that was dyspersed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 *tr. Soudery's Curia Pol.* 82 Such a fire as cannot be extinguish, is better to be dyspersed. *Ibid.* 102 The Victors are so tryumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dyspersed. 1758 A. REID *tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 51 The precipitate..exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dyspersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 WORDSWORTH *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 534/1 Reform meetings were dyspersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *intr.* To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 33 These (Rupert's drops) dyspersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2. *trans.* To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. *Esp. in pa. pple.*: see DISPERSION.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/1 He taketh the whole people away, dyspersing them for slaues among many sundry countreys. 1591 *Hon. Act. E. Glenham*, Dispersing sundry Sentonels, for wathe, farte from the Campe, diuers wayes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. v. § 9. 308 Those they saved, and dyspersed [1624 dysperic't] them among the children of Israel to serve them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 125 Made me range for Game, and disperse my Servants for Provant. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. i. (1785) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dyspersed throughout all. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 55 They are now dyspersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. *refl.* To spread in scattered order.

1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* v. i. 45 Soldiers, I thank you all: disperse your selues. 1684 *Countempt. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 116 Locusts..shall disperse themselves over the face of the whole Earth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 About twenty families..dyspersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 286 These primitive Mongoloids..had dyspersed themselves over America.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate, go different ways. a 1674 WOOD *Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* I. 385 Sir Thomas..desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 68. ¶ 1 The gay Assemblies meet, and disperse, with the Parliament. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 217 The congregation is dispersing. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dyspersed quietly to their homes.

† 3. *trans.* To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III.* (an. 3) 39 Thynkyng yf not..beneficiall to disperse and devyde his greete armye into small branches. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 33 The fleeing ant..disperth his nature, in two natures throwne..A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 2 Europe is of a more..manifolde shape, being in sundry places dyspersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 346 The veynes of bludde are dyspersed in the bodies of lyving beastes. 1594 T. B. LA FRIMAND *Fr. Acad.* ii. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dispersed in all places thereof. a 1666 BACON (J.), In the gate vein which dispereth that blood. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Wings..with black thick ribs or fibers, dyspers'd and branch'd through them.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 51 Which is nowe printed and dyspersed throwghout Christendome. *Ibid.* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie have caused to bee coyned, and are dyspersed throwghout the hole worlde. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 54 The cloth whereof is dyspersed along the coast of Africa. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guiltye of dyspersing bad monie. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was..privately dyspersed. 1838-9 *Act 23 Vict.* c. 12. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 177 [Any] paper or book..meant to be published or dyspersed.

† 5. To make known abroad; to publish. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V.* (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dyspersed through the whole world. 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger*, To Rdr. Aij, By their owne diuulged and dyspersed ignominie. 1654 B. JONSON *Masque, Neptune's Triumph* (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to disperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 If happily other diseasea dysperse their infecting properties. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 37 The sickness and small pox is very much dyspersed in Westminster and London. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 To disperse the Heat so uniformly. 1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 10 A practice..thence dyspersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dyspersed.

† b. *refl.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 61 Let me haue A dram of poyson..As will disperse it selfe through all the veins. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 Water put into wine..or the like, does immediately..disperse it selfe fall over them.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To extend, be diffused.

1591 SYLVESTER *du Bartas* i. vii. 256 Th' Almightyes care doth diuersely disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuers.

7. *trans.* To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 b, If the Exhalation [thunder]..doe not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it maketh a..fearfull rumbling. 1590 SEZNER *F. Q. L.* ix. 48 All his manly powres it did disperse, As he were charged with enchanted rimes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. l. 90 At length the sonne..Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1736 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 133, I said all that I could..to disperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dyspersed it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to disperse it.

b. *intr.* To become dissipated.

1591 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* i. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dyspersed. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* viii. 14 Hardly..had the night's chill shadow dyspersed.

8. *trans. Optics.* Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see DISPERSION 4.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 197 In a burning Glasse..that colour doth disperse the light, and stands vntained. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 The Rayes that dyspersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 By reason of..its Globular Figure, the Rayes that pass through it will be dyspers'd. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 503 Concave lenses disperse the rays of light. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different media..disperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (dispə'zɪd, poet. -sɛd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde y^e is dyspersed in the waueryng consideration of many thynges at that time when it sholde be specially occupied about one thyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 12 He shal..gather together y^e dyspersed of Israel. a 1598 GREENE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 142 Come, mournfull dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dyspersed hairs. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 9. 13 Many worthy personages that deserue better than dyspersed report. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 The new proof of..valour, recalled her dyspersed spirits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 272 Before William..had brought together his dyspersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.), The watchmen lay dysperst to take their rest. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 You shall prae for all menne, dyspersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 140 With a few small Rivers dyspers'd up and down. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 150 Both..are plentifully dyspersed throughout the creation. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dyspersed.

Dispersedly (dispə'zɪdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dyspersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe have done otherwyse then dyspersedly here and there. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 25. § 1 The same Villages..ly dyspersedly. 1663 COWLEY *Greatness Verses & Ess.* (1669) 125 The other many inconveniences of grandeur I have spoken of dyspersedly in severall Chapters. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, It's a Tree that may be planted dyspersedly about your Ground. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 251 Disk convex..dyspersedly punctulate. 1870 LOWELL *Champer Pr. Wks.* 1890 III. 325 Their incidents enter dyspersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

Dispersedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being dyspersed or scattered; scattered condition or position.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 They referre to their present dyspersedness. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 50 The dyspersedness of the Towns and habitations. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in later Dicts.

† **Disperseness.** *Obs.* [f. DISPERSE a. + -NESS.] = DISPERSEDNESS.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dysperseness of habitations or towns in Africk.

Disperser (dispə'zɪsɪ). [f. DISPERSE v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dysperses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Dissipateur*, a dysperser or scatterer abroad. 1588 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The dyspersers of the severall Libels. 1621 BIALE *Nahum* ii. 1 He that dasheth in pieces [margin, the dysperser or hammer]. 1722 DE FOR *Plague* (Rtldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books..and to frighten the dyspersers of them. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 27 Logic is the great dysperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S. A. WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* iv. 269/1 (Brewing) Kiln-drying, An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the dysperser, is placed over each fire to disperse the heat.

Dispersing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISPERSE: dispersion.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 523 There must be a dysposing and a dyspersing of the seed with the hand. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling exill, and the dyspersing of the milke. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1831) 3 After the Flood, and the dyspersing of Nations. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 679 This meeting and dyspersing cannot go on for ever!

Dispersion (dispə'zɪən). Also 5 -sɪoun, 6 -tion. [a. F. *dispersion* (*dispersion* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispersion-em* scattering, n. of action f. *dispere*: see DISPERSE v.]

1. The action of dyspersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dyspersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3635 The Jewes y^e tyme hadde bene thogh the werlde in dispersione. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 In the fyrst dispersion of nations. 1656 BEN IRAHIL *Vind. Indorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 423, I conceiv'd that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circumstance to be fulfill'd. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 *Trial Fyshe Palmer* 22 The alleged dispersion of a seditious writing. 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 929 The specialities of organisation which effect the dispersion of their seeds.

fig. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xx, What cometh herof but gruching of conscience & dispersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* II. 36 When the natural dispersion of heat is disturbed..then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases.

3. *Med.* The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); dissipation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dispersion of tumors. *Ibid.*, Remedies for the dispersion of inflammations. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 573 An inflammation..must terminate either by dispersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. *Optics.* The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: *esp.* in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dispersion of the rays is greater. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 199 The quality of..bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dispersion, are distinct. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dispersion. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 399 [The lines] are..visible when considerable dispersion is employed.

5. *The Dispersion:* The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as the *Egyptian Dispersion*; = DIASPORA.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* i. 1 To the chosen gestis of dispersion [Gloss, or scattering abroad]. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 3781 Of ysraell be dispursione he gadird samen fra strete and tounne. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 35 Wil he goe into the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 30 Transported..to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world, wherever the dispersion was, to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J. E. CARPENTER *tr. Euclid's Hist. Israel* v. 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea'..are now (as in the eighth century) mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1893 SMITH & FULLER *Dict. Bible* s.v., The African Dispersion..preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6. *Law of dispersion:* The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kems. Mus.* § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. *Ibid.* § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. *altrib.*

1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dispersion lenses.

Dispersive (dispə'zɪv), *a.* [f. L. type *dispersivus*, ppl. stem of *dispere* to disperse: see -IVE. Cf. F. *dispersif*, -ive.]

Having the character or quality of dyspersing; serving or tending to disperse.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. liii. 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means; and, to feed that dispersive humor, all ways shall be trodden. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 730 Nor wanting the dispersive bowl Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 443 The dispersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 133 'Thought has become dispersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind..have..become dominant.

b. *Optics.* Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see DISPERSION 4.

1802 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 The dispersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dispersive power than crown glass, because..it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum..farther from the mean ray. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 113 The dispersive apparatus of the spectroscope.

Hence **Dispersively** *adv.*, in a dispersive manner, by dispersion; **Dispersiveness**, the quality of being dispersive.

1841 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 An indolence and dispersiveness about my efforts. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* ii. 18 The characteristic of his activity is dispersiveness.

† **Disperson**, *v.* *Obs.* *Sc.* and *north.* [ad. med.L. *dispersionare* var. of *dispersionare* to deprive any one of his *persōna* or dignity, f. *Dis-* + *persōnā* to dignify, *persōna* person, dignity. Cf. MISPERSON.] *trans.* To treat with indignity, insult. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 746 For spyte he spittis in his face, Dispises him despetuously, dispersions [Dnbt MS. revylez] him foule. 1489 *Burgh Roods. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 416

William Porter was convicted, for the strableness of the said baile in the execution of his office, and in dispersing of him. 1579-80 *Burgh Recds. Glasgow* (1876) l. 77 George Herbertson is fund and decernit... in the wrong for incurring and dispersing of George Elphinstone.

Dispersonalize, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of personality, to depersonalize.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. Poet. Wks. (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, 11. 209 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism. 1886 MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes* 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

Dispersonate (dispə'sɒnə'teɪ), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *persōna* mask, person + -ATE³.]

† 1. *trans.* To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. *Obs.*

1644 BOLTON *Nera* 233 To behold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated.

2. To divest of one's personality.

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 304 'Till a Man has got a way of Dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Things which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1847-38 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves: we turn ourselves outside in. We are ready to become *he, she, it, they*, anything rather than *I*.

Dispersonify (dispə'sɒnɪfəɪ), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the personification of, to represent or regard as impersonal.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. l. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hēlios. 1855 SELSS *German Liter.* (1864) 182 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity.

Hence **Dispersonification**, the action of dispersonifying.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xvi. (1874) 397 The dispersonification of Hēlios.

† **Dispersuasion**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1653) 23 Many a good soul... could never yet... be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance... as to think that God would... accept it. The censure were very hard... to call such his dispersuasion by the name of despair.

Dispershe, *Sc. var.* of **DESPECHE**, *Obs.*, to dispatch, send away.

1578 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 159.

† **Dispester**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *obs.* F. *despestrer* 'to vnpester, disintangle' (Cotgr.): see DIS- 4 and PESTER *v.* *trans.* To rid of that which pesters.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxvi. 1155 Hardly and with much ado we were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered companie of captives.

Dispetal (dispetāl), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. The* II. iii. vi. 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxxv. 69 When the truant gull Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing Dispetals roses.

Dispeticioun, *-ison*, *var.* **DISPUTISOUN** *Obs.*

Dispeyre (e, *obs.* form of **DESPAIR**, **DISPAYRE**.

Disphenoid (dɔɪs'fɪnɔɪd). *Cryst.* [Di- 2 1.] A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 211. 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

Dispice, *obs.* form of **DESPISE**.

† **Dispicience**. *Obs. rare.* [app. for *dispicions* pl. of next: cf. *accidence*. But it may represent a L. type **dispicientia*; see -ENCE.] Discussion, disputation.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* [l. xxv.] 59b, But if our sheperdes had bene as wel willinge to fede as to shere, we had neded no such dispicience, ner they to haue burnt so many. 1532 *More Confut.* Tindale 264 (Quotes Tindale's words).

[1623 COCKERAM, *Dispicience*, aduiseinent, diligence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispicience* (*dispicientia*), circumspection, aduiseinent, diligent consideration.]

† **Dispicion**. *Obs.* Also 6 des-, **dyspiccion**.

[The form suggests derivation from L. *dispicere* 'to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of *suspicion*; but the sense suggests association with **DISPUTISOUN**, disputation, some forms of which, as *disputesoun*, *dispeticioun*, might be reduced to *disputisoun*, *dispeticioun*.] Discussion, disputation.

c 1510 *More Picus* Wks. 372 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his eniours neuer durst openly with open dispicions attempt him. 1526 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.* Lest we... fall from meke lernynge into ydle despiciouns. — *Acts* xxviii. 29 The Iewes departed from hym and had grete despiciens [COVERD, a grete disputation, CRAMMER grete despiciens], amonge them selves. 1529 *More Dynalogue* iv. Wks. 262/1 He rehereth a certain dispicion had with an heretique. 1530 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 132 Not minding to fall in contentions ordispicions [disputations, perhaps, (Str.)] with your highness. 1533 *More Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion betwene hym and me, be content for this ones... to cal him mayster Masker. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 337 As great dyspicyons were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.

Dispiece (dispɪs), *v.* Also 5 des-. [ad. OF. *dispiece-r*, mod.F. *dépiecer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *piece*, PIECE.] *trans.* To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 103 The body he dispiced by membres. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xiii. vii. He murydryd the chylde... and dispiced in pieces & caste hym into the see. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iv. 102 It lay dispiced like a pulled rug.

Dispiece, *obs.* var. of **DISPERSE** *v.*

Dispiht, *-iht*, *obs.* forms of **DESPITE**.

† **Dispill**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *di-* = DIS- 1 + *spill* *v.*] *trans.* To spill, shed.

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled.

Dispirit (dispirit), *v.* Formerly also **dispirit**. [DIS- 7 a.] To deprive of spirit.

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. *Obs.*

1647 *May Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 73 They would vapoarate and dispirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 139 The fruit, by the loss of the natural seed, would be very much dispirted. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 46 If the Bottles were not kept well-stopt, they [corpuscles] would in a short time vanish, and leave the Liquor dispirted. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 38 He that has dispirted himself by a Debauch. 1713 C'TESS WINGCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 9 Trail all your pikes, dispirit every drum, Ye silent, ye dejected Men of War.

2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

1647 [see **DISPIRITED**]. 1732 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 151, I find myself dispirted, for want of having some pursuit. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 382 A blow so fatal and unexpected dispirted the party. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon 2 Sticks* in *Eng.* (1817) VI. 292 To dispirt the sufferer from future exertions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirted by an unlooked-for incident.

† 3. To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or essence of. *Obs. rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 200 Proportion an hours meditation to an hours reading of a staple author. This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirts the book into the Scholar.

Dispirited (dispiritɪd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + ED¹.]

† 1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. Pref. (R.), Religious offices... degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pall'd*, Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drink. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 111 The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited. 1758 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* 5 The Laplanders and Samoides being too heavy and dispirited.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Thess.* v. 14 The dispirited, faint-hearted, sick and sinking. 1717 POPE *Let. to Blount* 27 Nov. My Mother is in that dispirited State of Resignation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 47 A few unarmed, dispirited men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 290 He turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him.

Hence **Dispiritedly** *adv.*; **Dispiritedness**.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression. 1673 H. STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* 4 The decay of Trade, the dispiritedness of the English. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates... when their Force is worn off... leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dispiritedly*. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 186, 'I do not know'... said the lad dispiritedly.

Dispiriting, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That dispirits; disheartening, depressing.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 1 (1734) 206 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. vi. 315 That dispiriting belief, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* xvii. Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at.

Hence **Dispiritingly** *adv.*

1884 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit* of B. I. i. iv. 67 Little enough of their influence, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon Daisy and Guy.

Dispiritment. [f. **DISPIRIT** *v.* + -MENT.]

The state of being dispirited; disheartenment; depression of spirits.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* IV. W. Meister 250 A spirit of dispiritment. 1830 — *Richter Misc.* (1872) III. 25 Some with their modesty and quiet endurance combining a sickly dispiritment. 1830 — in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 116, I look... forward to a life of poverty, toil and dispiritment. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. xiii. 295 You honestly... quit a most muddy confused coil... of sorrows, dispiritments and contradictions. 1866 LOWELL *Lessing Par.* Wks. 1890 II. 207 What he wrote under the dispiritment of failure.

† **Dispirituality**. *nonce-word. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] An unspiritual or worldly act.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 If they do not repent of these immoralities or Dispiritualities, if I may so speak.

† **Dispirititude**. *Obs.* [f. **DISPIRIT**, after *solicitude*, *decrepitude*, etc.] Dispirited condition.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 512 Considering how general was the dispirititude of his troops. 1814 — *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 30 Infidels have complained that the Christian religion... drives men into dispirititude.

Dispiise, *obs.* form of **DESPISE**.

Dispit, *-ite*, *-itt*, *obs.* forms of **DESPITE**.

Dispiteous (dispitɪəs), *a.* [A revival or continuation of the 16th c. *dispiteous*, variant of **DESPITEOUS** (q.v. for earlier instances), related to *despite*; but in later use analysed as f. DIS- 10 + **PITEOUS**.] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 TODD, *Dispiteous*, malicious, furious. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 638 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 357 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Phædra* 81 The most dispiteous out of all the gods.

Hence **Dispiteously** *adv.*; **Dispiteousness**.

1818 TODD, *Dispiteously*, maliciously, without pity. 1861 ROSSETTI *Ital. Poets, Mazzio di Ricco* 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness that I must set my life on thee.

Dispitousoun, *var.* **DISPUTISOUN**, disputation.

Dispitous, *-uous*, *-ly*: see **DESPITOUS**.

Displace (displɛɪs), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplacer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplacer* to displace, f. *des-*, DIS- 1, 4 + *place* sb., *placer* to place.]

1. *trans.* To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot. 1551, To transpose.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logicke* (1580) 28 By conuersion of the Propositions, and by displacing the same, setting one in an others steede. 1553 — *Rhet.* (1580) 203 The which words beyng altered or displaced, the figure straight dooth lose his name. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Ausb.* iv. (1586) 187 b, Cut away part of the Coames... which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 122 [He] swore... hee'd [i.e. he'd]... Displace our heads, where (thanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towne. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 258 Thy diadem displace, thy sceptre gone. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1859) I. 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. *fig.* To remove, banish. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. vi. Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displac'd. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 264 All other loves... Thou must renounce and utterly displace. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 209. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* vii. 64 When their thirst and hunger was displac'd.

2. To remove from a position, dignity, or office.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie... and displaceth those that were highly placed. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 614 King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high priest. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & James II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 98 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges. 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 ¶ 4 With a Design to displace them, in case I find their Titles defective. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 556 Enjoining him... to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him. 1853 STODOLSKY *Milit. Encycl.*, Officers are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps.

3. To onst (something) from its place and occupy it instead: a. to put something else in the place of; b. to take the place of, supplant, 'replace'.

a. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 473 Gods Altar to displace and displace For one of Syrian mode. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 458 To displace by regular garrisons the troops of the Thakurs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 41 The desideratum is, to displace as much water, with as little weight of vessel as possible.

b. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 560 A soft and solemn-breathing sound... stole upon the air, that even Silence... wished she might Deny her nature, and be never more. Still to be so displaced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 188 A cork, a ship, a buoy, each buries itself a bed on the surface of the water; this bed may be considered as so much water displaced. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* viii. 157 A body when it floats in a liquid, displaces a quantity of the liquid equal to its own weight. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 29 In three years... this weed... absolutely displaced every other plant on the ground.

Displaceable (displɛɪ'səbəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, displaced.

1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 Its parts were... easily displaceable by the subtle permeating matter. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 43 A Board... paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable.

Hence **Displaceability**.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

Displaced (displɛɪst), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED¹.] Removed from its place; put out of place;

deposed: see the verb.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 6 There be... many displaced words. 1823 ELLIS *Memo. Gordon* 18 To retain the head of the bone in its displaced situation. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 90 Archimedes... discovered that a body, when immersed in a fluid, loses a portion of its weight equal to that of the displaced fluid. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 15 No mention was made of the displaced virir.

Displacement (displɛɪsmənt). [f. **DISPLACE** *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *déplacement*, mod.F. *déplacement*, perh. the immediate source of sense 1.]

The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat rare.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying their schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 91 Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only.

2. Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies. 1840 A. TWEEDE *Pract. Med.* III. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar-

passed. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 46 note. A vertical displacement of the strata.

b. *Physics*. The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1837 WHERWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

c. *Thermometry*. (See quot.)

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation. This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

d. *Electr.* (See quots.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURNETT *Electr. & Magn.* I. § 258. 1895 SYLVANUS THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 57 Displacement. Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other. . . the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred. . . was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. *Ibid.* § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'.

1868 GLADSTONE *Jaw. Mundi* iii. (1866) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelagic vocabulary. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through. . . machinery.

b. *Hydrostatics*. The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship. *Centre of displacement*: see CENTRE sb. 16.

1802-19 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Shipbuilding* (L.). To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 MACRYAT P. *Simple* xiii. He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Brit. Navy* 535 Her total length is 320 feet. . . with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

c. *Pharm.* The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: = PERCOLATION.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Displacement*. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as *Percolation*. *D. affarum*, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

† *Displacement*. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *displacementia*, f. *dis-* + *placētia* pleasantness: cf. OF. *desplaisance*, mod. F. *dép.*, It. *dispiacenza*. The cl. L. word was *displacementia*, whence *DISPACEMENT*.] = next: the reverse of *compliance*.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1432 With displacements of all synne and hertly contrycion. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 229 Displacement, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 5 Rake not up envious displacements at things successful unto others.

Displacement (displā'sensi). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY. See also *DISPLEASANT*.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike. (The reverse of *compliance*.)

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacement of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 205 His divine displacements against their sins. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 18 Feeling a displacement at every offence against God. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacement, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

Displacement (displā'senti), a. rare. [f. *DISPLEASANT*, after *complacent*: cf. OF. *desplaisant*, *DISPLEASANT*.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of *compliance*.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 62 These emotions. . . becoming either complacent or displacement.

Displacer. [f. *DISPLACE* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1888 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that be usually displaced, be called of God. . . if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospel. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evil.

2. *Pharm.* An apparatus for obtaining an extract by *DISPLACEMENT* (3 c); a percolator.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Displacer*, a synonym of *Percolator*.

Displacement, *vbl. sb.* [f. *DISPLACE* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DISPLACE*; removal from its place; deposition.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 65 a. In the dividing, and displacing of the same. 1593 STURGES *Anat. Anat.* ii. (1882) 84 Authority for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1646 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 403 More

such displacings and alterations have by his means happened. 1654 L.D. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 310 Phanassers displacing gave him the invitation to invade us.

attrib. 1824 *Westm. Gas.* 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment. . . you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

Displacement, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That displaces: see the verb.

1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 87 note. That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. 1. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

Displant (displant), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplanter* = Sp. *desplanar*, It. *displanare* = Romanic **displanāre*, for L. *dēplanāre*, f. *DE-* I. 6, *DIS-* + *planāre* to plant.]

1. *trans.* To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 256 a/1 A tree which is ofte dysplanted & transported from one ground to an other may bere no fruyte. 1635 R. HOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* xv. 79 A strong and mightie Oake. . . which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saffron Crocus*. After these Bulbs are displaced the Gardiner must be sure to keep them. . . Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 99 When the hops are displaced.

2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; *spec.* to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony). *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reverse a Princes Doome. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countreys, which. . . had bene planted with English, were shortly displaced and lost. 1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* 49 Almost 300 preachers are already either displaced, inhibited, or under. . . censure. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 The. . . Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displaced the barbarons. 1650 J. MUSGRAVE *Grievances of North. Co.* 27 All Israel. . . were displaced, and carried away into captivity. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 370 A Colony. . . in Dariana, displaced for the unsoundness of the ayre.

3. *fig. a.* To root up, eradicate; b. to supplant.

1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 98 Others. . . displant all good order established. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Vitus* i. 6 He must. . . displant vices, and plant the contrarie virtues. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. 1. Some other hath displaced me, With her dishonour. 1638 MEDE *Apost. Lat.* Times (1641) 83 Three of these. . . should the Antichristian horne deprece and displant, to advance himselfe.

Hence *Displanting* *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 283 By the displanting of Cassio. 1616 H. GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. ii. 11. 20 The stock which I am tyed to purchase vnder paine of displanting. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tulip*. Take a Gardiners displanting Groove, and thrust it into the Ground. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Displanting Scoop*, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them.

† *Displantation*. *Obs.* [f. prec. after *PLANTATION*.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar. . . whose displacement Senacherib vaunted of. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8. 603 The Boij. . . feared the like displacement.

† *Displant*, *v.* *Obs.* [*DIS-* 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplant.

1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* (1630) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state. . . should be in combustion then his haire should be displaced?

Display (displā'), *v.* Forms: 5 *desplay*, *display*, 6 *displeigh*. *β.* 5-6 *des-*, *disploy*. [a. OF. *despleier* (-plier, -ployer), = Pr. *desplegar*, -pleiar, Sp. *desplegar*, It. *dispiegare*; = L. *displacere* to scatter, disperse, (in late and mod. L.) to unfold. See also the doublet *DEPLOY*, and apbetic *SPLAY*.]

In OF. *displacere* became orig. in inf. *despleier*; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. *desplei-e*; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms *despleier*, later *despleier*, *despleier*: examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in *ply*, *ploy*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *deploy*, *employ*; the forms in *ply* being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now *Obs.* exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1292 BARTON II. xxii. § 4 Si la disseine fust fete a banere displac, ou as chevans covertz.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Ince. displayed his banere, & went to be bataille. c. 1430 LYDGE *Min. Poems.* (Percy Soc.) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Their here displayed. c. 1460 *Emare* 97 The cloth was displayed sone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 96 To sprede and displaye the sayles. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 131 And made hys banere to be displayede abroad. 1528 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxvi. 88 There was displaide a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 47 The old woman carefully displayd The clothes about her round with busy ayde. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* iv. (1626) 86 With Dore's displayd, the golden Palace shines. 1656 EAM. MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 259 [He] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind. 1692 BRADLEY *Boyle Lect.* 208 Elastic. . . particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* iii. 71 See. . . her sable flag displayd. 1804 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea. *intr.* (for *refl.*). 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus Chistes* &

Spir. (1596) 81 When. . . their ensignes will not displaie abroad, but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

† b. *Mil.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = *DEPLOY* v. 2. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Agrie.* (1622) 108 Agricola. . . fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1581 — *Tacitus' Hist.* iv. xxxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troups displayed out thinly in length. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 151 The Englishmen. . . display their ranks and. . . press hard upon their enemies. 1823 CRARR *Technol. Dict.*, To display (*Mil.*) in French *déployer*, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.) *spec. in Her.*: see *DISPLAYED* 2.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 640 Toward þe cron hys hak he layde, And hys real armes oute hee dysplayde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v iij. a. Display the wynges esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1539 HULSEY *Primer in Three Primers* (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displaid on ground. *Ibid.* 336 Thou. . . Thy careless limbs in loose sleep dost display.

† b. *Carving*. The technical term for: To carve (a crane). *Obs.*

c. 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayed, a peccok disfigured. 1513 *Bk. Ker. wynges in Babes Bk.* 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane, and unfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the loynes. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cockey* (ed. 10) 293.

absol. 1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13. *Gato, & Gr. Knt.* 955 Hir brest & hir bryzt þrote hare displayed Schon shyter þen snawe. c. 1430 LYDGE *Min. Poems* (1840) 161 (Mätz.) Displeieth hir crown gygn Phebus bemys brihte. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 77. I. . . To Sunnes parching heat displayd my cheekes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 244 By this means. . . the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast. . . is display'd. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment. . . was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

b. *Printing*. To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc. 1888 [see *DISPLAY* sb. 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † a. To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxvii. vii. Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displays.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived.

1575 LANEHAM *Leat.* (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displeaz me hiz mayn pout. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. i. (1718) 66 Thy busie hands address Thy labour to display. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 115 The. . . Air. . . sufficing to display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury. 1764 SIR W. JONES *Arctidia Poems* (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd. . . an aromatic shade. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 The new English drama. . . was beginning to display its wonderful powers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. *esp.* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Bold forward Man (Arb.) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in displaying. 1659 B. HAARIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 Many great Divines were faine to display their eloquence. 1709 *Pope Ess. on Criticism* 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 47 Their business in coming into company. . . [is] to display themselves. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 § 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display his imagination.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make a great show or display; to act in an ostentatious manner. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leir* ii. iv. 41 The fellow which. . . Displaid so saucily against your Highnesses.

6. *trans.* To disclose, reveal, or show, unintentionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 He began to display. . . some token of suspicion. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 568 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1746-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 § 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. a The admirable Linnaeus has displayed them [arguments] at large in an oration. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 200 Zealots to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. ii. He. . . did his tale display.

†8. *Med.* To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *displacare*, Varro.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying tumours in the flesh. *Ibid.* 506 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds.

†9. To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'] *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 76 They . . did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. c1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xi. 74 He . . from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — *Odys.* v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaeacian shore.

Display, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

a1680 GLANVILL (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxv. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications. 1823 RUTTER *Ponthill* 8 A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions . . of the Abbey. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 4 The display of horse-tails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers.

†b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. *Obs.*

1583 STRUBBES (title) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 1610 GUILLIM (title) Display of Heraldry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Display*, a particular Explication. a1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. v. (R.), For the more lively display of him . . it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his uprightness is principally seen and expressed.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* iv. Pref. (R.), Some grains must be allow'd to a rhetorical display, which will not bear the rigour of a critical survey. 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit Lond.* 10 (17 March) 'Twas hard to tell of streets or squares Which formed the chief display. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples. 1845 FLORIST *Jrnl.* 278 The display of dahlias . . was most excellent. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 9 June 17 Constant parades and military displays with bands and flags. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 210 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xvii. He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade. 1838 EMERSON *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* *Ibid.* III. 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. *Printing.* The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general.

5. *Comb.*, as display-letter, -type, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; display-stand, a stand, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods; display-work (see quot.).

1888 JACONI *Printer's Voc.* 32 *Display work*, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition.

Displayable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being displayed.

1864 CARLVE *Fredt. Gl.* (1865) IV. xii. xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

Displayed (displaid), *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 des-, dys-, -plaid(e), -playit, -plaid, -pleyd. [-ED 1.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxix. 32 A Rade of were He made with displayid Banere. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 297 The displayed ensignes. 1695 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. iii. 155 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees. 1640 MILTON *Eikon* Wks. 1738 I. 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xviii. 339 The leaves are lyke displayed winges. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 44 The Coy delusive Plant . . shrinks in its displayed leaves.

†c. Lying supine with the limbs extended.

a1400 OCTOUIAN 1516 Well many Sarsyns . . ley dyspleyd, c1485 DIGBY *Myst.* iv. 373 This displayed body. 1591 [see DISPLAY v. 2]. 1647 CLEVELAND *Poems, Smectymnus* 90.

2. *Her.* Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also *with wings displayed*: see quot. 1882.

c1400 SOWDENE *Bab.* 190 An Eggle of goolde abrode displayed. a1490 BOTONER *Hin.* (1778) 164 Ungle eggle displayed de argent. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60b, The fiele is of the Topaze, a Basillike displayed, Emaude, cristed, Saphire. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 170 Three Eaglets displayed, points of their wings pendent, Oro. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss, *Displayed recursant*, or *terpizant*, the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed *backward displayed*, the wings crossing. *Displayed foreshortened*, eagles, etc. thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended. 1884 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 91 The Heraldic student must bear in mind the difference between *An Eagle displayed* and *An Eagle with wings displayed*; when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched.

b. By PUTTENHAM (1589) *Eng. Poessie* II. xi[1]. (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e.g. the Tricquet displayed (=two triangles joined at their apices); the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed (=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins).

Hence † **Display** *adv.* *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegatamente*, openly, displayedly.

Displayer, [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which displays; an exhibitor.

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegatore*, a displayer, an vnfolder. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. (L), Nothing that hrs sense but is better for this displayer [charity]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* (T.), The displayer of his high frontiers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. (1889) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

Displaying, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

1556 HUGGARD (title), The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices. 1611 COTGR., *Despliment*, an unfolding; displaying. 1677 J. WEBSTER (title), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 4 Whatever value these partial displayings may have.

Displayment, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes.

† **Disple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 dyspel. [App. a popular formation from DISCIPLINE sb. 7, or v. 2.]

If derived from discipline vb., the final -in- might be confounded with the infinitive suffix -en, -yn, and disappear along with it. But it is, on the whole, more probable that discipline sb. was associated with vbl. sb. in -ing, and so converted into discipling, displaying, dysplyng, as in the earliest instances quoted. Thence a verb to disple would naturally be deduced. The verb DISCIPLE is of later date.] *trans.* To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment; esp. as a religious practice. Also *Displing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1492 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.*, *Ask Wedn.* (1870) I. 56 For displaying rods, iij. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 As lothe . . as the Ladye was to come . . to dysplyng, that wepte . . that the prieste had . . with the dysplyng rodde beaten her hard vpon her lylie white handes. 1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1339/2 Euery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 586 The displeing of the froward childe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Bitter Penance, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. ii, Who here is fled for liberty of conscience . . Her will I disscple. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 169 Displing friers. 1641 VIN. *Smectymnus* iii. 49 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple.

† **Displeasance**, *Obs.* Forms: see DISPLEASANT. [a. OF. *desplaisance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *déplaisance*, f. *déplaisant*: see next and -ANCE. Cf. also DISPLACENCE, DISPLI-CENCE. Still stressed on final c1530 by Skelton.] The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Wordes of myssawe ne vn-honeste ne of displeasance. c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* & T. 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displeasances. c1430 LYG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dyspleasance to your pay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 981 A Displeasance; *grauamen*, *aggrauamen*. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 82 He was in grete displeasance. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folyes* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed . . Not rigorously for wrath or displeasance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 28 Whose simple anner . . him to displeasance moov'd. [1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 29 Albeit the husbandmen die there . . the displeasance is there the less.]

† **Displeasant**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 des-, 4-7 dis-, 5-6 dys-, 4-6 -ples-, 5 -pleys-, -plays-, 5-7 -pleas-, 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. *desplaisant*, ppl. adj. of *desplaire* to DISPLEASE.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

1487 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 147 One is colde, rayny, and more displeasnt than thother. c1530 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Giv. Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasnt sent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 64 Lone causeth friendes to hide displeasntrowth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i Sam. xviii. 8 Saul was exceeding angry, and this word was displeasnt in his eyes. 1668 PALP. *Evid. Witcher.* 101 That morning it left a sulferous smell behind it very displeasnt and offensive.

b. Const. to, unto.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Tr.* 623 Thanne is this synne moost displeasnt to Crist. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 149 Pride, whiche is the synne moost displeasnt vnto God. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sij b. If your deathe be displeasnt to them. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* xiv. 91 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasnt.

2. Displeased, angry, grieved.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 62 So displeasntayn no sory was he neuer as I shal make hym for the. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 516 Sens that day that we founde the Chancellour so displeasnt for the letters sent. 1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Displeasnt for synne, *contrit.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 131 It was not they y^t ought to shew one displeasnt looke or countenance there against; but to take it patiently. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They looked with a very angry and displeasnt eye upon them.

† **Displeasnt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To render displeasnt; to disquiet, vex.

Hence **Displeasnting** *vbl. sb.*, vexing, disquieting.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii. 74 Lamentations that haue no better fruit, then the displeasnting of the soule, that owes them.

† **Displeasntly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably; offensively.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, it smelleth displeasntly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 130 b, I speake not displeasntly. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all . . not displeasntly to receive my ready poor labour. 1711 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* I. xii. 103 He thought the Emperor should take it more displeasntly, than if his Holiness had declared himself.

† **Displeasntness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 29 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasntness than of feare. 1582 W. CICILL in Bentley *Mon. Matrones*, Q. Catherine's Lament. Pref., This good Ladie thought no . . displeasntnesse to submit herselfe to the schoole of the crosse. 1665 J. WEAKE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 They present . . a certain kind of Displeasntness to the Eye.

Displease (displīz), *v.* Forms: 4-5 desplese, (dis)plese; 4-6 dis-, dysplese, displece, -pleis, 5 dysplayse, 5-6 dysplease, 5- displease. [a. OF. *desplais-*, pres. stem of *desplaisir*, *desplaire* (pres. subj. -place, -plaise), in AF. *desplere*, *desplece*, refashioned repr. of L. *displacere*, Rom. **displacere*: cf. It. *dispiacere*, Sp. *desplacer*, Pr. *desplacer*: see PLEASE. The 16th c. *ea* represented an AF. and ME. open *ē* from OF. *ai*.]

1. *intr.* To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike.

(This is app. the original use, as in Fr. and L.; but in later Eng. it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.) 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. v Patience is a point, þat hit displese ofte. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xiv. 17 He may some dysplese and greve. 1484 CAXTON *Chontry* 98, I wold demaunde a question yf I shold not displease. 1666 BACON *Sylva* (J.), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 POPE *Spring* 83 Ev'n spring displeases, when she shines not here. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

†b. const. to. *Obs.* [= F. *déplaire à*, or with *dative*; L. *displacere* with *dat.*]

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. M.S.) To displese to wilkede men. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 196 þis displeis to sinful men. 1413 PILGR. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 For somtyme they lewd lyf displeisid to them seluen. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xvi. 20 That til hyr fadyr dyspleisid noucht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Dvij b, The excusations of Eue displeisid moche to god.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier *dative*: cf. Fr. *cela me déplait*, *cela déplait à Dieu*.] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry.

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1136 Þenne þou drystyn dyspleyses with dedes ful sore. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 If it shulde him nought displece. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If þai speke any thing þat displese þe sowdan. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserue peyn. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) II. xxxviii. 399 It displeaseth me mekelke, that ever I come hedir. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 He put them al to deith that displeisid him. 1590 *Supplic.* to King 53 Afraied to speake the twetweth, they shulde dysplease men. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 76 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my gylre. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 122 You shall here in such a kinde from me As will displease ye. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 1 But it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 112 This answer . . much displeased him. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 335 When I considered her . . as to her Fortune, I must confess she did not altogether displease me. 1734 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 205 The world, in the main, displeaseth me. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* III. 150 The picture . . is one which displeases taste. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 223, I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 54 Ile beleuee as soone . . that the Moone May through the Center creepe, and so displease Her brothers noontide. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 13 My mirth it much displeas'd, but pleas'd my woe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. v. i. Come, you will make me blush. *Mel.* I would, Evadne; I shall displease my ends else.

†b. *refl.* and *intr.* = be displeased: see c. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 422 'Blyshful', quoth I, 'may þis be true, Displesez not if I speke error'. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 135 'Al þowre preyere', quod pacyence þo, 'so no man displese hym'. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not tounge this lady . . goo before. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 269 Ye suld displese you nocht.

c. To be displeased: to be dissatisfied, or moved to disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. DISPLEASED *ppl. a.*) Const. *with*, *at*, *† of*, *† against*; also *with infin.*, or *clause*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 457 Beeth no thyng displeid, I yow preyre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 173 They pray him . . That he will sae no contraire, wherof the-king may be displeid. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon xxi. 464 My cosin, he not displeased of that I shall tell you. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Huon* lxx. 222 Make as though ye were displeased with hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 14) 232 b. [He] was sore displeased to se his master made a jesting stooke. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 133 3e are . . . displeased that We embrace nocht . . . your new interpretationis. 1599 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1611 *BIALR. Hah.* iii. 8 Was the Lord displeased against the rulers? 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 16 We should not have been displeased . . . to have met them with our whole Force. 1829 D'ISRAELI in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

Displeased (displēzd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED.*] The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed.

1587 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 109 The things, which do please the displeased infants. 1609 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* (Qc. 1) Epistle 'ij. The most displeased with Playes, are pleased with his Comedies. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1656) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. 1840 J. W. BOWDEN *Gregory VII.* i. 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign.

¶ For to be displeased, with its constructions, see DISPLEASE v. 2 c.

Displeasedly (displēdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY 2.*] In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasure.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxv. 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly. 1856 *Titan Mag.* July 10/4 He muttered the last words displeasedly.

† **Displeasedness**, *Obs.* [f. *as prec.* + *-NESS.*] Displeased state or condition, discontent.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 197 To do penance . . . is . . . to utter a displeasedness when god is angry with vs. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil; therefore it is Displeasedness. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*, viii. 150 (T.) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!

Displeaser, *rare.* [f. DISPLEASE + *-ER 1.*] One who displeases.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 140 It must . . . be a hateful full time to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.

Displeasing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *as prec.* + *-ING 1.*] The action of the verb DISPLEASE; offending.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Priamus . . . hadde anon in mynde . . . he displeyngne (Higden contemptus) of his messenger Antenor. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/1 Displeysing, remors, offention. 1580 *BARET Alw.* D 904 Without any displeasing of the tast. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 14 A servile fear of displeasing.

Displeasing, *ppl. a.* [f. *as prec.* + *-ING 2.*] Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 It is . . . displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 30 Displeased and nocht acceptable to God. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* Epil. 10 A displeasing Play. 1643 *MILTON Divoice* ii. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfittines in her. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor . . . but, to me, a displeasing man. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) 1. 16 [The marriage] was also . . . highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence **Displeasingly** *adv.*; **Displeasingness**, *n.*

a 1654 J. SMITH *Scl. Disc.* viii. 394 Nothing that might . . . carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 149 'Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure. 1731 *BAILEY, Displeasingly*, offensively. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xi. 128 Although the form . . . should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 W. PALMER *6th Let. to Wiseman* 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

Displeasurable, *a. rare.* [f. DISPLEASE + *-ABLE*, after *pleasurable*.] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence **Displeasurably** *adv.*

1660 *HEXHAM, Ongerichticken*, Incommodiously, Displeasurably. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. *Ibid.* 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

Displeasure (displē'zür), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *des*-, *dis*-, *dysplaisir*-, *plaisir*-, *-yr(e)*. b. *dis*-, *dysplaisure*-, *pleysure*-, 5-6 *dyspleasure* (e), 6 *displeasour*-, *-pleis*-, *-pleas*-, *displeasur*-, or, 6-*displeasure*. [In type a., a. OF. *desplaisir* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), mod.F. *déplaisir*, subst. use of OF. infin. *desplaisir* to DISPLEASE: cf. Pr. *desplazer*, Sp. *desplacer*, It. *dispiacere*, in subst. use. In type b., conformed to PLEASURE, which see for the relation between *plaisir*, *pleasure*.]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

a. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 81 Yre and dysplaysyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the soule. b. 1495 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 57 Pream., All that that he hath don to the displeasure of your Highnes. 1535 *COVERDALE Nahum* i. 2 The Lorde . . . reserueth displeasure for his adversaries. c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* iii. 7 Who hath counceiled to you, to flie from y^e displeasure to come? 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. v. 38, I know not how I have deserued to run into my Lords displeasure. 1769 *QUINCE Lett.* xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Thou art severe' . . . said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven.

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† b. *phr.* To take (a) displeasure: to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. *Obs.*

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxvi. 96 She brought thene in remembrance how sweetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grette a dyspleasure. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd maiden. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. 1. 202 Do you heare Monster: If I should take a displeasure against you: Looke you. 1633 *Br. HALL Harle Texts* 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

† 2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. *Obs.*

a. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 70 Appollo . . . considering the right grette displeisur in which they hadde ben . . . opened all the entrees. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 22, I shall deye . . . for the grette displeysur that I have contynuelly in my herte. b. 14 . . . *Compl. Mary Magd.* 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 129 My sayd lady is in grette dyspleasure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysse hym with her. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 11 Men . . . Oppressed with pouerte, langour and dyspleasure. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* ii. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*, When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. 1875 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 126 A feeling . . . as distinct . . . as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

† b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.*

Cf. 1 + b. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cj, Having for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. 1542 *BOORDE Dytary* viii. (1870) 246 It doth engendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. *arch.*

a. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xix, I dyd to hym no displeasure. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displeysur that she had don to hym. b. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clix. 154 Y^e great danger that he was in agaynst God for the dyspleysurys doon to hym. 1534 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 124 They might . . . doe displeasure and execute their mallice upon the inhabitants. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 364 He was . . . incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Doe outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 19 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

† 4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. *Obs.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* (1877) § 72. 81 Wylliam Conquerour . . . upon certayne displeasures betwene hym and the french kyng, passed . . . into France. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe betweene the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 During the displeasure betwene him and Earle Godwin.

Displeasure, *v. arch.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cause displeasure to; to annoy; to displease.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. 1593 *Homilies* ii. (Of *Abstinence* i. (1859) 387 He . . . is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1625 *BACON Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. 1820 *SOUTHEY O. Newman* vi, Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee. 1849 *WHITTIER Marg. Smith's Jnl.* *Prose Wks.* 1889 I. 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1570 *DEX Math. Prof.* 24 Elementall bodies, are altered . . . and displeasured, by the Influential working of the Sunne.

Displeasurement, *rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-MENT.*] Displeasure.

1882a *SYMONDS Animi Figura* 134 He Quailed 'neath his Maker's just displeasurement.

† **Displeated**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *pleit*, *PLAIT*, *PLEAT* v. + *-ED.*] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

1619 *LUSHINGTON Repetition-Sermon*, in *Phenix* (1708) II. 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeated, as tho he yet it had not been used; and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have come again.

Displendour, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *di-* = *DIS-* 7 a + *SPLENDOR*.] *trans.* To deprive of splendour.

1854 *SVÖ. DOBELL Balder* xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown.

Displenish (displē'nif), *v. Sc.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *PLENISH* v. to furnish: cf. *DEPLENISH*.] *trans.* To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest (of farm) stock; to disfurnish.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms . . . yet we were . . . sore displenished before. 1873 *GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age* i. 1 Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence **Displenishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Displenish sb.**, **Displenishment**, the action of displenishing.

Displenishing sale (*Sc.*), a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease.

1863 *Montrose Standard* 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of growing corn. 1864 *N. Brit. Advertiser* 21 May, Displenishing Sale . . . at Orbst, Isle of Skye . . . Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture. 1893 C. A. MOLLYSON *Parish of Fordoun* v. 107 An important displenish sale.

Displayer, *obs.* form of DICE-PLAYER.

† **Displacable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *displacibilis* displacing (Du Cange), f. L. *displacere* to DISPLEASE, with Eng. suffix *-ABLE*.] Displacing. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref.* in *Ashm.* (1632) 121 That never my lyvynge be to thee dysplacable.

† **Displacence**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *displacētia* displeasure, f. *displacere* to DISPLEASE. Cf. the earlier DISPLACEMENT.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

1605 *BELL Motives conc. Romish Faith* 102 Durand saith, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displacence of venials, which the soules haue in that place. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displacence . . . that they may not incur the menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good . . . Displacence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. 1736 H. COVENTRY *Philem.* to *Ilyd.* (T.), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displacence and peevishness towards every thing besides.

Displacency (displēsēnsi), [f. *as prec.* + *-ENCY.*] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = DISPLACENCY. *Self-displacency*: the condition of being dissatisfied with oneself.

1640 *Br. REYNOLDS Passions* xxxi. 320 A self-displacency and severity towards our owne ERRORS. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus . . . commonly ascribed Displacency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Complacency* i. xvi. (1833) 119 Complacency and Displacency in reference to the Objects of the Mind. 1816 *Br. J. JEAN Let. in Life* lii. 523 It is not without self-displacency, and self-accusation, that I look upon . . . your letter. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 702a (*Psychology*) The like holds where self-complacency or displacency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

Displiment, *nonce-wd.* [from *compliment*: cf. *Dis-* 9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

1868 *HELPS Realism* xvii, It was a high compliment: delicately veiled. All my displiments (if I may coin a word for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimentary.

Displing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see DISPLE.

† **Displode**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *displodere* to burst asunder, f. *Dis-* 1 + *plaudere* to clap.] a. *trans.* To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. b. *intr.* To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence **Disploded**, **Disploding** *ppl. adjs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 605 Rankt . . . In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* viii. (1709) 97 Fetching it . . . in certain bladders, and disploting it among the secies in all nations. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 13 More dismial than the loud disploted Roar Of brazen Enginry. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* vi. 488 Like rubbish from disploting engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly. 1812 F. JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploted with the force of an earthquake.

† **Displlosion**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *displodere*, *displōs-* to DISPLODE; cf. *EXPLOSION*.] The action of disploting; explosive discharge.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Displlosion*, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 That impetuous displlosion of blood to a great distance. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xvi. 904 note (Seager) After the displlosion of their diabolical enginry. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fr'd. The vast displlosion dissipates the clouds. 1790 H. BOYD *Ruins of Athens*, With horrible displlosion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

† **Displlosive**, *a. Obs.* [f. *as prec.* + *-IVE*; cf. *EXPLOSIVE*.] That pertains to displlosion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

1711 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displlosive . . . Matter, that causeth a new Eruption.

† **Displot**, *v. Obs.* [*Dis-* 6 or 7.] a. *intr.* To undo a plot or plan. b. *trans.* To disarrange.

1600 *ABR. AAROT Exp. Jonah* 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his hair be displotted. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatralia & Cl.* 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks again.

Displume (displū'm), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *PLUME* *sb.*; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. *desplumer* 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. *trans.* Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. *Obs.*

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xi. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = DEPLUME 1.

1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* n. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. 1871 *SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise*, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = DEPLUME 2.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1 *Trophies* 1347 Humbleness may flaring Pride displume. 1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. To Red. Avja, Academically wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaves and manifest their nakedness to the world. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. ii. 196 Fénelon, so pitifully displumed of all his shining virtues.

Hence **Displum'd** *ppl. a.* 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Abundance of displaced geese. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 440 A helmet displum'd overshades his gray hair. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXV. 139 His companion reported the vaquished and displum'd condor to be still alive. 1883 *STEVENSON Sierravado Sq.* (1886) 5 The displum'd hills stood clear against the sky.

Dispnoea: see DYSPOŊEA.

Dispoil(e), obs. form of DESPOIL.

† **Dispoint**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* Also 5 des-, 5-6 dis-, *dyspoint*. [a. OF. *despointier*, *-pointier* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *-pointier* in *apointier* to APPOINT; cf. obs. It. *dispointare*, *dispuntare* to disappoint (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive of. [OF. *despointier de*.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171 b/1 Flaccus seyng hymself dyspointed and mocked torded hymself. 1489 — *Paytes of A. iii.* v. 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys halffe ought to be dyspointed of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. *Const. of.*

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* v. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dyspointed of the ayde of Conobalde. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispoint, or hynder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspointed when they shoulde nede it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviij. 13 Vp Lorde, dyspointe him & crst him downe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xl. (1567) 136 a, But Phebus streyght prentening y^e same thing, Dyspointys the Serpent of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

Dispoint, *v.* ² *rare*. [f. *DIS-* 7a + *POINT sb.* Cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, mod. *spuntare*, Sp. *despuntar* to take off the point.] *trans.* To deprive of the point.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 905 His hookeys disappointed hisp point his haste.

† **Dispointment**. *Obs. rare*. In 5 des-. [a. OF. *despointement* (15th c. in Godef.): see *DIS-POINT v.* 1 and *-MENT*.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 They .. that ben hyest enhanssed ben after theyre dyspointment as a spectacle of enuye.

Dispoliate, *-ation*, var. ff. *DESOLIATE*, etc.

1607 BR. J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispoliation*.

Dispollute, *v.* *rare*. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from pollution.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recondite word—is not ‘dispolluted’. 1868 *Standard* 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

Dispond: see DESPOND.

Disponde (dispondē). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dispondēus*, Gr. *δισπονδῆος*, f. *DI-* 2 + *σπονδῆος* SPONDEE. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dispondeus* (in *Grammar*), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Syllables; as oratōres. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Disponde*, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondeuses, the pœon primises.

Hence **Dispondeic a.**, of or pertaining to a disponde: cf. SPONDAIC. In recent Dicts.

Dispone (dispōn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 des-, dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L. *disponere* to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. *DIS-* 1 + *ponere* to place; cf. rare OF. *disponer* (Godef.).] *Dispoyn* and *disponde* were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. *despondere*. The Latin verb exists in It. as *disponere*, *disporre*, in Sp. *disponer*, Pg. *despor*, and survived in OF. *despondere*. The latter was supplanted by *desposer*, *disposer*, as shown under DISPOSE. *Disponer* was a learned adaptation of *disponere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To set in order, arrange, dispose. *Obs.* c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 936 (964) God seth every þing .. And hem desponeth, þourgh his ordinaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xi. 29 God .. disponis at his liking, Efter his ordinaunce, all thyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 90 Lat vsz thank thy godlie wil quhill disponis althing to our guid. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis* *Secr.* 101 b, Putte it, and dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 107 Y^e clerks .. to assist y^e priests .. to dispone y^e people resorting to y^e haly mysteries.

† 2. To dispose physically or mentally to or for (something); to incline. *Obs.*

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 328 As he dysponit hym for that, a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 58 Than Southheid said .. dispone 30w with me ryde. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, dispondand every gode Christin man to be the mair able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Magnetical Inclinary-needle .. is conformed and disposed unto the Axis of the Earth.

† 3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. *Obs.*

(In the form *dispond* there is perh. confusion with *dispend*.) 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes and parcelles aforesaid I wyl my son doo and dispoyn as he wol answer afore god. c1500 LANCELOT 1774 His gudis al for to dispoine also In his seruice. 1545 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 113 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to dispoine and ordane all thynges for the healtie of my soulle. 1580 *Ibid.* 432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste yowe thre.

† b. To expend, lay out (upon some object). 1570 BR. OF ROSS in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be dispoint upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. *Sc. Law.* To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 348 Imprudent Prencis. Quhill doith dispoine all office spirituall. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) 111. 397 The duke's grace .. is already disposing to sundry men certain rowmes in these north parts. 1639 MRQ. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath* 16 All bishopricks vaiking .. shall be only disposed to actual preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) 11. 577 The person who disposed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) 11. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispose the property. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 The disposer or maker of the deed ‘sells and disposes’, or where the deed is gratuitous, ‘gives, grants, and disposes’, the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the dispoinee.

† 5. *intr.* or *absol.* To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. *Obs.*

c1500 LANCELOT 1590 This maister saith, ‘How lykith god dispoine!’ 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for dede [i.e. death] dispoine. 1500-20 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispoine .. Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiv. 36 All lyes into 3our will, As 3e list to dispoine.

† 6. *intr.* with of (on, upon): To dispose of, deal with. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 300 Of my moeble þow dispoine Right as be semeth best is for to done. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 14 Of his tua sisters first he wald dispoine. c1505 LYNDESAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scotl.* (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casuallty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disposed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertane how that will dispoine vpon him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. CORRIE *Ungrinding Scott. Arm.* 16 Yow spair not .. to .. dispoine upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v. The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disposed upon. 1820 — *Monast.* xxxiii. To dispoine upon the goods.

Hence **Dispoind ppl. a.**, assigned, conveyed, made over; **Dispoining vbl. sb.**, disposing.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confit. Jewell's Serm.* 114 b, The making or disposing of any creature. 1823 BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said dispoined houses or lands for themselves.

Dispoinee (dispōnēr). *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + *-EE*.] The person to whom property is conveyed.

1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50. § 12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or dispoinee. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* II. vii. § 3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the dispoiner himself, ought not to hurt the dispoinee. 1863 PATERNON *Hist. Ayr* II. 771 He purchased the regality of Failford from the dispoines of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

Disponent (dispōnēt), *a.* [ad. L. *disponent-*, pr. pple. of *disponere*: see DISPOSE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards a particular end.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 36 The disponent vertue of the Magnetical globe of the Earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productiue cause of this saltneße [of the sea]. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 771 Its exciting, disponent .. cause.

Disponer (dispōnēr). *Sc.* [f. DISPONE *v.*] 1. One who disposes or arranges. *Obs.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upsteraris of sick monesterus farris.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property. a 1662 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 229 The dispoiner of the inheritance. 1773 [see DISPONE]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x. He possessed himself of the estate .. to the prejudice of the dispoiner's own flesh and blood. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 101. § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the dispoiner has right.

Disponge, var. form of DISPUNGE.

Disponible, *a.* [f. L. *disponibile* to DISPONE + *-BLE*.] Capable of being disposed or assigned.

Hence **Disponibility**, capability of being disposed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 *Times* 6 Feb. 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

Dispope (dispōp), *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. med. L. *dispopare*.] *trans.* To deprive of the popedom.

1624 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dis-po-pe her they would un-bishop all Christendom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and ‘dispoped’ in the same day (Muratori says *dispopato*). 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. 70, I had my Canterbury pallium from whom they dispoped.

Dispopularize, *v. rare*. [DIS- 6; cf. F. *dépopulariser*.] *trans.* To deprive of popularity.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 A secret disposition .. to thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

† **Dispopulate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [DIS- 6.] = DEPOPULATE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 198 Leauing it [the Citty] beaten downe and dispopulated.

† **Dispopulosity**. *Obs. rare*. [DIS- 9.] Unpopular condition.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

Disport (dispōrt), *sb. arch.* Also 4-5 des-, 5 dys-. [a. AF. *disport*, OF. *desport*, commonly *deport* ‘disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure’ (Cotgr.), f. *desporter*: see next. For sense 5, cf. *DEPORT sb.*]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement. *arch.*

1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 410 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Florens gode comfort. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* III. 586 Wene nane that enir dysport mycht have Fra steryng, and fra rowyng. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for disport. — *Merch.* T. 680 Dooth myght disport, he is a gentil man. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 He takeh his desport passing be the contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Prayed .. that she myght hane .. hir sister wyth hir for hir dysporte, comforte and compagne. 1504 *Prio. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace .. for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas .. Cs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 30 One day for his disport, hunting of the wild boare. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. Arg., The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, I would find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball.* & *Sonn.* 117 The King and all his Court Were met .. for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. *arch.*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2217 Tel me first by lay; wat doþ 3our men of francke; Of hure dysport & ek hure play. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 A fair place for justynges or for other Playes and desportes. 1576 FLEMING *Cains' Eng. Dogs* II. in Arb. Garner III. 246 Dogs serving the disport of Fowling. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 272 That my Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repast.

† 3. Merriment, mirth, fun. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesaunt, and amiable of port. 1659 HEVLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 321 It was .. a matter of no menn disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 GAV *Poems* (1745) I. 117 They .. in disport surround the drunken wight. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

† 4. The making sport of. *Obs. rare*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 King Sestrosio .. caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach .. he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

† 5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. *Obs. rare*.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii. I carried myself .. in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

Disport (dispōrt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 desporte, 5-6 dys-, 5- dis-. [a. AF. *desporter* (Bozon), OF. *desporter*, *deporter*, usually *deporter*, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); *refl.* ‘to cease, forbear, leave off, give over; also to disport, play, recreate himself, pass away the time’ (Cotgr.); f. *des-*, *DIS-* 1 + *porter*:—L. *portāre* to carry, bear. For the sense ‘divert, amuse’, cf. the similar development of F. *divertir*, *déduire*, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

† 1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 696 (724) Þey gonnen here comforten .. And with here tales wenden here disporten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Tho was his wofull wif comforted Be alle weies and desported. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 15 Pip[ins], quinces, blauderelle to disport, And the pomecedre corageos to recomfort. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a distaffe in s hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we said .. we were disported by Whales.

2. *refl.* To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasantly; now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1441 *Hipsiph.* & *Medea* (Camb. MS.). To saylun to that lond hym to disporte. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 Pare in will he sitt .. for to disporte him and take þe aer. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1 Go disporte you with them, they be good fellows. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen.* VI. iv. v. 8 He hath .. attended with weakie guard, Come hunting this way to disport himselfe. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 104 Whilst he disported himself at the court of France. 1724 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Man Wks.* 1811 XI. 142 After having disported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* VI. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxliii. (1482) 287 The emperorur .. come in to england to kyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 118, I her caught disporting on the greene. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 Every man runs to the tavern to disport .. and to bee drunken. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 66 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyon.* I. iii. The flamingo .. disporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 See the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

† 4. ? To deport oneself. *Obs. rare*.

c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 281 At temperous table Iset he was, and there disported hym al that day As a man that in letargie lay.

† 5. *trans.* ? To divert, or turn away. *Obs. rare*.

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 122. I. 163 The day of oier and termeyner shall holde at Norwich on Monday next comyng, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be disported of his comyng to the Parlement.

† **Disportation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- + L. *portare* to carry; see -ATION.] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1622 MALYNE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantity of foreign commodities imported at deer rates, and the native commodities at lesser rates exported, by the disportation whereof, cometh an evident overbalancing of commodities.

† **Disporter.** *Obs.* [f. DISPORT v. + -ER.] One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

1438-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec.. called god of disporters [Hidden *deus jocularum*].

Hence † **Disporteress**, *Obs.*, a female jester.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* IV. xxxvi. (1869) 194, I thought she was a jowleresse and a disporteress to folk.

Disporting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPORT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DISPORT; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B. Their accustomed trade of disporting and ordinary recreations. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 It pleased my Mistress once to take the aire Amid the vale of love for her disporting. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* II. iv. (1849) 202, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 149 The clumsy disportings of a baby elephant.

[Disporting (K., from Prynn), misprint of dispoiling, DESPOILING in Act I Hen. VII. c. 6.]

Disportive, *a. rare.* [f. DISPORT v. + -IVE; cf. *sportive*.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence **Disportively adv.**, in sport.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratrieide* I. 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Anth. Mem. Warren Hastings* 48 Nero disportively made Innocence and Merit bleed. 1810 *Morning Herald* 30 Apr. Tinting the cheeks of their royal brethren disportively, as they passed. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 353 The fleecy breed.. on the joyous grass disportive feed.

Disportment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Diversion, amusement; = DISPORT sb.

1666 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 81 With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. *Ibid.* 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures. 1804 *National Observer* 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and debt and disportment.

Disposability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of.

1830 *Examiner* 67/1 The disposability of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort.. the very existence of Society depends.

Disposable (dispōzəb'l), *a.* Also 7 disposable, 8-9 disposables. [f. DISPOSE v. + -ABLE.] 1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclinable (to something). *rare.*

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposable thereto. 1880 [implied in DISPOSABLENESS: see below].

2. Capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

1643 PRYNN *Treachery & Disloyalty*, etc. v. 85 (R.) Most of the great officers.. are hereditary, and not disposable by the king. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 124 (R.) His own mercy and grace.. the riches thereof are disposable no way but to the use and benefit of creatures. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 252 The great riches.. easily afforded a disposable surplus. 1814 WELLINGTON *Disc.* 26 Oct. in *Examiner* 23 Nov. 740/2 A very large proportion.. would be disposable for service. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* *Story* of 1770, 233 They were more disposable as literary ware. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 276 There must be some disposable property under the settlement.

Hence **Disposableness**.

1880 H. MACMILLAN in *Sund. Mag.* Mar. 173 A disposableness of mind which fits us to take part in any duty.

Disposal (dispōzəl). [f. DISPOSE v. + -AL 5.] The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses.

† 1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; esp. Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispensation; = DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 God, out of his providence and high disposal. 1671 — *Samson* 210 Tax not divine disposal. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 8 An unusual and miraculous disposal of things. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Eccl.* III. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels.

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 93 A Letter which he had writ.. concerning the disposal of our persons. 1688 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 235 Touching y^e Great Seal's Disposal in his absence. 1731 GAY *Let. to Swift* 11 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money. 1809 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 505 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 123/1 To devote about a week.. at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 265 To his second Son he had given the Seniority.. with other subsequent disposals. 1797 PONS *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755)

II. 1. 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person.. fittest for it. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the authority of the crown.

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by sale or the like.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of.. He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 44 The right of disposal is suspended. a 1855 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. v. 118, I am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you.. to settle this unpleasant affair.

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. at (in) one's disposal.

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 82 My Father being dead, and I at my owne disposal. 1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Censure Platon. Philos.* 7 Though the best portions of our felicity be at our own disposals. a 1698 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Diff. Cond. Life* Wks. 1731 I. 308 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea; never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 P. 3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 84 Sufficient funds having been.. placed at the disposal of the Government.

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order; = DISPOSITION 1.

1828 WEBSTER *S.V. Disposal*, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops to two lines. 1842 FRASER *Mag.* XXVI. 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* I. viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers.. and evergreens.

Dispose (dispōz), *v.* Also 5 dispose, dispoise; 5-6 dys-, 6-7 des-. [a. OF. *disposer*, rarely *desp* (12-13th c. in Hatf.), f. L. *dis*, DIS- + *posere* to place, lay down (see POSE, REPOSE); substituted for L. *disponere* (which came down in OF. as *despondere*: see DISPONE), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *dispos*, *disposition*, etc. Cf. COMPOSE, DEPOSE.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a particular order.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 109 (Mätz.) Pe citee.. is disposed pat be water pat falleþ downward.. no fen makeþ and renneþ into cisternes. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The sterres.. ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like bestes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 3) 87 b, Or the Frenchmen had either disposed their garrison, or appointed their lodgings. 1596 FLEMING *Panop.* *Epist.* 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 26 Words, well disposed, [rimes ghost, host, most] Have secret powre t' appease inflamed rage. 1628 SIR J. BAUMONT *Bosworth* F. 659 This done, these valiant Knights dispose their blades. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 243 Precepts, which teach vs, to dispose arguments in a Syllogisme. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into Strata or Layers. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 7 The different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi. The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* I. 7, I have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now *rare*.

c 1430 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 206 The xxxth day x pounce hony dispose In it wel comend first, and use it soo. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 7 Several Churches, which are disposed in euery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* IV. v. 116 His blows are wel dispos'd there, Ajax. 1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle. *Ibid.* 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several huts. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces.. are disposed into several parts of this Kingdom. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 87 The cheerful mates Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 258 A dylog lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

† c. *gen.* To dispose of, deal with in any way. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* iv. i. Then bring those Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes me best.

† d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. *Obs.*

1579 LIVY *Euphues* (Arb.) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet seruants dysposed them to the encrease of his signiories, one he appointeth stewart of his courtes, another ouerser of his landes. 1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 All the handsome young Damosels.. to be dispos'd into his Ladies service. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose.

† 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth.* *De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels.. haue vnder theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dispose theym. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 149 (Mätz.) That Christ Iesus dispose soe the ballaunce, That Petris ship be with no tempest downyd. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I wyll dispose this mater as I shall thynke best. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho.. disposed the affaires

of the Empire. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they could not themselves dispose a family. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 A Regent Principle.. which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body.

† 3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 29 And I dispose to you, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewme. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 21 And I will dispose a newe testament to the house of Judas.

† 4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = *dispose* of (sense 8). *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 20 (Mätz.) The wiche gyfte they goodly hand disposed. 1463 Bury *Wills* (1850) 38 If any come over to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispose goodes to dyvers folkes, je distribue. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 Having disposed away such fish and traîne oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & Jas. II (Camden) 81 To the Bp. of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city.. in respect of the extreme hard weather. 1681 R. SHELDON *Let. in Wood Life* (1848) 250 Her father having sent her two or three [copies] to dispose amongst her friends. 1710 HAKLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 263 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased.

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (to do, or to for something); *refl.* to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. *Arch.*

c 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 It techeth thee how thou shalt dispose the to ulmaner of goode lyyvynge. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 361 Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde The feend. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* II. 196 Blanchardyn.. dysposed him self for to retourne ayen toward Tormaday. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 161 Certayn remedies.. wych.. schal meruelously dispose the partyes also to recyue cure and remedy. 1576 FLEMING *Panop.* *Epist.* 62 Therefore will we dispose our selves to suffer. 1649 A. BAKER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* II. 43 All things are disposing for thy doom.

† b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.* Wks. 1856 I. 3, I but dispose my speech to the habit of my part. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

c. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in *pa. pple.*; see DISPOSED 2, 3.

6. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (to something, or to do something).

a. To incline the mind or heart of; *pa. pple.* inclined: see DISPOSED 4. Also *absol.*

c 1340 [see DISPOSED 4]. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 4 in *Babes Bk.* 27 Dispose þou þee aftir my doctryne To all nortur þi corage to encline. 1509 *Pater noster*, Ave, & Creed (W. de W.) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse.. to dispose men to be virtuously occupied in their myndes & prayers. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 562 Whereof I promis'd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think.* in *Math.* 87 Wks. 1871 III. 305 Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to infidelity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 51 The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 29 Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Hun to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; *pa. pple.* inclined, liable: see DISPOSED 5. Also *absol.*

c 1380 [see DISPOSED 5]. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 197 (Mätz.) Saturn disposith to malencolye. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fviii, In olde time they ate Lettuce after supper.. to dispose them selves to sleepe. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 45 The great Mists and Dews.. might dispose the Corn unto corruption. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 291 Such a state disposeth the Humours of the Body to Heat. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the meat to rancidity.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

Esp. in proverb *Man proposes, (but) God disposes* [tr. 'Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit', a Kempis *De Imitatione* I. xix.].

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with our fadris in desert, as God dispoiseth to hem. 1388 — *Rev. Prol.*, Therfor God the Fadir.. dispoiseth with the Soue and the Hooli Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 279 Hym., that shall best dispoise for be publyke wele. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix, For man purposeth & god dispoiseth. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole proproseth & god dispotheth'. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. (an. 8) 70 To dispose for the nedes of the foresaied realme. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 302 We have a proverb, 'man purposeth, but God dispoiseth'. 1778 PRIOR *Power* 842 'Tis God who must dispoise, and man sustain.

†b. To settle matters, make terms. *Obs.*

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 123 For when she saw . . you did suspect She had dispos'd with Caesar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead.

8. Dispose of (with indirect passive to be disposed of): †a. To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to order, control, regulate, manage: = sense 2. *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1819). *Obs.*

1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. *Jocasta* iii. ii. in Child *Four Plays* (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose. . . 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selues, and do what you shall think best. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camd.) 200 Not time to dispose of their affaires. 1692 DAYDEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 340 By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancy, and Wives of their Old Husbands. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol. s.v.* A planet disposes of any other which is in its house; thus, if h were in f he would be disposed of by l. In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet (or those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

b. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely; to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes *spec.* to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also *humorously*, to make away with, consume (food).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Mariners, say how thou hast dispos'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 32 The King was . . laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 16 Aug. It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* 1, I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point. 1863 A. J. HOKWOOD *Yearbks.* 30-31 *Edw. I* Pref. 10 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) l. iv. 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 175 The discovery . . seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhra's as to be Biblical sites. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* ii. vii, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the . . sandwiches. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

c. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 521 It shall be lawful for . . him . . to dispose of the said two Chambers . . to any other beside his kindred. 1704 MAS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 FOOTE *Coeneters* II. Wks. 1799 II. 173, I am to be disposed of by private contract. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 273 A large edition of the New Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very centre of Spain. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The plaintiff was . . in possession of two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

†d. To make fit or ready: = sense 5. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abby* 13 He . . acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

†9. Dispose upon or on: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). *Sc. Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 166 The lands they . . dispose upon to valorous Souldiers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Ans. to Obj.* Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 To use and dispose upon the tymber. 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* in J. Russell *Haigs* xii. (1881) 374 This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

†10. Dispose with: to dispose of (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 For his particular he had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

Dispo'se, sb. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPOSE v.] The action or fact of disposing: in various senses.

†1. Arrangement, order; = DISPOSITION 1. *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose.

†2. The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment; direction, management: = DISPOSAL 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEKE *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxi. § 2 (R.), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their furs, and their falls. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1746 Off we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wisdom brings about.

†3. Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4. *Esp.* in phr. at (in, etc.) one's dispose (very common 1600-1730). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii, Ye gods, that . . order all things at your high dispose. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 325 He was under the dispose of the Generall of the Footemen. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 DAYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 450 His life's in my dispose. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

†4. The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution: cf. DISPOSE v. 4, DISPOSAL 3. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 310 No man went empty from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer vnto the poore. 1666 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 261 What he thought of the last dispose of the Provinces. 1673 MARVELL in *Collect. Poems* 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury.

†5. Mental constitution or inclination; frame of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 174 He . . carries on the streame of his dispose . . In will peculiar, and in selfe admission. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* 15 Meeting with one iust of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1628 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men.

b. External manner; air; pose. *rare.*

1601 ?MARSTON *Paquisl & Kath.* II. 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 21 At the haught highbred bearing and dispose.

Disposed (dispō'zd), ppl. a. [f. vb. + -ED¹.]

1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.: see DISPOSE v. 1, 5.

14.. LYDG. *Secres* 423 Your disposyd fate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh y^e fyrst beame of lous to shyne. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun draw by its own beaus upon a disposed cloud. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposed Quarters*, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged.

†2. a. In a (specified) physical, esp. bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health; conditioned. b. Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. c. *absol.* In good health or condition; not indisposed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* 33 Thy hreeth ful soure stynketh, That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed. c 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yuel dispoisd & feuerous. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxvi, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony is lyuynge. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, The weder was softe and wel disposed. 1488- Chast. *Goddess Chyld.* 21 Dyuerse men fallen in to dyuerse feuers after he is disposed. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 234 Whichir had hir bodie disposed, and hir minde liuely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lustiest and dispost sort of English people. 1662 NEWCOME *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 39, I was somewt aguishly disposed all this day. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do . . look bigger . . it is a great Prognostication.

3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. †b. *absol.* Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577).

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe & C.* 207 Alle folke be nat [lyke] of condycion, Nor lyke dysposyd in wyllte, thought, and deede. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 165 Neuer shal the euyl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vnderstonde. 1564 *Godly Admon. Decrees Council Trent* title-p., Wrytten for . . godlye disposed persons sakes. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 242 The one disposed, the other frowarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 76 Seemes he a Done? His feathers are bot borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauens. 1639 LO. DICKEY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 85 A man so disposed as . . to leap at once from England to Rome. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* in *Georgia* 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (to do something, to or for something). Also with adverb, In a (particular) mental condition or mood; well or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined (to, towards, & for). See DISPOSE v. 6 a.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* ix. 24 Othir gosteli occupacions after that thei fele hem disposed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Tr.* 651 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 159 (Mata) Som man of herte disposed to pryde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xxii. 476, I am disposed for to doo the worst that I cnn agenste hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 38 To see how Fortune is dispos'd to vs. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 288 Who would have believed, that many should needs be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 P 4, I should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it.

†b. *ellipt.* Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 250 Come to our Pavillion, Boyet is disposed. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I.* 125, I pray let go; Ye are dispos'd I think. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* i. i, You are dispos'd.

5. Having a physical inclination or tendency (to something, or to do something); inclined, liable, subject. See DISPOSE v. 6 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 68 þe see . . is moore, and neer hevene, and moore disposed to take liht. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* XIX. xlvii. (1495) 889 Saltnesse . . makyth [fleshe] the lesse disposed to corrupcion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To what diseases is y^e bladder disposed? . . It is disposed to opylacions. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 12 All similar substances have an

Affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces.

Hence **Disposedly**, adv. *rare.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 100, I said, the Queen dancit not sa high and disposedly as she did.

Disposedness (dispō'zédnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 423 Lo here . . the signe y^e we be wel disposed beforehand, and this disposedness is as a white vnwritten paper. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* i. vii. 66 Their owne disposednesse to evill. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 236 (R.) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 222 Disposedness to embrace Christianity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Derp.* iv. xxx, His passion for her . . had left a certain dull disposedness which . . had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her.

†**Disposee**, rare. [f. DISPOSE v. + -EE.] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 464 For a correlative to it [disposer], an obvious term is disposee.

†**Disposément**. *Obs.* [f. DISPOSE v. + -MENT.] The action of disposing; disposition, disposal.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abns.* II. (1882) 56 As though they . . had the world and the disposément thereof in their own hands. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 54 (R.) This order and disposément of these two several sentences. *Ibid.* 156 Above all such extrinsecal contrivances and disposéments.

Disposer (dispō'zər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which disposes, in various senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. Pref.* (J. s. v. *Gatherer*), I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff. 1677 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem. 12 The mind of man . . is the orderer and disposer both of notions and things. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 278 Disposers of cooling Shades, Composers of green Arbours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE v. 2, 7.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. vi, Of all the earth king, judge, disposer be. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. iv. 635 My Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 173 The . . sovereign disposer of all things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 476 Mind was the disposer and cause of all.

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser: see DISPOSE v. 4.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Se that thou he founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1526 TINOALE *I Cor.* iv. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God. a 1672 GRAUNT *Bill of Mortality* (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. 1802 LO. ELOON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see DISPOSE v. 6 a.

1864 VAMBEERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber.

5. One who disposes of something: see vb. 8.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 95 With my disposer Cressida. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. (Rildg.) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 *Prior Ode to Queen* 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. 1803 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 9/2 If the disposer be satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence **Disposeress**, a female disposer.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Benelock* (1869) 266 And Lallage . . shall be disposeress of the prize.

Dispo'sing, vbl. sb. [f. DISPOSE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE v. 1. (In quot. 1630, 'Get-up', attire.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scale Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, After diuers disposynges of men and after sundry sties . . are dyuers exercises in working. 1570 COLINGR tr. *Chytricus* (title), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles usually read in the Church. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Figures and Fountains . . whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal.

1406 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 13 Seruauynts, at the Disposyng of Thomas Ross. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disposyng, administration. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xvi. 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. 1647 R. GENTILIS tr. *Malvesi's Chiefe Events* 203 Those . . shall be at the Dutcheses disposing. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 margin, An heart unsatisfied with Gods works and disposings.

3. Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure.

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 57 The intentions which your Ma^{ty} might . . haue had for the desposing of that place. 1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 520 The free disposing of the said two Chambers, to such person . . as hee shall appoint. 1751 LARLEY *Westm. Br.* 67 Frugality in the disposing of publick Money.

4. The action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination: see vb. 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 175 Yit disposyng dwellip in hem to make hem þenke amys. 14.. LYDG. *Secres* 1206 Phebus causith dysposyng to gladness. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations [marg. disposings] of the heart . . are from the Lord.

Disposing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disposes, in various senses: see the verb.

Of (in) disposing mind or memory: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1628 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 In full understanding and memory, and of a disposing and testamentary mind. 1649 *Ibid.* 220, I Mary Chapman . . . being in disposing memorie. 1707 BURKE *Will in Wks.* (1824) i. 38, I, Edmund Burke . . . being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Disposingly** *adv.*, in a disposing way. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appeals to Cæsar* i. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and believe it too, [*Deum ree per omnes*] but disposingly, etc. in his providence.

† **Disposit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. disposit-* *ppl.* stem of *disponere* to dispose: perh. immediately after *disposition*.] *trans.* To dispose, incline.

1661 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. (1665) 81 Some constitutions are generally disposed to this mental seriousness.

† **Dispositate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [erron. form for *DEPOSITATE*, through confusion with *DISPOSE v.*] *trans.* To deposit.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev.* Naples i. 44 Two boxes full of Gold . . . were taken and deposited upon account in the Kings bank.

Disposition (dispozi-ʃən). [*a. F. disposition*, OF. also *-icion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. *L. dispositio-em*, n. of action from *disponere* to DISPONE. Not derivationally related to DISPOSE, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of *-poser* as virtual representative of *L. -ponere*: cf. COMPOSITION.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 SWIFT *French of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 139, I then took a particular survey of . . . the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* ii. xii. Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 15 Single Trees and Buses, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths.

† b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Where is the disposition of the yerde? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 99 That . . . the Tracing-Pin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 102 Effluvis* . . . being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

c. *Rhet. and Logic.* The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. i. The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposition. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposition serueth to place argumentes. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 13. 1728 HOWARD *Roy. Cycl.* II. 715 *Disposition*, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called *method*.

d. *Arch.*, etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, *esp.* in reference to the general design: see *quots.*

1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1679) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof (i.e. of the matter), which must form the Work. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Disposition*, in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Disposition*; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Disposition*, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1886 WILLIS & CLARKE *Cambridge* III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts, . . . all have their analogies . . . in the monastic buildings.

e. *Mil.* See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), *esp.* for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 6 For with disposicion me goth in to bataille; and helthe shal ben when ben many counsellis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife. . . . With such Accommodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 P. 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most . . . assistant to virtue. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 317 To observe . . . those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. *Mil.* The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc.; pl. military preparations or measures.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skilfully contrived. 1799 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 116, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

c. *Naut.* (See *quot.*) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposition*, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, disposal; administration; dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1. (Cf. DISPOSE v. 2, 7.) *arch.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 477 (526) O god þat at þi disposicion Ledest þe syn by luste purueyance Of every wyght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18 Forsothe Jolada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord . . . after the disposicion [1388 by the ordynance] of Dauid. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* v. 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 PALSGR. 214 f. Disposition, *disposition, gouvernement, ordre.* 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* vii. 53 Who receined the Law by the disposition of [so 1611: R. V. as it was ordained by (margin, or, as the ordinance of)] Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRAHAMALL *Just Vind.* ii. 6 Which things by this disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the . . . desires of these holy persons. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Providence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 14. 53 Inexpressibly thankful to receive this Law by the disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see DISPOSE v. 8); bestowal; *spec. in Law*, the action of disposing; bestowal or conveyance by deed or will.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 269 She [i.e. Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposition Of bodily complexion. c. 1532 DEWAS *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1065 Touching the disposition of is goodnes [see *biens*] after his deth. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 340 The disposition of officis vacand. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P. 2 The wanton disposition of the favours of the powerful. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: *esp. in phrase at (in, etc.) one's disposition* (= DISPOSAL 4).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 2 Aprochen kan the fatal destyne That Iones hath in disposicion. 1406 E. E. WILLS (1882) 13 At the disposicion of myn Executors. 1529 COL. Wolsey in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 12 Yf I may have the free gift and dyposycion of the benefices. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 110 The Lieutenantens of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1860 TAENCH *Sermon. Westm.* Abb. iii. 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

† 5. *Astrol. a.* The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis . . . May knaw coniunctioun of planetis . . . And of the hevyn all halely How þat be disposicionne Suld apoun thisis vick be donne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 299 Som wikke aspect or disposition Of Saturne. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 88 f. A book where I might see all . . . planets. That I might know their motions and dispositions.

† b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see DISPOSE v. 8 a). *Obs.*

1647 LILL *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxii. 447 See if the more ponderans Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition be in any angle but the fourth.

† c. The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 701 Mercurie loneth wysdam and science And Venus loneth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuise disposicion, Ech faltheth in others exaltacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion.

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, *esp.* in relation to moral or social qualities; mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as *saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mercurial*.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 (Mätz.) Nouzt by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicion of wit and of semyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 After the disposition Of glotony and dronkeshipp. 1475 BK. *Noblesse* 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the skie constelacions might be trew, yet . . . baving a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposition that judgement of constelacion or prophesies signified. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposition. 1678 WANLEY *Vand. Lit.* World v. ii. § 81. 472 a A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithles disposition. 1779 J. MOORE *View Scot. Fr.* (1789) I. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* C. (1857) I. 108 The belief . . . that the motions

of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, Iliis disposition was naturally cheerful and bright.

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed towards. (In *pl.* formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 They take loggynge in the town After the disposition Where as him thoughte best to dwelle. 1461 Paston *Lett.* No. 408 II. 35 If thei do it of her owne disposicion. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, He requirith but only a disposicion in the persone . . . that he be repentant. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition. 1625 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 199 Those . . . that know best her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. (1695) 156 Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. i. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii. The footmen . . . were in a different disposition. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

† 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be grely abused. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 Rather by the disposition of the earthe then constitucion of heauen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 365 Considering the weakie disposicion of your bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposicion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.* R. iii. xxi. (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellenge perfyte it nedyth to haue . . . good dysposicions in the nosethryllis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A iij, We shall treat in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vlcere. 1552 HUOET, *Dispositio* to slepe or wake, *cataphora*. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 32 *Disposition*, sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything . . . as when water waxeth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time.

† b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 Yet did he admire their order . . . their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Montrial* (1775) I. 37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

† 10. Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 103, I found þe sike of bettere disposicion . . . & he spak bettere. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B iv b, Of other vlcere wherin no corrupte affection or disposition (that the Grekes call Cacocetes) is adioyned. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* vi. vi. 30 Cocceins Nerua . . . being in perfect disposicion of body, resolved with him selfe to die. 1611 CORC. s.v. *Habitude*, *L'habitude du corps*, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxx. (1821) 506 Being surprisid by an ill disposition of health. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

† b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or body). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *indisposition* = deranged condition.)

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 58 As soone as a membre is brouzt to his kyndeli disposicion.] 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 This solitarie[n]se is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused [etc.].

Dispositional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to disposition.

1846 WORCESTER cites J. JOHNSON.

Dispositioned (dispozi-ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 SALTmarsh *Smoke in the Temple* 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1859) II. 150 (D.) Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Bats* 9 An Assassin . . . dispositioned for midnight murder. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

Dispositive (dispoz'itiv), *a. (sb.)* [In Caxton *a. f. dispositif, -ive* (13th c. in *Hatzl-Darm.*), *ad. L. type *dispositiv-us, f. disposit-us, pa. pple. of disponere* to DISPOSE: see -IVE. In later use prob. immed. from *L.* or on *L.* analogies.]

A. adj. †1. Characterized by special disposition or appointment. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to *effective*, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory: cf. B. 1.

1612 W. SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 13 Papists .. allow to nature a power dispositive, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Hist. Comm.* Trent (1676) 222 They did .. deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. WHITE *Rel. Fisher* 546 Some causes are dispositive, adiuuant, or impetrant. 1710 J. NORRIS *Chr. Prind.* li. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently .. (in a remote and dispositive sense). 1894 *Tablet* 20 Jan. 85 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind.

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

Dispositive clause (*Sc. Law*): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see DISPOSITION 4) is expressed.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 29 It was not in the power of King Edward to collate (the Crown), by any dispositive and testamentary will. 1684 BATES *Duty of Resignation* (K.) Without .. his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 28 Sentences wherein dispositive and enacting Terms are made Use of. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) li. xlii. 781 When [the law] leaves a certain latitude to the parties, it is called dispositive or provisional; being to take effect only in case no disposition is made by the parties themselves. 1861 W. HILL *Dict. Law Scot.* 294/2 All the other clauses of the dispositive clause, to which they are intended to give effect. 1868 *Act* 31-32 Vict. c. 101 Sched. B. No. 1 After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus.

†4. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or inclination. *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handson*. 84 Not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or dispositive holiness. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 124 Want of dispositive willingness or of a right will.

†B. *sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Something that disposes or inclines (see A. 2).

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 Their faith [is] but as a preparative or dispositive to justification.

2. A dispositive document, law, or clause (see A. 3).

1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry Wks.* 1731 II. 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

Dispositively, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispositive manner.

†1. By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to *effectively, actually*; sometimes nearly = *Potentially. Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 50 If a constellation or prophesie signified that suche a yere .. there shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerte of vitale to a contree. It is said but dispositively and not of necessite or certente. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* in *Phoenix* (1708) li. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembered nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1630 DONNE *Serm.* (1632) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood .. in necessary cases. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 It is sufficient that the Parent be virtually and dispositively at present a Believer. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tastes, and the like, and actually but only with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c.

†2. In a way that disposes. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 81 And thus touched with pleasant heates .. they began to boyle and kinde my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

†3. At the disposition of some controlling power.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 42 Every instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall agent.

Dispositor (dispoz'itaz), *Astrol.* [a. *L. dispositor* disposer, arranger, agent-n. from *disponere*: see DISPOSE. Cf. *OF. disporitor, -eur, -our* (Oresme, 14th c.)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see DISPOSE v. 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phis. App.* in *Darior's Astrolog.* f. iv. a. The quality and nature of the disease .. generally .. is to bee judged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses .. influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Comp. Dict. Astrol.*, *Dispositor*, that planet which disposes of another.

†**Dispository**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. dispositiv-* ppl. stem of *disponere* to dispose: see -ORY.] Hav-

ing the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining: = DISPOSITIVE *a. 2.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 Preparatory and dispository workes to Justification. 1641 HEVLIN *Hist. Episc.* i. (1657) 66 A dispository power.

|| **Disposatrix**. *L. fem. of disporitor* = she that disposes or arranges. In quot. used *attrib.* = Disposing, dispositive.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix mind do thus dispose althings. [on p. 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind']

†**Disposories**, *sb. pl.*, var. *desposories*, DESPONSORIES [Sp. *desposorios*], *Obs.*, betrothal.

1623 EARL OF BRISTOL *Let.* 28 Dec. in *Heylin's Land* i. ii. (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her disposories to the Prince her Husband.

Disposess (dispoz'es), *v.* [ad. *OF. desposessor* to disposess (in Godef.), f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *possessor* to POSSESS. Cf. the parallel med. *L. dispossidere*, 16th c. F. *desposeder*, mod. F. *déposséder*. For the development of sense 2, b, cf. POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, disscise, oust.

1655 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 126 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, bie order of Lawe, disposessed. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 131 Shal then my fathers Will be of no force, To dispossest that childe which is not his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 142 The seat Of Deitie suprem, us dispossest He trusted to have seisd. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossest them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 229 They were disposessed by the Arghuns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Camran.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession of (a thing).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 536 V* Sarazyns at this journey were not dispossed of y cytie of Thunys. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 Nevertheles, I am not dispossed of hope. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 22 Why doe's my blood thus muster to my heart .. dispossessing all my other parts of necessary fitness? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 299 Let a foreign body dispossest water of its coldness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 389 The empire .. seemed to be regarded as already dispossed of all its rights.

refl. 1555 WATREMAN *Parille Facious* li. xii. 278 To dispossest them selues of all that euer thei haue. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 23 The king hath dispossest himselfe of vs. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. viii. 117 We have also dispossed ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

†c. with *from, out of*: To drive out (from a possession); to expel, banish. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 272 Having dispossed F. from his will, he began [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 28 Who .. will .. quite dispossest Concord and law of Nature from the Earth. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. Bb, Might your Popish Adversaries but once .. dispossest you out of the hearts of your Subjects. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 421/1 To make use of force, in dispossesting our people from Port Egmont.

†d. With double obj. (of omitted). *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossest her all.

†2. To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. *Obs.*

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossest this fiend. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossest Devils. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs* N. T. i. vii. 142 Writers, who .. represent the devil as being every day dispossed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil spirit): to free from demoniacal possession.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 65 There are many possessed men in those parts .. who being dispossed of the vnclene spirits, do presently beleue in Christ who deliuered them. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossest thee. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. x. (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossest such as were possessed by the Devil. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 7 How many he .. Dispossed, and Raised. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxviii. 273 He was dispossed of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 His fame for dispossesting obsessed persons becoming notorious.

3. *trans. and fig.* To dislodge, oust, drive out.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parissimus* II. (1661) 4 But Fortune .. at an instant dispossed their content. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras, and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossest the soule of thy grandam. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossed. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which .. moreover, differ extremely in the difficulty of dispossesting them.

Hence **Disposessed** ppl. *a.*; **Disposessing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Disposess** *sb. U.S. colloq.*, the act of ejecting from possession, ejectment, as in *dispossest proceedings*, *d. warrant*, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (*Cent. Dict.*): cf. DISPOSSESSORY.

1597 BR. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenauings, disturbsings, dispossessings of them. 1599 MINSHUE, *Desposseyd*, dispossed. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 We require .. a dislodging, a dispossesting of the sin. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Cook* (Arb.) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossest. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng. V.* 112 Thousands of dispossed tenants made their way to London.

Dispossession (dispoz'eshn), [n. of action from DISPOSSESS; cf. mod. F. *dépossession*.]

1. The action of dispossesting or fact of being

dispossest; deprivation of or ejection from a possession. In *Law* = OUSTER.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 379 And playd the arrant rebels, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 The dispossession and disinheritation of another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession. 1885 *Athenum* 23 May 661/1 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage.

†b. *concr.* Something of which one has been dispossest. *Obs. non-use (after possession).*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* i. 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.

1600 DARRELL (*title*), A True Narration .. Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes .. is particularly applied vnto Somers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Mark ix. 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons .. in Lancashire .. is very famous. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs* N. T. iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder .. the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession. 1863 S. J. ANDREWS *Life of our Lord* 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

†**Disposse'sment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DISPOSSESS + -MENT.] The action of dispossesting or the fact of being dispossest; loss.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV, v. Wks. 1874 I. 73 My husband grieues (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the dispossement of his Jane.

Disposse'ssor. Also 7-our. [f. DISPOSSESS + -OR.] One who dispossests.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 To oppugne the disposse'sors of thy Deity. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 95, I will not be Your disposse'ssor but your Gardian. I will supply your Father's vacant place. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 180 If the disposse'ssor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would dispossest their disposse'sors.

Disposse'ssory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to dispossession or eviction.

1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr. The number of distress and disposse'ssory warrants issued.

Dispost, *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 + *POST sb.*: cf. obs. F. *desposter, -poster, -postir* to dispossest.] *trans.* To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a post or position.

1577 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* ('Master of the postes') Wks. (1822) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post; praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou see st. This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Disposed all in post. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 255 It is God .. who alone can dispost it from this ascendancy. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, The .. resolution of disposting the Austrian general by main force. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died dispost.

Dispost, *obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DISPOSE.*

Disposure (dispoz'zjur). Now *rare*. [f. DISPOSE v. + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.]

1. Arrangement, order: = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iii. iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron. 1704 SWIFT *Tale T.* Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master. 1824 *Examiner* 71/1 The disposure of the group is beautiful.

†b. Good order, orderly arrangement. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epit. V. Corbet*, A life that .. was .. all order and disposure still.

†2. Ordering, control, management, direction; dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1, DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1569 COLMAN *Let.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. lv. 609 Disposures .. and crosses are very grievous to the flesh. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. xvii. 119 Out of the placing of the Starnes .. out of their influence on Children .. comes the whole disposure of their life and death. 1677 BATES *Chr. Relig. proved by Reason* v. (R.) In the dispoasures of providence. 1689 *Proc. Pres. Parl.* Justified 5 Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3; DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 3 Rendering the disposure thereof [revenue] chaste, sincere and pure for expenses necessary and profitable. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this prodigious royal aid of £2,500,000. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 50 V* Disposure wth y^o have already made of great disposures of land. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 168 Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

†4. Power or right to dispose of; = DISPOSAL 4, DISPOSITION 4 b. *Obs.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 13 Inchaind to the disposure of his ladic. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* i. ii, Surrendering up My will and faculties to your disposure. 1661 E. BURROUGHS *Plea conc. Quakers* 20 At the Will and Disposure of the Almighty we are. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. iii. 38 To acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's Arbitrium.

†5. Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bury'd* d'Ambois v. H ij a, His sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as doe Any vnnatural and bloody action.

Dispetto, *dispetical*, *obs. ff. DESPOT, -ICAL.* **Disposure**, var. form of DESPOUSE v. *Obs.*

is not profited by them, but .. disprofited. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* ii. 110* That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii. Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score. that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — *Latter-d. P.* vii. (1872) 246.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fail to profit; to receive disadvantage or injury. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

Hence Disprofited *ppl. a.*, Disprofiting *vbl. sb.*
1599 MINSNEU, *Desaprovechado*, disprofited. 1632 SHERWOOD, A disprofiting, *Endommagement*.

† Disprofitable, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + PROFITABLE: cf. *obs.* F. *desprofitable* (16th c. in Godef.).] Unprofitable; detrimental.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had .. discharged 12 Articles which were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Freche Kyng. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A iiij. Profitable therefore it is .. vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

Disproof (disprūf). Forms: 6 disprove, -proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. DIS- 9 + PROOF, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently obserue the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherein resteth proof and disproof. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1099/2 These wordes haue .. in themselves, neither any thing in disprove of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profyt yf he ment the beliefe of hys death. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions. 1825 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 66/1 Such allegations .. are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Metaph.* 194 Such a proof .. has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 233 Lightly to pass over all .. irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† Disproperty, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules, silen'd their Pleadars, And dispropertied their Freedomes.

Disproportion (dispropōrjən), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + PROPORTION: perh. *a.* F. *disproportion* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 190 The disproportion that they haue to all other beastes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. a 1656 Bp. HALL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196. ¶ 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 MASQUE *Poets* 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxxviii. Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnatural. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 692 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

Disproportion, v. [f. the *sb.* Cf. F. *disproportionner*.] *trans.* To render or make out of due proportion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle Nature with some Bribe .. To shape my Legges of an vnquall size, To dis-proportion me in euery part. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us .. as murmuring. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* xi. viii. Statutes that dispropor-tion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Reader* 27 Feb. 270/1 It is even possible so to dispropor-tion the top and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder .. as to cause it to yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

Disproportionable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportion-ate.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 136 Seeing .. the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

Disproportionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1894 *Newsp.*, A correspondent .. has submitted the word 'disproportionableness', as the longest in the English language.

Disproportionably, adv. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 *Dispute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament* 3 Why doe wee .. disproportionably and unsuitably .. demean our selues at the table and feast of our Lord Iesus. 1770 LANGHORNE *Pintarch* (1899) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

Disproportional, a. and sb. [f. DISPROPORTION + -AL; cf. F. *disproportionnel*.]

A. adj. = DISPROPORTIONATE.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* Annot. Cija, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 371 To force the continuance of marriage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportionall, is against nature. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 158 It is very disproportionall to the Understanding of childhood.

B. sb. A disproportionall quantity or number.
a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 192 Having finished his Explanations of .. Proportionals, and Disproportionals.

Hence Disproportionableness = next.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). In recent Dicts.

Disproportionality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being disproportionall.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ix. The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionallitie. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* ii. xii. (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionallity of particles to the particles of our own .. Bodies. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 374 For .. services of the occasional class .. Pay, by disproportionallity excessive.

Disproportionally, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionallly large. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionallly heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling. 1880 T. W. WEAS in *Nature* XXI. 213 The satellites [of Mars] .. are .. so disproportionallly minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

Disproportionate, a. [f. DIS- 10 + PROPORTIONATE *a.* Cf. F. *disproportionné* (16th c.): see -ATE 2.] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. *Const. to.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 189 His toonge .. very long and thynne and much disproportionat to his bodye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 135 Neither is this annotting much disproportionat to that. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportion-ate length on some subjects.

† Disproportionated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec. Hence † Disproportionateness = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* ii. 100 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat .. cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 391 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionateness of Orbs and motions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

Disproportionately, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 SIN T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. 8 (I.) He .. disproportionately divideth his days. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfitly, disproportionately. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 The Head disproportionately large. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel* 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

Disproportionateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* x. 119 Every one must have been struck .. with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

Disproportioned, ppl. a. [f. DISPROPORTION + -ED; cf. F. *disproportionné*.] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionated.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 290 He is as disproportioned in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 533. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

† b. Inconsistent. *Obs.*
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 2 Duke. There's no composition in this Newses, That giues them Credite. 1 Sen. Indeed, they are disproportioned.

† Disproprieate, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *proprium* own, possession, property, after *appropriate*, *expropriate*.] *trans.* To deprive of the ownership (of something); to dispossess.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. vii. 112 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not .. disproprieate them of that which in a iuster proprieate was given them?

Disprovable (disprūvəb'l), *a.* [f. DISPROVE + -ABLE.]

† 1. Reprehensible, to be disapproved. *Obs.*

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse.* The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therin it is prayed [etc.]. 1599 FOLKE *Refut. Rastel* 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approuable or disprouable by the saide .. doctrine.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 114 (L.) The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disprovable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. § 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

Disproval (disprūvəl), *rare.* [f. DISPROVE + -AL.] The act of disproving; disproof.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. ii. v. [vi.] § 1. 47 Whither no European is likely to resort for a disproval of his relation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 250 A direct disproval of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

Disprove (disprūv), *v.* Also 5 dis-, dysprove, 7 disprove. *Pa. ppl.* disproved; also disproven. [a. OF. *disprove-r*, -prouver, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *prover* to PROVE. Early variants were DEPREVE, DEPROVE, q.v.]

The OF. stressed-stem form *despruere*, -*pruere*, gave the variant *dispruere*, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as *weave*, *woolen*) the *pa. ppl.* *disproven*.]

1. *trans.* To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 It is no nede to argue her for to disprove his foli. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/2 The which thing .. by an even Iuge to be proved or disproved. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be procces apert disprove bis a-pele, For nede. a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (1851) 315 Their owyn pepyll han dysprovyd Al that I have for the seyd or mevyd. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* ii. vii. (1611) 72 Neither doth .. the infirmity of men ouerthrow or disprove this. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 105, I speake not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But heere I am; to speake what I do know. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 346 A lesson which philosophy never taught, which wit cannot ridicule, nor sophistry disprove. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* ix. 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 363 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

† b. To prove to be non-existent or fictitious.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 29 How she disproved hys goddess. c 1490 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo disprove.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 172 Disprove this Villaine, if thou bee'st a man: He says, thou told'st him that his wife was false. 1633 HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproved. 1799 STAFFE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 560 One of these that did this was Dr. Calhoun, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to hear himself disproved. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccii. 267 Should you .. happen to disprove me.

† 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove.

Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That other [ART] is disproved and plainly forebode. 1494 FAABYAN *Chron.* vi. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede For to disprove thys ryme dogerell. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* ii. viii. (1611) 78 Men are only not disproved or disallowed of God for them. 1628 VENNOR *Tobacco* (1650) 406, I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after meals. 1720 WADROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 539 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii. They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence Disproved *ppl. a.*, Disproving, *vbl. sb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 This also was a disprooving of the false Gods. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 25 Changing those disproved blacke Billes and Bowes into good Muskets. 1639 LO. DUBOY *Lett. cong. Relig.* (1651) 92 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving so difficult.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Disprovement, rare. [f. DISPROVE + -MENT.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* Pref. to Rdr., They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said, for a decision of the matter. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery .. around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.

Disprover. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] a. One who disproves; a refuter. † b. A disapprover (*obs.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buchhm.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 68 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

Disprovide, v. arch. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence Disprovided *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (F. *dépourvu*).

152. BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprouyde them while he had vitall ynough of his owne prouynce. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovided of his instruments to worke upon these also. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 40 (R.) An impatient Iutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovided of strings. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute.

Dispulse, dispulse, obs. ff. DESPOIL.

Dispulp (disprūlp), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + PULP *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the pulp from.

1895 *Black & White* 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

† **Dispulverate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To dissolve into dust.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbicular doth beare.

Dispume, -ation, *var. ff. DESPUME*, -ATION. So **Dispumations** *a.*, characterized by despumation; foamy, frothy.

1810 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 85 The brawny Tritons .. In dispumations ranks, his progress wait.

† **Dispunct**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 4 + L. *punct-us* pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; impolite, discourteous.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Atto*. I faith, master, let's go .. Let's be retrograde. *Amo*. Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

Dispunct (dispŭŋkt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dispunct-* ppl. stem f. *dispungere* to prick or mark here and there, in med. L. to erase (Du Cange), f. Dis- 1 + *pungere* to mark, prick.] *trans.* To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: *a.* To mark for erasure or omission; *b.* To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 798/1, I desire the Rader then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to have pretermitted, and dispuncted the same. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

† **Dispunction**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *dispungere*: see prec.] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1637 JACKSON *Divers Sermons* Wks. 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sac.* D. b. Another dispunction tells me .. that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

Dispunge (dispŭŋdz), *v. Also -sponge.* [f. di-, Dis- 1 + *sponge*, SPONGE *v.*, or L. *spongiare* to wipe away with a sponge, *f. spongia* sponge. In sense there is evident association with EXPUNGE, L. *expungere* 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. *dispungere* to check off (debts and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try.]

1. *trans.* To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. *arch.* Hence **Dispunging** *vbl. sb.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 12 Oh Sovereigne Mistis of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me. 1876 C. WALLS *Joseph & His Brethren* I. v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.

† 2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, EXPUNGE. *Obs.* 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Quarrels .. about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs. a 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Hymn in Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 250 Thou .. that has dispung'd my score. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

Dispunishable (dispŭnifəb'l), *a. Law.* [a. AF. *dispunishable*, f. Dis- 10 + *punishable* = F. *punissable*.] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

[1598] J. PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ix. § 610 Ce wast & dispunishable [tr. 1624 This wast is dispunishable]. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Ir.* in *Holinshead* (1887) II. 26/1 If this were in anie dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes .. some other would inkiindle the like fire afresh. 1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol.* § 61 Util attainment hee is dispunishable of waste. 1639 OF *Nuisance to private Houses* 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a Suice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another. a 1724 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 24 (1740) 329 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 82 ff., long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations .. much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 1882 L. COLERIDGE in *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

† **Dispunished**, *ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 8 + PUNISHED, rendering AF. *despuni*, *depuni* (13-14th c.), f. F. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *puni* punished.] Unpunished, free from punishment.

1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

Dispurple (dispŭp'l), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. Dis- 7 + PURPLE *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave.

† **Dispurse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + PURPOSE *sb.*] *trans.* To defeat of its purpose.

1607 *Lingua* v. i. in *Haaz. Dodds* IX. 433 She .. seeing her former plots dispursed, sends me to an old witch.

† **Dispurse**, *v. Obs.* [An alteration of DISBURSE after PURSE.] = DISBURSE, DEPURSE.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store .. Have I dispursed [Pol. 4 dispursed] to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts* Chas. I (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estais declares they will sie the said John Kennedy .. repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

† **Dispurvey**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *des-*, *dys-*, *-porvey*, 5-6 *-pourvey*, 5- *dispurvey*. [a. OF. *desporveier*, *-porveier*, *-porveier* (12th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *porveier* to provide: see PURVEY.]

trans. To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. pple. *dispurveyed* (= OF. *desporveit*, mod. F. *dépourvu*), unprovided, destitute.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* t. x. (1544) 21 b. Thei be caught dispurveyed of defence. 1481-4 E. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I am not assaraynd how she is purveyed of money .. I would not se her dysporveyd, yf I myght. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dysporveyed of his hors. c 1489 = *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurveyed of mete. 1530 PALSGR. 521/2, I dispourvey, I unprovyde. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurveyed and stript out of all thynges. 1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Tray* vi. xc. 133 They dispurvey their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare.

Hence † **Dispurveyed** *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. *desporveit*.)

14. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrecy* 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dispurveyed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 101 b/1 And he despourveyd, deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym. 1484 = *Curial* 14 To be drowned by theyr dysporveyed aduysment. 1494 FAHYAN *Chron.* VII. 422 [He] gatheryd hym an vnyedy and dispurveyed hoost for the warre. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D 919 Dispurveyed of frends: lacking frends, *inops ab amicis*.

† **Dispurveyance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after PURVEYANCE.] Want of provisions; destitution. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 10 Daily siege, through dispurveyance long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.

Disputability, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. 3, 168 note, Their very disputability proves the state, above alleged. 1892 W. W. FRYTON *Mem. Jesus* vii. 205 History is a vast disputability.

Disputable (dispŭtəb'l, dispŭtəb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *disputabilis* that may be disputed, *f. disputare* to DISPUTE. Cf. 16th c. F. *disputable*.]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; questionable.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (an. 11) 30 Which thyng is nether materiell nor disputable. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshead* III. 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 333 Of Japan .. Whether it bee an Ile or no, is disputable. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 114 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points.

† 2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputations. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 36, I have bin all this day to avoid him: He is too disputable to my company.

† *B.* as *sb.* A disputable matter. *Obs.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* The Author 7 The intricate puzzle of Disputables. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. This discourse of all the disputables in the world.

Disputableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disputable.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 279 Nothing that savours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self. 1661 T. PHILLIPS *Long Parli. Rev.* (R.), The disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority. 1685 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* 42 Both .. acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some .. Kings Reigns.

Disputably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are .. precursors of Homer.

† **Disputacity**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. DISPUTATION, as if *disputations*: cf. *pugnacious*, *pugnacity*, and see -ACITY.] = DISPUTATIONENESS.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 173 Fruitlesse disputacity. 1672 *Mede's Wks.*, *Life* 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* to the Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

Disputant (dispŭtənt), *a. and sb.* [a. L. *disputant-em*, pr. pple. of *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ANT.] *A. adj.* That disputes; disputing; engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 218 Thou .. there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1711 SHAFESPE. *Charac.* iv. ii. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness .. may possibly be secured.

B. sb. One who disputes or argues; esp. a public debater or controversialist.

1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babling foles, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763 (1837) I. 421 [Goldsmith] .. was enabled to pursue his travels .. partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely .. good judges.

Disputation (dispŭtəʃən), *Also 4 -acioun, 4-6 -acion, -atioun, 5-6 -dys-*. [ad. L. *disputatio-nem*, n. of action from *disputare* to DISPUTE; perh. immed. a. F. *disputation* (15th c. in Littré). The earlier word was DISPUTISOUN, of which *disputation* may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

c 1450 *Merlin* 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* I. 250 Than mayas clerkis questioun, Quhen that fall in disputacyoun. [The original of 1375 had *prob. disputacyoun*.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 b. Let vs lene this disputacyoun and reasonynge. 1561 T. NOATON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 For one litle wordes sake, they wer so wote in disputacion. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 P 3 In the heat of disputation. 1880 McCARNEY *Owen Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A discussion, a dispute.

1557 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiv. 1 Him that is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies. 1570 *Der Math. Pref.* 25, I was .. by certayne earnest disputations .. thereto so prouoked. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xix. (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 With one of these .. to hold a disputation.

c. spec. An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 61a, That is called a disputation or reasonyng of matters, when certayne persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto an other. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 281 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship ouer euery quarter of the yearre. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xk. 103 Academicall disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; .. extraordinary disputations I call those which are perform'd in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 PASSCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. (1890) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confuted by precise syllogisms on the other side.

attrib. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxviii. P 10, I have .. drawn up a disputation challenge .. to this effect.

† 2. Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH (title), A Disputation of Purgatory; diuided into three booke. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts.

† 3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. *Obs.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 34 Let vs content .. oure selves with this, in this doubt and dysputacyon. 1689 *Prot. Garland* 2 For without all Disputation, I shall neuer trouble you.

† 4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. *Obs.* (A doubtful sense.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation. 1599 = *Hen. V.* III. ii. 101 Capitaine Mackmorrice .. will you voutsafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you.

Disputations (dispŭtəʃəns), *a.* Also 7-8 -aciouna. [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 69, I shall remit the disputacious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1821) I. 61 In this diuided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii. The wine rendered me loquacious, disputations, and quarrelsome. 1848 MAS. JAMESON *Sacra. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

Disputatiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disputations manner; contentiously.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug. [In railway accidents] injuries .. may be disputatiously litigated.

Disputativeness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disputations.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputativeness about Externals and Forms in Religion. 1796 LAMA *Lett.* (1888) I. 47 But enough of this spirit of disputativeness. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Commu.* I. 360 The inherent disputativeness and perversity .. of bodies of men.

Disputative (dispŭtətiŭv), *a.* [a. late L. *disputativus* (Cassiodorus), f. *disputat-*, ppl. stem of *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputations.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii. Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1787 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1788 *Trifler* No. 23. 303 The cavils of the disputative. 1890 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 57 The critic .. most disputative of its positions.

† 2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 The Phylosopher .. teacheth a disputative vertue. 1589 NASH *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to Diuines. 1708 LITRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 270 [He] reported the method of balloting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord .. is not certainly any Disputative Subtily or curious Decision. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxiii. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence **Disputatively**, *adv.*, in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously; **Disputative-**ness, the quality of being disputations.

1888 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7, I .. only assay problematically, and as our schoolmen terme it, disputatively, what may therein appeere most probable. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim.* 63*

Doctr. Election (1842) 224 Disputativeness. 1842—*Provenc. Lett.* (1844) II. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness. 1860 *READE Cloutier & H.* II. 316 'There, now', said Catherine, disputatively.

Disputator. *rare.* [a. L. *disputātor*, agent-noun f. *disputāre*.] A disputer, a disputant.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 179 No man in the Council ought to have a judicariate voice, unless he bee withall a Disputator. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 447 How different a disputator was Johann Eck!

Dispute (*dispiūt*), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *despute*, 4 *despite*, *despout*, *dispite*, 4-5 *dispoite*, *disput(e)*, 4-6 *dyspute*, 6 *dysspute*, 4- *dispute*. [ME. *des-*, *dispute*, a. OF. *desputē-r* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *disputer* (=Pr. *desputar*, Sp. *disputar*, It. *disputare*), ad. L. *disputāre* to compute, estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to dispute, contend in words; f. DIS- + *putāre* to compute, reckon, consider.]

I. intransitive.

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

a 1225 [See DISPUTING *vbl. sb.*].

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 94/72 For-to desputi a-gein a 3oug woman. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 166 þe porche... of þe toune of athenis þer as philosophes hadde hir congregacioun to dispoiten. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Intro. 15 As if two persons desputiden to gidre. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 1, a note, Fower questions necessarie to bee made of any matter, before we despute. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant; ge whip thy Gigge. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worlthy Commun.* Intro. 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 *FORDEVE Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 445 He... took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. *about*, *† against*, *† of*, *on*, *upon* a subject; *with*, *against* an opponent.

a 1250 [See DISPUTING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1290 [See above.]

1300 *Cursor M.* 8970 (Cott.) *Queu þat þis sibeles and þe kyng Disputed had o mani thing.* c 1300 *Ibid.* 19739 (Edin.) Paul... faste dispuited wip þe griues. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 255 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 As þis holi man in diuinite Desputed, as hit was his wone, of þe trinite. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle. 1539 *BIBLE (Great)* *Acts* ix. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes. 1597 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 63 (Qo. 1) Let me dispute with thee of thy estate. 1604—*Oth.* I. ii. 75 He haue't disputed on. 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 58 My Lord Keeper told him it was no tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 7 A Bill was proffered and disputed upon concerning a Fleet. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 77/1 Whosoeuer disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 May, I dined in a large company... yesterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohu) I. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points.

† 2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 131 He lost yet three Regiments more; whereby he was taught... that he must dispute lustily, to get any advantage upon him. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxix, Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he should have to dispute for his life with the youth.

II. transitive.

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with *subord. cl.*

(Originally *intrans.*, the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf. 'I dreamed that I saw', etc.); but at length *trans.*, and so *passive* in quotes. 1736, 1850.)

1340 *Ayeb.* 79 þe yealde filozofes þet zuo byzrylyche desputede and zosten huet was þe hegeste goode þe bise lyue. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 34 Thei dispuitten among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. ii. 54 To dispute wych of thys rulys ys best... me semyth superfluous. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 135 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 86 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 *M. COSH Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings.

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 775 He sayde to her... that he would no more dispute the matter. 1526-34 *TINDALE Mark* ix. 33 What was it that ye disputed bytwene you by the waye? 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. 421 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 828 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of libertie, who made Thee what thou art? 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road.

† 4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue or contend (that something is so). ? *Obs.*

1610 *BR. CARLETON Jurisd.* Pref. I have disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. i. 3 The vapor growing into the like nature... as Casserus rightly disputes. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan & Vanessa* 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brute.

5. To argue against, contest, controvert.

a. To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc., or the existence of a thing. The opposite of *to maintain* or *defend*.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 817 Sith he is now king... I purpose not to dispute his title. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Men are disposed to... dispute the commands of the Commonwealth. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng. Pref.* As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance? 1770 *JUNIOR Lett.* xxxvii. 182 The truth of these declarations... cannot decently be disputed. 1783 *COWPER Alex. Selkirk* i. I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1824 *J. S. MILL in Westm. Rev.* I. 535 No one... will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare. 1885 *FOX in Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale... the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

b. To controvert (a person).

1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) III. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations. 1687 ? H. MORE *Death's Vis.* viii. note 3 (1713) 33 He would dispute the Devil upon that Question. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 280 Belnap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Puritans in Holland.

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against, resist (an action, etc.).

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* IV. iii. 219 Dispute it like a man. 1720 *Independent Whig* (1728) No. 36. 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowdon if he disputed doing what was required of him. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. xii. 265 They... seemed resolved to dispute his landing. 1884 *LPOOL Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 The Soudanese... chose Teh... as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.

1654 *LO. ORRERY Parthen.* (1670) 575 If Parthenissa had been a spectator, she must have confest her self too well disputed. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 14 The English... several times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburgers. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 The poets disputed the prize of poetry. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 328 The battle of Warsaw... had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 We... wonder... that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue into or out of something.

(Immediately from the intrans. sense 1; cf. 'to talk any one into' or 'out of'.)

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances. 1652 *NEDHAM Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission. 1695 *Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revolution* 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us out of our Religion. a 1732 *ATTERBURY Luke* xvi. 31 (Seager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth.

Dispute (*dispiūt*), *sb.* [f. the vb.; = F. *dispute*, It., Sp., Pg. *disputa*.]

1. The act of disputing or arguing against; active verbal contention, controversy, debate.

(In first quot. almost certainly the verb. infin.)

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 (Cott.) Disput he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister.] 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 91/2 He was visited by his Friend, with whom he past the time in dispute after his usual manner. 1746 *WESLEY Princ. Methodist* 8 That once was in the Heat of Dispute. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 14 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed-estates should be large or small. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute.

b. Phr. *In dispute*: that is disputed, debated, in controversy. *Beyond, out of, past, without dispute*: past controversy, unquestionably, indisputably.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 232 The Kingdom of Bohemia was... put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia. 1682 *DRYDEN MacFlecknoe's Flecknoe*. In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 405 A thing beyond dispute. a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)* To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 152 We, who could without Dispute sail much better. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 106 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, you anchorite', say you. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 263 The... necessity of such a fund... was pronounced to be without dispute. 1825 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute.

2. An occasion or instance of the same; an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy; also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion; freq. with the added notion of vehemence, a heated contention, a quarrel.

1611 *COTGR.* *Dispute*, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation. 1638 *PRYNNE Briefe Relat.* 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes... I will maintaine... the challenge against all the Prelates. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 17 Being engag'd in a pretty warm dispute with some Officers. 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 370 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xvii, Disputes engender disputes. *Mod.* The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike.

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and examined. *Obs.*

1608 *HIERON Defence* III. 165 Thus... am I come to an end of this dispute. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22. 21 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xv. 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes.

† c. A logical argument. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 10 These are but weak and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion. *Ibid.* III. xi. § 18, I might have added... their more familiar and popular disputes.

† 3. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. *Obs.*

1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1658) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 282 After four hours dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid 2 Ships of the Enemy. a 1745 *SWIFT Stephen in Lett.* (1768) IV. 297 The Scots... were... after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated.

4. attrib., as *dispute benefit*, *pay*, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out.

1892 *Star* 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 5/2 Three-quarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits.

Disputed (*dispiūtēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] That is made the subject of dispute, debate, or contention; debated, contested.

1611 *COTGR.* *Disputēd*, disputed, debated. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* II. i. 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719 *DE FOE Censor* (1840) I. xv. 264 Disputed points in religion. 1807 *SCOTT Fam. Let.* 15 May (1894) I. iii. 74 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town... through which I passed. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 All along the line... there was a long disputed territory.

† **Disputeful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DISPUTE *sb.* + -FUL.] Given to disputing; disputations.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 A doubtful Didimist in this point, or a disputefull Scepticke.

Disputeless, *a.* *rare*—? [f. DISPUTE + -LESS.]

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Disputeless*, without or free from dispute; also not apt to dispute. 1755 *JOHNSON, Disputeless*, undisputed, uncontroversial. Hence in later Dicts.

Disputer (*dispiūt-er*). Also 5-*az*, 5-6 *dys-*. [f. DISPUTE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a disputant.

1434 *MISVN Mending of Life* 121 Hard sentes to disputars... be left. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 23 The... teachinge of suche scole men & subtyll disputers. 1539 *BIBLE (Great)* 1 *Cor.* i. 20 Where is the disputer of this world? 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. iii. (1852) 70 In this controversie the justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. iii. § 3 (6) Your great disputers and your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort of prejudice. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 468 Great disputers... come to think... that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

Disputing (*dispiūt-ŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. DISPUTE in various senses; disputation; debate; controversy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 56r Ah 3et mc þuncheð betere þa beo ear ouercumen 8d desputinge. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 875 3if thu gest her-to to disputinge, Ich wepe bet thane thu singe. 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xv. 2 Ther was rysen dissencion and disputinge. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VI* (an. 28) 159 b, Sober in communication, wyse in disputyng. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes. 1881 *MRS. HUNT Child. Jerus.* 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

Disputing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That disputes; given to disputing, disputations.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Grecks. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxi. 7 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose.

† **Disputisoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *desputisun*, 4 -isoun, -eson, *desputisoun*, -eson, *disputisou(u)n*, -isun, -eso(u)n, -pitesoun, -peticioun, 5 -petisoun. [a. OF. *desputeisun*, -on, -aisun, -disun, -ison, -isson, *disp-*, early ad. L. *disputatiōnem*, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types: see -ATION, and cf. *oreisun*, ORISON. The regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the latinized *disputation*, q.v.] = DISPUTATION.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 279/56 A day here was i-nome Of desputisun bi-tweene heom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13925 (Cott.) And herd o þair disputisoun. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 þe clergie of þe south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode reson. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* iii. 21 To the disputisoun of them. — *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take ge a syk man in bileue, not in deceptacioun [gloss, or disquisitions] of thouris. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 230 As at day falleth alteracioun Bitwixen freendes in disputisoun [MS. *Harl.* *disputisoun*, 4 MSS. *disputacioun*]. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlv. 730 7yl It happed vpon a day That theke disputisoun 3e comen & say.

Dispyts, *dispyt* (e, obs. ff. DESPISE, DESPITE).

Disqualification (*diskwɔ:lifikəʃən*). [n. of action from DISQUALIFY: see -ATION.]

1. The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; *spec.* legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified.

1770 BURKE *Plea. Disc.* (R.). The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and... asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 405 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 *Spectator* (J.). It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xviii. I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

Disqualify (diskwɔːlɪfai), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUALIFY. Cf. mod.F. *déqualifier*.] *trans.* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1723 [see DISQUALIFYING]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry, A Rhapsody* 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1736 — *Let. 22 Apr.* Wks. 1814 XIX. 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ib. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Prophet. Off. Ch.* 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

b. *spec.* To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = DISABLE *v.* 2.

1732 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Pretors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public councils, as it did for military command. 1884 GLADSTONE *Standard* 29 Feb. 1866 Persons having such joint ownership... ought not to be disqualified.

c. *refl. and intr.* To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs. Say you are not a fine girl. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office.

Hence **Disqualified** *ppl. a.*

1728 *Freethinker* No. 69 p. 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1736 AVLIFE *Paragon* 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

Disqualifying, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-deprecating.

1723 ARABUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which... is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 874/2 The enforced retirement... of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age.

Disqualify, *nonce-ud.* [DIS- 9.] Defect.

1863 LD. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

Disquamation, *obs. f.* DESQUAMATION. So **Disquama'tor** (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Disquamation, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), **Disquama'tor**, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

Disquantify (diskwɔːntɪfai), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + QUANTITY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lessen in quantity; to diminish.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* I. iv. 270 Be then desir'd by Her. A little to disquantity your Train. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 9 [God] disquantified his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 130 The Earl of Orford... used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman... and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantified syllables.

Disquare, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. di- for DIS- 6 + SQUARE *v.*] *trans.* To put out of square, to place awry. Hence **Disquaring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iii. 92 If there be but one eye... out of square... the first thing almost we make, is the improporion or disquaring of that part.

Disquarter, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + QUARTER.] *intr.* To leave one's quarters.

1654 EARL MOHM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 65 In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman... and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantified syllables.

Disquarter, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DIS- 1, in twain (or Gr. *dis* twice) + QUARTER *v.*] *trans.* To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. lxxviii. (1660) 139 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

Disquatte, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. & pple. **disquatt.** [f. di-, DIS- 1 + squatte-n, SQUAT *v.*, to crush, break (cf. TO-SQUATTE in same sense): perh. AF. had *desquater*, -ir, for OF. *esquater*, -eir, -ir to break.] *trans.* To break asunder, smash; to violate (a truce).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 233 The whiche trefes he falsely and trewely by cancellacions losed and dysquatte. *Ibid.* ccxxix. 240 Thorough lettynge of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquatt and left off.

Disquat *v.*: see next.

Disquiet (diskwɔiːt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUIET *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

1530 PALSGR. 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, *je inquiete*. He disquyeteth me horribly a nyghtes with his revell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 Yee every man... disquyeteth himself in vayne. 1553 EDEN *Decades* 95 After that the sea hath byn disquyeted with vehemente tempestes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* l.v. (1612) 38 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disquyet. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tockley* iv. 41 That Moldavia, Walachia, and the Republick of Ragusa... should not be disquyeted by the Turks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 101, I disquyeted myself to think that I had no powerful protector. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 119 The Dardanians... disquyeted his northern frontier.

Disquiet (diskwɔiːt), *a.* *Now rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + QUIET *a.*] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Æthiop. Hist. Heliod.* 69 A sea, which... was very disquiet and troublesome. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes, Dilly* Wks. (Rldg.) 292/2 Disquiet thoughts. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ix. (1632) 243 Egged being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1777 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* vii. (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, His mind was disquiet.

Disquiet (diskwɔiːt), *sb.* [Partly *sb.* use of the *adj.*, partly f. DISQUIET *v.*] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 PETTIE *Guazad's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelic required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irkesome things. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 268 All disquiet, horror, and perturbation followes her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 260 Called by God... unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. ii. 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquiet. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 58 The eleven months of disquiet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. *arch. or Obs.*

1574 LD. BURGHELY in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 8 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 12-14 Paraphr. 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 FAVIER *Acc. E. India & P.* 97 It is no mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1746-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand tortures, and four thousand disquiets.

Disquietal, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -AL 5.] The action of disquieting.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. xxi, As when the flitting fire Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall.

Disquietation, *Obs. rare.* [f. DISQUIET *v.*; cf. F. *inquietation*, med.L. *inquietatio*, in same sense, and see -ATION.] Disquieting; a cause of disquiet; disturbance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to any persone & disquietacyon to any communalte.

Disquieted, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disquietedly** *adv.*, in a disquieted or uneasy manner; **Disquietedness**, the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. (R.), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. COTTON (title), The Covenant of God's free Grace... comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. a. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 337 Let us... examine the reason... as David did of his disquietedness. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 345 My mother's eyes rested... disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

Disquieter (diskwɔiːtə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disquiets; a disturber.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 110 A swarme of sedicious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 TURNER, *Faulconrie* 364. It also... kylls the flies, the dogges disquieters and enemies to his ease. 1600 SUAFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke. a. 1650 HAMMOND *Serm.* i. (T.), The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

Disquietful, *a. rare.* [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

Disquieting (diskwɔiːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISQUIET; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 COVERDALE *Wind.* xiv. 25 Manslaughter, ... disquieting of good men, vntankfulnes, defyinge of soules. 1645 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. I. an. 1112 (R.) King Henry... was not without some little disquietings at home. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 699/5 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

Disquieting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* ii. 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1894 *Times* 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

Disquietist, [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -IST.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

Disquietive, *a. Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1846 WORCESTER cites HOWE.

Disquietly (diskwɔiːtli), *adv.* [f. DISQUIET *a.* + -LY 2.] In a disquiet or uneasy manner; † in a disquieting manner.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. ii. 124 Machinations... and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1630 LERNARD tr. *Charon's Wsd.* Pref. Aija, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

Disquietment, *Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

1606 TURNAULT in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity... continual disquietment of their minds. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sær.* iii. iii. 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 313 What a Spirit has been rayed in frinds to his Disquietment there vpon y^e account.

b. A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a. 1658 O. SEDGWICK in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles.

Disquietness (diskwɔiːtɪnəs), [f. DISQUIET *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 29 Who so maketh disquietnesse in his owne house, he shal have wynde for his heritage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 I. ADAMS *Leaven* 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allows no meditation, penurie no bookes. 1681 H. MOORE *Exp. Dan.* 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietness.

Disquietous, *a. Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -OUS.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. ii. (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1831) 142 This, subject... the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men.

Disquietude (diskwɔiːtɪd), [f. DISQUIET *a.*, after QUIETUDE.] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 97 p. 3 The Noise and Disquietude of Business. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 24 She passed this Time very uneasily, with great Disquietude. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 57 On the 3rd of September, the disquietude of Vesuvius returned.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 p. 6 The Multitude of Disquietudes to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. § 13 (1865) These people are under continual disquietudes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear.

[Disquieture, error for disquietnes: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Disquiparancy, *Logic. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *disquiparantia* (F. Mayron a 1325, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for *disquiparantia*, f. DIS- 4 + *equiparantia* (Tertull.) : see EQUIPARANCE.]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and son : opp. to *equiparancy*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. vii. 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of equiparancy, as *friend*, *rival*, etc.; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as *father*, *son*, *master*, *servant*.

Disquiperation, *rare.* [f. as prec. after L. *equiperationem*, n. of action from *equiperare* to equalize.] = prec.

1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiperation in one extreme with 20 correspondent at the other.

Disquire, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, f. DIS- 5 + *quære* to search, seek.] *trans.* To inquire diligently, investigate.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* ii. 401 What the custome... was, I doe not resolve, nor disquire. 1654 VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 16 Thus hav I... tired my head to disquire the truth of Times. 1654 — *Theorem. Theol.* i. 24 Such are difficult to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens.

So **Disquiry** *Obs.*, investigation, inquiry.

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry. 1650 DUARV

Just Re-prop. 28 If... a regular way of disquise may be followed. *Ibid.* If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquise.

Disquisite, *it*, *v. rare*. [*p*] a back-formation from *disquisition*. [*intr.* To make a disquisition.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 148 The same Creative Power... by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquise at all. 1833 *LELAND Mem.* II. 274 Here I would find disquise on Pike.

Disquisition (diskwiz'jən). [*ad. L. disquisitionem* inquiry, investigation, *n.* of action *f. disquisit-* ppl. stem of *disquirere*: see *DISQUIRE*.]

1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608-21 *Jos. Hall Medit. Vowes* II. § 28 The disquisition of great truths requires time. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* i. Others have applied their disquisitions to some particular Letters. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. II. iv. 150 A subject... of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition.

† *b. ellipt.* A subject or topic for investigation; a question. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing... were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind. & margin.* The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.

2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation on a subject.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Math.* xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions. a 1680 *BUTLER Rom.* (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man... On hypothetical Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythian antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 *MACAULAY Ranke Ess.* (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* i. 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

Disquisitional (diskwiz'jənäl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1846 *WORCESTER* cites *Monthly Rev.* 1856 *MASSON Ess.* *Story of 1770*, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 196 [The 18th c.] sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They are disquisitional, explanatory or persuasive.

Disquisitional, *a.* [*See -ARY.*] = *prec.*

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

Disquisitionist. [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] The author of a disquisition.

1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns. 1878 *BAGHOT Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. p. x. An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

Disquisitive (diskwiz'itiv), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. disquisit-* ppl. stem of *disquirere* + *-IVE.*] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. 2 Cor.* xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 22 Apr. 118/1 He... is a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796 *COLERIDGE Let.* in *Mrs. Sandford Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1880 W. L. COURTNEY *Lit. J. S. Mill* ii. 30 The disquisitive youth.

† *B. sb.* An inquiry or investigation. *Obs.*

1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's end is... Suspension in disquisitives.

Disquisitively, *adv. rare*. [*f. prec. + -LY.*] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

1622 *MALVNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

Disquisitor (diskwiz'itor). [*ad. L. *disquisitor*, agent-n. from *disquirere*; see *-OR.*] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. BLACKBURN *Confessional* 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand.

1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects.

Disquisitorial (diskwiz'itoräl), *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + -IAL.*] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtilty of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

Disquisitory, *a. rare*. = *prec.*

1860 *WORCESTER* cites *Eclectic Rev.*

† **Disrange**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *disrenge*. [*ad. OF. desrengrer, -rangier, f. des-, DIS- 4 + rene, rene, now rang rank, order. Cf. DERANGE.*] *a. trans.* To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. *b. refl. and intr.* To fall out of rank.

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 226 They began to flee, disrange & to be aferde. c 1530 L.D. *BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 162 When these iiii. knights on horsback sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and ran at Arthur. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 317 The Englishmen... presently dysranged themselves, and in dysrange pressed hard upon the enemies. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances,

which are seldom dysranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence.

Disrank (disræŋk), *v.* [*f. DIS- 7 c + RANK sb.*] 1. *trans.* To throw out of rank or into disorder. *Obs.*

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* viii. xvi. The ranged horse break out; Disrank the troops; set all in disarray. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Lawes of Candy* I. i. 1. Was he that first disrank their woods of Pikes. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* I. 3 The army was disranked and wandred any way.

† *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of ranks, fall into disorder. *Obs.*

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Abraham 325 Too-tired, some at last disrank. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed.

† 2. *transf. and fig. (trans.)* To disorder, disarrange, confuse. *Obs.*

1602 *DEKKER Satiro-Mastix* K lja, Out of thy part already; foild the scene; Disrank'd the lines. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 264 You shall march a whole day... and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* iv. ii. Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank; to degrade.

1599 *DANIEL Let. of Octavia* Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He arms his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 A. NICHOLS *Marr. & Wiving* vi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out [a wife] from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see *DISRATING*].

Hence **Disranked** ppl. *a.*, **Disranking** vbl. *sb.*

1606 *MARSTON Fawne* I. i. Wilde longings, or the least of disrank shapes. 1627 *MAY Lucan* v. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 179 note, So the dis-ranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

† **Disrapiet**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DIS- 7 a + RAPIER sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a rapier; to disarm.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. He that should offer to disrapiet me now.

Disrate (disrät'), *v.* [*f. DIS- 7 a + RATE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate... but had been disrated... for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. *fig.* To remove from one's rank or position.

1854 *Chamb. Jnrl.* II. 200 He... had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1883 G. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 778/1 There is... no just reason for dis-rating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence **Disrated** ppl. *a.*, **Disrating** vbl. *sb.*

1833 *MARVAT P. Simple* vii. If you please, your honour, I'd rather take my disrating—I don't wish to be chief boatswain's mate in this here business. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Disrating*, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is, reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to trimmer.

† **Disrationate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. DIS- 6 + L. ratiō-em* reason + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 C. SPELMAN in *Sir H. Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. 18 Thou... must disrationate St. Paul's argument, who dissuades the pollution of thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† **Disray**, *sb. Obs.* [*var. of desray, DERAY*, with the ordinary late ME. change of *des-* to *dis-*: see *DIS-* prefix, and cf. *DIRRAY v.*] Disorder, confusion; = *DERAY, DIRARRAY.*

13. *K. Alis.* 4353 He gan make gret disray, And gradde ages to Darys. c 1450 *Merlin* 407 The knyghtes... gan make soche a disray amonge hem that noon a-bode other. c 1470 *HAARDING Chron.* LXvi. i. The realm to saue, and kepe out of disraye. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* XXIX. xii. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie... and to put it in disray. 1610 [see *DISRANGE*].

† **Disray**, *v. Obs.* [*In sense 1, var. of DERAY, orig. desray, a. OF. desreer, desrayer, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of dis- for des-: cf. prec.* In sense 3 identified with *DIRARRAY.*

1. *trans.* To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = *DISARRAY v.* 1.

1300 *K. Alis.* 673 Now can Alisaunde of skymyng, And of stedes dysrayng. 1609 *HOLLAND tr. Ann. Marcell.* XXIV. i. 262 Least Arrangers running fourth might dysray the ranks. c 1611 *SYLVESTER II. iv. Decay* 7124 Have these so yong and weak dysrayed your deays? 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fins. Mon.* 317 Quortimer... did here set vpon... the English Saxons, whom being dysrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. *refl.*

1431 *LVGDATE Chron.* Troy II. xiii. (*Paris to Helen*), And as a penitunt in contrition Ye you dysraye; alas why do ye so?

3. To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = *DISARRAY v.* 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [MS. M. disaray] exornare. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie*,

II. vii. 208 Disray'd Of that faire iem. 1608 *DAV Laro Triches* I. i. (1881) 12 On the high Altar sacrific'd the Priests, Disray'd the Temple of the golden robes.

Disrealise, in *Udall* 1548: see *DISREALISH.*

Disrealize (disrēäliz), *v. rare*. [*f. DIS- 6 + REALIZE.*] *trans.* To divest of reality, to idealize.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be... to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

† **Disreason**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 *desrayson*. [*a. OF. desraison, f. des-, DIS- 4 + raison* reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; injustice.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* XII. xix, Certes it is to chyvalrye over grette blame, over grette tyrannye and desrayson.

† **Disreason**, *v. Obs.* [*Anglicized from OF. desraisonnier* or its latinized form *disratiōnare*, variants of *OF. deraisnier*, med.L. *deratiōnare*: see *Du Cange*, and cf. *DERAIGN v.* 1, 2.

(The prefix *des-*, *dis-*, was here a mere variant of *de-*, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see *DE-* 1, 6); but it appears to have been taken by the 17th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (*Dis-* 4); hence the erroneous explanation of *Disrationare* in Blount's *Law Dict.* 'contrarium ratiocinando asserere, vel quod assertum est ratiocinando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Souldern* (1893) 12 note.)

1622 *MALVNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disprouting the other parties surmises or allegations, proving that the specialtie was paid whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

† **Disreasonable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. OF. desraisonable* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *dé-, f. des-, DIS- 4 + raisonable*.] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1549 *Compt. Acad.* xv. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht dis-rasonabil. *Ibid.* xx. 169 The extreme disrasonabil abusione that rang among the vniuersal pepil.

† **Disreckon**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*Dis-* 6.] *intr.* To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction.

1561 *EOEN Arth. Naug.* II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Moone beyng knowne, then vnykenyng or disrekenyng backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 *FLOOIO, Scomputare*, to disrecon.

† **Disrecommen'd**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* = *DISCOMMEND v.* 3.

1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments disrecommends the whole Musical Consort.

Disrecommendation (disrēkəməndə'tjən), [*f. DIS- 9 + RECOMMENDATION.*] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

1752 *FIELDING Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person... is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. vii. 211 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no dis-recommendation. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor Fragment* (1862) 676 Add to these dis-recommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

Disregard (disrēgärd), *sb.* [*f. DIS- 9 + REGARD sb.*] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance.

1666 *GLANVILLE Scepis Sci.* xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1795 L.D. *AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 280 Acts... which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours... of the Jacobins. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1891) V. xlv. 318 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

b. Constr. of (for, to).

1716 *AOISON Freesholder* 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame. a 1732 *ATTERBURY Prov.* xiv. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1875 *JOWITT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 An extreme disregard of... historical accuracy. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

Disregard (disrēgärd), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 + REGARD v.*] *trans.* To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. *a.* In earlier use, *esp.*, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

1642 *MILTON Animado*. To Postscr., Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which... formerly you have disregarded and despised. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 244 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 458 Quarries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended... have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

b. In later use, *esp.*, to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to.

1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The king... advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1866 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.

Hence **Disregarded** ppl. a. (whence **Disregardness**, state of being disregarded); **Disregarding** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Astro. Immod.* Q. 6 To charge him with neglects and slights and disregards to his friends. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 185 Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England . . . returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer. 1667 F. LAUREL *Saint Indeed* (1753) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working. 1791 COWPER *Flood* viii. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. a 1854 L.D. COCKBURN *Circul. Journ.* (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardness.

Disregardable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard.

1661 *Grand Debate* 77 Till experience be proved to be disregardable. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 152 An easy Fortune is . . . far from being disregardable.

Disregardant, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGARDANT, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention; neglectful, disregarding.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* l. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye. 1880 RUKIN *Fors. Clay*. Sept. VIII. 131 I understand you to be . . . disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

Disregarder. [f. DISREGARD v. + -ER.] One who disregards.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script*. Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

Disregardful, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGARDFUL; cf. *disrespectful*.] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 302 It was not probable he could be . . . so disregardful of his own state. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 l. vii. 83 Will God . . . be so partial and fond to us, so disregardful and injurious toward himself? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 374 Who . . . could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teach. Christ* ii. vi. (1891) 354 Love . . . disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence **Disregardfully** adv., without regard, with neglect; **Disregardfulness**.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 41/2 They . . . after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. c 1730 LETH. *fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) II. 64 An Author . . . used too slightly and disregardfully. 1731 BAILEY, *Disregardfulness*, neglectfulness. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* viii. 93 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

Disregular, a. [DIS- 10.] = IRREGULAR. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 21 Men . . . who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

Disrelated, ppl. a. [Dis- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So **Disrelation**, absence of relation or connexion.

1893 *Westm. Gas.* 15 May 3/4 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size. *Ibid.*, When they utter disrelated speeches. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

Disrelish (dis'rel'if), sb. Also 7 disrelishish. [f. DISRELISH v. or DIS- 9 + RELISH sb.] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1645 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* l. i. Being once glutted, then the taste of folly will come into disrelish. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 Dissensions . . . will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 469 With hatefullest disrelish with'd his jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 POPE *Let. to Atterbury* 20 Nov. With a dis-relish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 Men . . . have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1841 MIALI *in Nonconf.* I. 96 Conduct . . . indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 104/4 The extraordinary nasal twang . . . not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over.

Disrelish (dis'rel'if), v. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + RELISH v. or sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy the relish or flavour of; to render distasteful. *Obs.*

(The first quot. appears to belong here): *relicose, relicice* occur as 16th c. spellings of RELISH.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Brasm. Par. Luke* xv. 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or abundance of the prodigal] marred and dis-relished with much galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes. 1688 EARLE *Microcosm.* (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 305. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 374.

2. To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tenderness will . . . begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1624 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 l. 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels? 1764 *Mem. C. Psalmanazar* 256 This excellent book, though . . . disrelished by some weak Christians. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House . . . should disrelish your report. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnaped* xxvii. (1888) 381 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that . . . he showed me to the door.

† 3. To prove distasteful to; to disgust. *Obs.* 1649 BR. HALL *Cass. Conc.* III. vii. (1690) 230 Or preach some truth which dis-relishes the palate of a prepossessed

auditor. 1659 *Lady Alimony* iv. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* l. 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelish.

4. *intr.* To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.' 1631 [See DISRELISHING below]. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. 223 This much disrelished with the Lord Hop-ton. 1814 CARY *Dante Par.* xviii. 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish.

Hence **Disrelished** ppl. a.; **Disrelishing** vbl. sb.; **Disrelishing** ppl. a., distasteful.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies* Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have been in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had . . . so much of Honesty that [etc.]. 1821 LAMA *Elia* Ser. i. *Imperf. Sympathies*. When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. KING *Treat. Lord's Supper* iv. 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† **Disrelishable**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* l. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match . . . should be intended no more was disrelishable.

† **Disrelishment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISRELISH + -MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 354 An act of oblivion . . . in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

Disremember (dis'rem'embə), v. Chiefly dial. [f. DIS- 6 + REMEMBER v.] To fail to remember; to forget. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1836 F. MANONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1850) 373 The . . . lines of the author he feigns to disremember. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/1, I disremember rightly what I did. 1876 MISS CARY *Country Life* l. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* vii. [American speaking] I disremembered to ask when the mails went out. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, Disremember, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

Disrepair (dis'rep'ər), [f. DIS- 9 + REPAIR sb.] The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 *Telegraph in Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should . . . suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xviii. All spoke neglect and disrepair. 1816 — *Old Mort.* v. It had been found to go considerably into disrepair. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 104 Where any . . . spouts, drains or common sewers . . . shall get into disrepair. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 8 It . . . had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† **Disreport**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + REPORT sb.] Evil report, report to any one's prejudice.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, 'by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport.'

† **Disreport**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + REPORT v.] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 81 Their forwardness to misreport, disreport, discovers much evil affection in their spirits.

Disreputability. [f. DISREPUTABLE a.; see -BILITY.] = DISREPUTABLENESS.

1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 ARNER *Introd. to and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* 16 The important testimony . . . to the disreputability . . . of the professional Actor. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 250 To call a man a Goth conveyed . . . a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

Disreputable (dis'repi'təb'l), a. (sb.) [f. DIS- 10 + REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 27 He could not . . . but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts. a 1795 J. WEDGWOOD *in Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 198 It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of juggles.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Disreputable* . . . as, disreputable company. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iv. (L.), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* v. There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* i. The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

B. sb. A disreputable person.

1853 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was . . . a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 Where the . . . drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

Disreputableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success*. 382 So that what people . . . agree upon and determine . . . shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force. 1860 *All Year Round* 124 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

Disreputably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 BURKE *54 Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made . . . somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. *Mod.* He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

Disreputation. *Obs. or arch.* [DIS- 9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Intr. iii. The sodaine and final myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonwealth. a 1617 HIXSON *Wks.* II. 17 Those who vrge this to the dis-reputation of all that are affected well. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled . . . when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 387 It will . . . bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* l. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

† b. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 104 This reason . . . is not only a Calumniation against T. M. but a dis-reputation also to his Maestie. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 110 Intemperance . . . is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 36 Humanity . . . the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† 2. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 This vice . . . is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1 Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

Disrepute (dis'repi't), sb. [f. DIS- 9 + REPUTE sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. Aij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Dis-repute. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† **Disrepute**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + REPUTE v.]

trans. a. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 FLORIO, *Disrepute*, to disrepute, to disesteem. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies . . . I think you dis-repute them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. ad § 1. 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651 — *Holy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1697 R. PERCIE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place . . . by dying here.

Disresemble, v. *rare.* [a. OF. *desresembler* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *resembler*.] *trans.* Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So **Disresemblance**, want of resemblance.

1622 PEACMAN *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130/4 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth. 1654 LIL. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first . . . and disresembling him in nothing [etc.].

† **Disresent**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + RESENT v. (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill').] *trans.* To have a feeling against, to take ill; = RESENT in its current sense.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 12 The Lord . . . dis-re-sented such performances as were tainted with wickedness.

Disrespect (dis'respekt), sb. [f. DIS- 9 + RESPECT sb.; or perh. from DISRESPECT v.] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 80. 336 Profanation of holy things . . . manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe. 1731 JOHNSON *Lst. to G. Hickman* 30 Oct. In Boswell, This delay . . . proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign . . . was suffered to escape.

† b. With a and pl. An instance of this; an act showing disesteem or irreverence; 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). *Obs.*

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* iv. v. Howsoever I have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state . . . was in no time more penal. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314, I doe also forgive y^e Disrespects and neglects of any persons. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespect to himselfe.

Disrespect, v. [f. DIS- 6 + RESPECT v.]

trans. The reverse of to respect; to have or show no respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with irreverence.

1614 WITHER *Sat. to King*, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see . . . how the mean mans suit is dis-respected. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* N. T. 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 231 (Basil) To honor him, and disrespect his friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Apr. He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him. 1852 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 27 As if . . . sorrow disrespected things homely. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.

Hence **Disrespected** *ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 45. 75 A dis-respecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies. 1640 GLAFFHORNE *Ladies Privile* iv. Wks. 1871 II. 140. I mean not... To save a dis-respected life. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 2) i. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a dis-respected man. 1876 G. MERRETT *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 105 Treating her... like a disrespected grandmother.

Disrespectability (*disrɪspek'təbəlɪ*), *a.* [f. next + -ITY, after *respectability*.] The quality of being disrespectful; the reverse of respectability.

1830 LYTON *P. Clifford* vii. Committed... to the House of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv. Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. WALLACE *Scot. Yesterd.* 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

Disrespectable (*disrɪspek'təbəl*), *a.* [Dis-10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability.

1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1871 All distinction... between what is respectable and what is disrespectful would be at an end. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi. Well acquainted with the town... but in a sort of disrespectful way. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly disrespectful.

Disrespector, *rare.* [f. DISRESPECT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disrespects.

1661 BOWLE *Style Script* (1675) 149 There... are but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. 1711 tr. *Werensfeld's Logom.* 127 The Disrespecters of the Antients.

Disrespectful (*disrɪspek'tfʊl*), *a.* [f. DIS-10 + RESPECTFUL, after *disrespect*.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxiii. 316 Offended with our injurious and disrespectful behaviour toward him. 1681 E. SLATER *Serm. at Putney* 26 The least dis-respectful word is Rebellion. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 320. I must say nothing... that is disrespectful or undutiful. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xii. I will hear no disrespectful word of that young lady from any lips. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times* Rep. LI. 659/1 It would be disrespectful to the Court of Appeal.

fig. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 405 Our Commerce... still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

Disrespectfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disrespectful manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 110 The Lord Wentworth... talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully... to some of the council. 1717 T. HOWEL *Disorder* (ed. 3) 15 He has... withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

Disrespectfulness, *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1672 *Life of J. Allene* v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dullness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 MISS BRADTON *J. Marchmont* II. x. 229. I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectful towards her to wear colours.

† **Disrespective**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + RESPECTIVE; after *disrespect*.] = DISRESPECTFUL.

1623 WITHER *Hymns & Songs* (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 54. I restored my principall masters mate... that I had turned before the mast for some disrespectful misdeameour. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 325 This rash and violent proceeding so disrespectful to that nobleman.

Hence † **Disrespectively** *adv.*, disrespectfully. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

† **Disrespondency**, *Obs. rare.* [Dis-9.] Absence of response; the fact of not responding.

1657 COKE *Keach Obstinat* Lady II. ii. Why... would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† **Disrest**, *sb. Obs.* [Dis-9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 19 b. The sorer is the cruel gash, and breeds the more disrest. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disrest**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-7 a + REST *sb.*] *trans. a.* To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. *b.* To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1696 in Church *Philip's War* (1869) II. 223 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1726 PENNALL *Ind. Wars* (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

Disrestore *v.*: see Dis-6.

† **Disreverence**, *v. Obs.* [Dis-6 or 7 a.] *trans.* The opposite of to reverence; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. 84 a/1 To se his maieste disreverenced. 1608 W. SLATER *Malachy* (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

Disreward, *v.* [Dis-6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xcvi. Beware of Pride... it disrewards goodness in it self, by vain glory.

† **Disriegled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OF. *desriegl* 'unruid', disordered... unbridled' (Cotgr.) + -ED. Cf. REGLE *v.*] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enmitie and disriegled inordinances.

Disrobe (*disrəʊb*), *v.* Also 6-7-roab. [Dis-6 or 7 a. Cf. OF. *desrober* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To divest or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. *Const. of from.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 17 The holy Saints of their rich vestments He did disrobe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 He... That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. i. 69 Disrobe the Images. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 One holds his knee; a second disrobes him. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* iv. vi. Disrobe your upper parts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 312 Dis-rob'd, their vests apart in order lay. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 117 Lilia Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks.

2. *refl. and intr.* To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselves, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 *Order Coronation Jas.* / in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846-7) III. 109 note, The king... there disrobed himself of his upper garments. 1715-20 POPE *Ilud* v. 904 Pallas disrobes. 1807 CRABBE *Sir E. Grey* xx. They make the hypocrite disrobe. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms.

3. *transf. and fig.* To divest, strip.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. (1878) 299 Archigallo shall be deposed, And thou disroab'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg... at full ripeness disroabs it self, and discovers... the Mace. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. cii. 321 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of... resentment. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantasia* vii. 112 The very voice... seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence **Disrobed** *ppl. a.*; **Disrobing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 171 Fear not... death's disrobing hand. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The first apartment is the... disrobing room.

Disrobement, *f.* [DisROBE + -MENT.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

Disrober, *f.* [as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1882 SIR P. FELIS in *Society* 7 Oct. 184 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale — That swift and merciless disrober.

Disroof (*disrʊf*), *v.* [Dis-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence **Disroofed** *ppl. a.*

1737 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly chateaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Ox.* II. x. 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fane.

† **Disroom**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 *dysroomne*. [f. DIS-7 c + ROOM *sb.*] *trans.* To displace.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* xxiii. 71 Noon vpon payne of deth shall dysroomne hym self.

Disroost *v.*: see Dis-7 c.

Disroot (*disrʊt*), *v.* [f. Dis-6 + ROOT *v.*] *trans.* To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers... having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark. 1849 *Florist* 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

b. transf. To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi. When neither curb would crack... nor differing plunges Dis-root his rider whence he grew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from its situation. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VII. xviii. xii. 33 Daun... could not have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence **Disrooting** *vbl. sb.*; **Disrooter**, one who disroots.

1826 SCOTT *Fryd.* 10 Oct., A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 *Encycl. Dict.*, Disrooter.

Disround, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis-8.] *trans.* To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. iii. 33 (They) are of opinion that the circuite of the earth... disroundyng hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† **Disrout**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *disrout*. [ad. OF. *desrouer* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dérouter*, *f. des-*, Dis-4 + OF. *route* band, company. Cf. ROUT *v.*] *a. trans.* To put to rout. *b. intr.* To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxix. [cxxxv.] 389 If they disrout and be out of ordre, they shall soone be taken vp. 1592 WYATTE *Armorie* 63, I appoint to you... thence not buge vnlesse you plainly vewe Vs to disrout. 1626 *True Relat. Strategem* in Arb. Garner I. 608 The Black Prince... disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. II. 243/2 To disroutw their enemies, breaking their ranks and order.

† **Disrout**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desroute* rout, disorder, mod.F. *déroute*, *f. dérouter*: see prec.] The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 217 Were (after their disrout) brought to Julius Cæsar.

† **Disroyalty**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis-9 + ROYALTY.] Undoing of royal dignity.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 210 Kings of Denmark... have thought it no disroyalty to set up divers manufactures.

Disruddled, *ppl. a. rare.* [Dis-7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in Croft *Let. to Pitt* on Johnson's *New Dict.* 58-9 At the 729th of my additional words, I find *disruddled*... 'their gall like to that of a disruddled ship'.

† **Disrully**, *adv. Obs.* In 4 *disrewllye*. [f. next + -LY 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 Rom. *Rose* 4900 [Youth], makith hym love yvelle companye, And lede his lyf disrewllye.

† **Disruly**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [In ME. **disrewlic*, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. *desrieul* unregulated, disordered, mod.F. *dérégld*.] Unruly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 99/47 *Disrulle*, *irregularis*.

Disrump (*disrʊmp*), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *disrumpere* (also *disrumpere*) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f. Dis-1 + *rumpere* to break.] To break up, burst asunder, DISRUPT (*trans.* and *intr.*).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the *Rump Parliament*.)

1581 T. NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 177 b, Let spouses age And courteous bashful shame disrump your rage. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 16 Upon the sad approach of that Scotch Army, our forlorn Society... became disrumped. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon... and does not disrump so easily.

Disrump, *v.* 2 *nonce-wd.* [Dis-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the rump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 196 The Barber... parts with his tail-piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd [printed *drump'd*] Poultry.

† **Disrumpent**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. *disrumpent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP *v.*] That bursts asunder.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent bark.

Disrupt (*disrʊpt*), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *disrupt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP *v.* 1 and cf. DISRUPT.] Burst or broken asunder; broken up. Chiefly as poetic *pa. pple.* = DISRUPTED.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disrupt*, broken or rent asunder.

1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Soul's Travelling* viii. Though at your feet The cliff's disrupt. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 3 Leaving them... disrupt, as by earthquake.

Disrupt (*disrʊpt*), *v.* [f. L. *disrupt*-*ppl.* stem of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP *v.* 1 Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare DISRUPT.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder. *rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds... may be... agitated... over a slow fire, till the Involutum disrupt.

2. *trans.* To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 SCORSEBY in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 556 The most formidable fields... become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 423 We should... disrupt the bonds. 1879 TOURNEUR *Fool's Err.* xxiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government.

fig. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 11 His very religious and philosophical thoughts being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence **Disrupted**, **Disrupting** *ppl. adjs.*

1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II. (1890) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* IV. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks... it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A. B. DAVIDSON *Expositor* 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

Disruptable, *a. rare.* [f. DISRUPT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being disrupted. Hence **Disruptability**.

1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 208 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disrupter, *-or.* [See -ER 1, -OR.] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church. 1886 PARNELL in *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disrupter of the Empire.

Disruptic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *disrupt*- (see DISRUPT *v.*) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1889 GEORGE & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptive series, 'katabolic'.

Disruption (*disrʊpʃən*), *n.* [ad. L. *disruption-em* (*disruption-em*), *n.* of action from *disrumpere* to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus... conceiveth... that upon a full and plentiful impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1684 T. BURNER *Th. Earth* i. 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions, that did such great execution upon the body of the earth. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 251 These pillars did not assume the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1816 MISS SCHIMMELFENNICK in *Tour La Grande Chartreuse* I. 10 At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Guineen from the English crown.

2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or place, a rent.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 88 They .. rend the earth, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions. 1854 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time of weakness and disruption. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Carlyle Ser. I. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]

3. *spec.* The Disruption: the name applied to the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free Protestant (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 *CANDLISH Speech* 30 Mar. in *Life* (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from .. attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 167½ The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence .. to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

attrib. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *Life Princ. Cunningham* xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. *Ibid.* 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

Disruptionist. [*f. prec.* + -IST.] One who favours disruption.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 603½ The disruptionists, with all Irish sense to back them, will be powerless. 1886 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 331½ As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

attrib. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in one of the revolutionary schools of Russia.

Disruptive (disruptiv), *a.* [*f. L. disrupt* ppl. stem: see DISRUPT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking asunder.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

b. Electr. (See *quots.*)

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 63 Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence **Disruptively** *adv.*; **Disruptiveness**.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge.

Disruption. *rare*—1. [*f. DISRUPT v.* + -MENT.] Breaking off, disruption.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 290 The disruption of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc.

Disrupture (disruptiŭ), *sb.* [*f. DISRUPT v.*, after RUPTURE.] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 This disruption discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 208 Effected .. by the apparent disruption of rocks. 1828 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Rev.* 122½ This disruption of ordinary ties. 1834 BOWER & SCOTT *Dr Bury's Phaner.* 603 The consequent splitting and disruption of the medullary sheath.

Disrupture, v. [*f. the sb.*: cf. *rupture vb.*] *trans.* To break off or asunder; to divide by a rupture. Hence **Disruptedly** *ppl. a.*

1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.* for *Disruptedly*. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disrupted. 1838 FOR A. G. PYNE *Wks.* 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disrupted cliff. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficial influence in each portion of the disrupted church.

Diss (dis). [*a. Arab.* ديس *dis*, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Ampelodesma (Arundo) tenax*, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc.

1855 Sir W. HOOKER *Rept. on Veg. Prod. at Paris Exh.* III. *Algeria* 35-7 *Diss.* 1871 *Policy of Alliance Assur. Co.*, On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss., Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 *Guide to Museum of Econ. Bot.*, *Kew* No. 2. 73 *Diss.*

Dissaf, -aiue, dissait(e), -at(e), *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.*

+ **Dissaiff**. *Sc. Obs.* [*Sc. form of DECEIVE.*]

Deception, deceiving.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace *v.* 612 And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaiif.

+ **Dissaint**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DIS-6 or 7 b + SAINT.*]

trans. To make no longer a saint; to remove from the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

Dissaisin, *obs. Sc. form of DISSEISIN.*

+ **Dissa'it**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS-7 a.*] *trans.* To free from salt.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dissalted*, cleared from Salt, made Fresh. 1721 in BAILEY.

Dissar, **Dissard(e)**, *var. DISOUR, DIZZARD.*

Dissatisfaction (dissatisfak'shon). [*f. DIS-9 + SATISFACTION.*] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 52 When .. the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 25 Nov., The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. The chance of future trouble .. occasioned some dissatisfaction. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 335 He .. concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with pl.) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

c 1640 SANDESON in Walton *Life App.* i, From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions. 1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my *Immortality of the Soul*, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions. 1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist. Conspir.* Pref. A viij, a, The Conspirators .. ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* lxvii. 242 They had .. the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

Dissatisfactory (dissatisfak'tōri), *a.* [*f. DIS-10 + SATISFACTORY.*] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

c 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1735) 109 Things which .. were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* (1803) II. 189 Their conduct .. has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence **Dissatisfactoriness**, the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments .. their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

Dissatisfied (dissat'isfoid), *ppl. a.* [*f. DIS-SATISFY + -ED 1.*] Deprived of satisfaction; displeased; disquieted by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Ellis.* an. 1599 [Essex] himself also was very much dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had .. conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainfull office of master of the wards. 1680 in Hacke *Collect. Voy.* II. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. c 1704 T. BOWEN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. (1730) 1. 2 Infinitely dissatisfied with several things in the Church of England. 1827 LYTTON *Pellam* v. I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 227 Glaucon .. was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1824 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg., Rev. in Omnibus*, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'DONOVAN *Merv* xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence.

Hence **Dissatisfiedly** *adv.*, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissatisfiedness**, the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

1710 R. WARD *Life of H. More* 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 Mrs. INCHBALD *To Mary, or not in Br. Theatre* 3, *Hester*. Oh Madam .. forgive this intrusion .. Mrs. M. My dear, I must forgive all you do. (*Dissatisfiedly.*) 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. viii, She remains dissatisfiedly mute.

Dissatisfy (dissat'isfai), *v.* [*f. DIS-6 + SATISFY v.*] *trans.* To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind. Also *absol.*

1666 PERUVS *Diary* 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 2 p. 9, 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him. c 1726 COLLIER (J.), The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy. 1806 Ld. GRENVILLE in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cab. Geo. III.* (1855) IV. 9 Doing enough to dissatisfy my own mind, and always too little to satisfy theirs. 1895 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us.

Hence **Dissatisfying** *ppl. a.*, that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 COLBRIDGE *Friend* (1806) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils.

Dissaturate, *v.* [*DIS-6.*] *trans.* To free (anything) of that with which it is saturated.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.*, Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 337 We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it.

+ **Dissavage**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS-8.*] *trans.* To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* I. (D.), Those wilde kindomes .. Which I dissavag'd and made nobly civil.

Dissave, -awe, -ayf, -ayte, etc., *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, etc.*

Dissaventure, *var. of DISADVENTURE, Obs.*

Disscatter, *var. of DISCATER v. Obs.*

Disseptre (dissep'tai), *v.* Also 7 **disceptre**, 6-7 -er. [*f. DIS-7 a + SCEPTRE sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 613 Rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to de-throne and to discepter Reason. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xiii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or discepting. 1656 S. H. Gold. *Law* 55 This .. people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and discepter'd me. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 216 Disrobed, disseptred .. dis-crown'd.

Dissch, *obs. form of DISCH.*

Disease, *obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.*

+ **Disseason**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **diseason**.

I. [*f. DIS-6 + SEASON v.*]

1. *trans.* To take away or change the flavour of.

1593 STANYHUAST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Fourth do they lay vittayls, with storme diseasoned heauy [*Cerreram corrup-tum undis*]. 1613 JACKSON *Cred* I. xxi. § 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stocks, fit fewell for everlasting flames. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 [The Red Sea], would either drowne the country, or else by mixing with the Nilus, diseason his waters. 1621 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 295 An olive wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis-seas'd with his bitter words.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. *rare.* 1625 W. B. True *School War* To Rdr. 4 Like some Diseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [*f. DIS-7 + SEASON sb.*]

3. To render out of season, make unseasonable.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems Monarchy* D. Wks. Grosart I. 197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can diseason.

Disseat (dis'sē't), *v.* [*f. DIS-6 or 7 c + SEAT v. or sb.*] *trans.* To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Disseated** *ppl. a.*

[That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 21 This push will cheere me euer, or disseat [Fo. 2, 3, 4 disease] me now.] 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, The hot horse .. seeks all foule meanes .. to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 21 The disseated Parliament-men. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 548 The Morbifick matter being disseated. 1822 C. O'CONNOR *Chron.* Eri I. p. xxi, This mighty conqueror who had dis-seated so many kings. 1833 LAMA *Elia Ser.* II. *Barrenness Mod.* Ari, Disseat those woods and place the same figure among fountains .. and you have a—Naïad! 1866 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. 4/5 Application .. made .. to disseat the member returned.

+ **Disseccate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. dissecāre* to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem *dissecāt* (cf. fut. pple. *secātūrus*) instead of the actual form *dissect*—] = DISSECT *v.* So + **Disseccation** = DISSECTION.

1615 JACKSON *Cred* IV. § 1. vii. § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and disseccate her living members. 1632 T. NASH *Quaternio Ep. Ded.*, The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his disseccations.

+ **Disseccret**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. DIS-8 + SECRET a.*] *trans.* To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealing our own designs, or the disseccreting the designs of the enemy.

Dissect (dis'ekt), *v.* [*f. L. dissect* ppl. stem of *dissecāre*, *f. DIS-1 + secāre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. v, To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives .. were justice. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Yrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 292 The aggregations before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

1611 FLORIO, *Dissectare*, to desect or cut as an Anatomie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* I. ix. (1631), They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs onely the Anatomy of brutt Beasts, and not of Man, hauing neuer dissected a Mans body. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 3 (1682) 1 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs* Wks. 1755 III. l. 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 EMERSON *May-day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

absol. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves oot work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. To dissect out: to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

1864-70 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* II. 110 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030, I made an incision .. from

the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out. The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

3. *fig. and transf.* To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part; to examine minutely part by part, to analyze; to criticize in detail.

1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 114 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* 1. § 64 Persons of all conditions took great license in dissecting all his infirmities. 1693 *Dryden Persius* Sat. 1. Yet old Lucilius never fear'd the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes. 1850 *Kingsley Alt. Locke* 1. I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do. 1869 *Rogers Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* 1. 43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 413 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness.

†4. To analyze (chemically). *Obs.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gaz.

5. *Business.* To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong.

See DISSECTING *vbl. sb.*

Dissected, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or anatomized.

Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle.

1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 31 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 628 A dissected Head of a Sharke. 1824 *Col. L. Stanhope Greece* 10 She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit. 181. *Ruskin* (O.). Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

2. Of a divided form or structure; *spec. in Bot.* (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much divided.

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 185 A little chin signes one envious... a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* II. 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel. 1884 *Henfrey Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinnatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed.

Dissectible (dissek'tib'l), *a. rare.* [f. *L. dissect-* ppl. stem (see the vb.) + -BLE.] Capable of being dissected.

1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* ix. Wks. 1830 IV. 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable.

Dissecting (dissek'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DISSECT* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DISSECT*. *a. gen. and Anat.*: see *DISSECT* 1-3. *b. Business*: see *DISSECT* 5.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. 7/3 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting. 1893 *Daily News* 16 May 8/7 To Drapers.—Young lady wants re-engagement as Cashier and Bookkeeper. Used to dissecting.

c. attrib. and Comb., as in *dissecting-forceps*, *-knife*, *-microscope*, *-room* (i.e. used in anatomical dissection); *dissecting-clerk*, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold.

1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 176 Raising the vessel a little... with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps. 1854 *R. Willis Report in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 168 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether. 1882 *Serjt. Ballantine Exper.* II. 15 Gaining a living by supplying the dissecting-table with its ghastly subjects. 1884 *Encycl. Dict.* (Cassell), *Dissecting-clerk*.

Dissecting, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That dissects.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Dissecting abcess*, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other. *Ibid.*, *Dissecting Aneurism*, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the prying student.

Dissection (dissek'shən). [*ad. L. dissection-em*, n. of action from *dissecare*; used in med. or mod. L. Perhaps immed. a. F. *dissection* (Paré, 16th c.).]

†1. The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting. *Obs.*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Dissection*, a dissection; a cleaving in peeces. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built. 1669 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 141 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge.

2. *spec.* The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* I. ix. Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in use when we would find out some action or use of a part which by the dead

carcasse cannot be discerned. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* I. i. § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds... will demonstrate. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 17 § 8, I know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. 1850 *Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace* IV. xiv. (1877) III. 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection. 1881 *Huxley in Nature* No. 615. 347 For hundreds of years... the dissection of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination; detailed analysis or criticism.

1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 158 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hath appeared in modern times. 1867 *Deutscher in Rem.* (1874) 1 Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony.

†4. Chemical analysis. *Obs.*

1605 *Timme Quersit.* I. xiii. 63 Mercury is extracted out of every thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into a watery vapour. 1794 *S. Williams Vermont* 90 By accurate dissection... it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine.

5. *Business.* The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see *DISSECT* v. 5.

6. *concr.* That which has been cut asunder, or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything which is the result or produce of dissecting.

1581 *Sioney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 All his [the Poet's] kinds are not onlie in their vnited formes, but in their senered dissections fully commendable.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*

1847 *W. Reeves Eccl. Antiq.* 66 note, The Dissection-room panic caused many to resort to this place. 1889 *Huxley in Pall Mall G.* 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison snperuened.

Dissective (dissek'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. type *dissectivus* (cf. *sections*), f. *dissect-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect.

1860 *Dickens Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective property in common. 1861 *Wilson & Geikie Mem. E. Forbes* v. 142 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

Dissector (dissek'tar). Also -er. [*agent-n.* in *L. form*, from *L. dissecare* to *DISSECT*. Cf. *F. dissecateur*.] One who dissects, *esp.* anatomically.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* I. 22 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anatomy. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissector to the College of Physicians at Montpellier. 1645 *Evelyn Diary*, The theatre [at Padua] for anatomie... is excellently contriv'd both for the dissector and spectators. 1794 *European Mag.* XXV. 454 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1810 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 305 Map-mounter and Dissector. 1839 *Carlyle Chartism* vii. in *Misc.* (1872) VI. 153 A determined despoiler and dissector of cant. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men. Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I. 316 Univalued dissectors. had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy.

Dissees (e), *obs. form* of *DECEASE, DISEASE*.

Disseise, disseize (dissē'z), *v.* Forms: 4 *disseyse* (-ceyse, 4-5 *desese*), 5-6 *dis-, dyssease*, (5 *dyssease*, 6 *decease*, *disseaze*, -eize), 6-7 *disseyse*, 6- *disseise*, *disseize*. [*ME. a. AF. disseyse*, = *OF. dessaisir* to dispossess, f. *des-, DIS* 4 + *saisir* to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to SEIZE. In *Pr. dessaisir*; med. L. *disseisare*, -saisire, -sasiare, also *dissaisire*, -seisire, -seisiare from *OF.*: see *SEIZE*.]

1. *trans. Law.* To put out of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc., usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. of (†) *from*. Also *refl.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut disseisiatur (1217 *inserts* (c. xxxv) de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus... nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum. 1292 *Britton* II. xi. § 2 Cestui est proprement disseisi q' a tort est engeté de acun tenement.] 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (810) 250 Our kyng Sir Edward... Disseised him self of alle, zald it to Sir Jon. Bot Jon his homage salue mak or he be gon. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In case that we have... wittandly and willfalli gett our euen cristen... falsly be desosed of land or of lithe. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 758 Of fair gudes falsly disseid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. cxlix. 136 He... vexyd and dystourbed Ivoe the duke and lord of that country... lastly disseisid hym of that lordshyp. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7, § 7 Where... personnes... be disseised, deforsed, wronged, or otherwise put from their lawfull inheritance. 1628 *Pettit. to King in Rnshw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 589 By the Statute called, The great Charter of the Liberties of England, It is declared and enacted; That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his Freeholds or Liberties, or his free Customs. 1641 [see *DISSEISIN* 1]. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 190 If a tenant in tail discontinues in fee, afterwards marries, disseises the discontinuee, and dies seized; his wife shall not have dower. 1819 I. *Milner Milner's Hist. Ch. Christ* (1824) IV. 115 Wilcliff asserted that temporal lords and patrons had a right to disseize the church of her emoluments in case of misbehaviour.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* To dispossess, deprive, rob; to deliver, rid (of anything).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1088 He ne ouste from wo disseysed be. c 1450 *Mertin* 229 It shall here-after be declared how that she was disseised of the seint Graal. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. xi. 20 He [the Dragon] so disseised of his gryinging grosse. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 22 a, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffs... as in a manner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseize him of this his ancient inheritance. 1700 *Blackmore Job* xxix. 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws. 1845 *R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

†b. To oust, expel. *Obs.*

1627 *Mav Lucan* vii. 655 Through many wounds his life disseized, fled. 1675 *Hobbes Odyssey* xvi. 444 They... With gentle sleep their fear and care disseized.

Hence *Disseis'd ppl. a.*, *Disseising vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 8 The unmanly disseising and putting out of France, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Dissemparment*, a disseising. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (Rldg. 1883) 50 All the disseized lords... he put to death. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 18 If there be but the least flaw against them to countenance the disseizing them of their Rights.

Disseise, obs. form of *DECEASE, DISEASE*.

1648 *Symmons Vind. Chas. I.* 98 The Honour of... our disseised Queen.

Disseisee, -zee (dissē'zē). *Law.* Also 6 -i, -ie, -ye. [f. *DISSEISE* v. + -EE; but the earlier form in -ie represented *OF. dessaisi* pa. pp. 'disseised'.] One who is disseised of his estate: correlative to *DISSEISOR*.

[1377 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 9 Et eient desore les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 33 The disseisee or suche other personnes as... be thereby clerely excluded of their entre. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 63 a, If the disseisey by his deede release all his righte... to one of the disseisours. 1594 *West and Pt. Symbol. Chancery* § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated. 1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 67 If the disseisee oute the disseisor with force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 98 It is devised that the Disseisee shall release his right in the land. 1875 *Poste Gaius* IV. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseisee.

Disseisin, disseizin (dissē'zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 *dysseysyn*, 6 *disseysin* (e. -sceysen, -seissen, -sesin, -seison, -seizon, -season, -dys-, 6-7 *disseizen*, 7 *Sc. dissaisin*), 6- *disseisin*, 8- *disseizin*. [*a. AF. dissaisine* = *OF. dessaisine* (11th c.), f. *des-, DIS* 4 + *saisine*, *seisine*, *SEISIN*, *SASINE*, formal possession, deriv. of *saisir* to SEIZE. (In med. L. *dissaisina*, *disseisina*.)]

1. *Law.* The act or fact of disseising; privation of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc. of another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

[1167 *Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II.* 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis. 1292 *Britton* II. i. § 1 Homme a tort engitté ou desturbe de la peysible possession ou de soen fraunc tenement. Et cele violence est apele disseisine et fresche force.] 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Preamb., Wrytte of entre upon disseysen in the post before the Justices... of his Comen Benche. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 57 b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out y^e hath the franke tenement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 139 Disseisin upon Disseisin is when the Disseisor is disseised by another. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin, committed by day without force and arms, Or Disseisin by Force, for which see *De forceor* and *Fresh Disseisin*. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 295 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 1861 *F. Hall in Jnrl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 10 The disseisor, and... the abettor of disseizin. 1875 *Poste Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 631 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables. 1886 *F. W. Maitland in Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The rightful tenant can be disseised, though the lord be not privy to the disseisin. 1889 *J. B. Ames in Harvard Law Rev.* III. 23 The word 'disseisin'... was rarely used with reference to personality.

b. *Novel, new, fresh disseisin*: disseisin of fresh or recent date. *Assise of Novel Disseisin*: an ordinance of Henry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also the action thus established.

[c 1250 *BRACTON* 164 b, De beneficio principis succurratur ei per recognitionem assise novae disseisinae multis vigiliis excogitatum et inventum.] c 1350 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 361 Pe wryt bat me pledeth in be Citee, by-fore Justices, oþer by-fore baylyues of be towne, þe empne wrytes of newe dysseysyne. [1383 *Act 7 Rich. II.* c. 10 Item est ordeigne & assentuz qassise de Novele Disseisin soit desore grante & faite de rent adierce.] 1523 *Fitzhera. Surre.* xi. (1539) 17 The kynges wrytte of assise of nouell disseisin. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robert I.* 22 He sall not tene nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell disseisin: sa lang as he may find the possessor leneand: or anie man committer of the disseising, or was present at the committing thereof. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Fresh disseisin*, signifies that Disseisin, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1700 *Tyrell Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseid those who have recovered Seisin... from them by Assize of Novel Disseisin. 1876 *Digav Real Prop.* II. § 9. 97 The Assize of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been

turned out of possession. 1895 POLLOCK & MATLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 124 Henry I. issued an ordinance and instituted a procedure: ordinance and procedure alike were known as the assize of novel disseisin.

† 2. *transf. and fig.* Dispossession. *Obs.*

1586 FERNER *Blas. Gentrie* 214 Ministers of the Gospel to whom the keys of right do appertaine (for the others did by dissein and tort hold possession of them) may execute that authority of the keys with all feare and diligence. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvi. 355 Vntill the Picts .. Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this Ile had made.

† **Disseisin**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* = DISSEISE *v.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. 8) 69 b. We shal not distroble, disseason or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth. the crowne and the dignitee royall of Fraunce. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 974 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, then reason) From y^r proper place this Essence doe disseysin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxxi. 652 He (Philip) went to Dymne for to disseizen [ad efficiendum] the garrison of the Etoliens. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 365 A man past al feare of being disseizid of his expected inheritance.

Disseisor, -zor (dis'sə'zə, -zə). Also 5-6 -our, 5, 5-er. [*a. AF. disseisour*, = OF. *dessaiseur, *f. disseisur* to DISSEISE. In med. L. *dissaisitor*, -seizitor, *f. dissaisire*, *disseisire*, to disseise.] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc.; a dispossessor.

[1377 *see* DISSEISE.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 A Disseisor, disseisitor. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 33 The dying seased hereafter of any such disseisour, shall not be demed. any such dissein in the law. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 265 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* bk. iii. lvi. Entering now by force, thou hold'st by might, And art disseisor of another's right. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 59 The King can do no wrong; Therefore cannot he be a disseisor. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. xv. 430 To call them disseisors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son. 1861 [*see* DISSEISIN sb. 1]. 1886 F. W. MATLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

Disseissoress (dis'sə'zəres). Also 7-9 disseissoress. [*f. prec. + -ess.* (The *F.* type would be *dissaissorese*.)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 125 b. Yf the husbände and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should be made, than . . . shee is a disseissoresse. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Shee shall be adjudged in possession against the disseisee but as a disseissoresse, in respect of the deceit. 1644 PERRINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseissoresse. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* v. *Disseisin*, If he disseises another to her use, she is not a disseissoress, nor if the wife agrees to it during the coverture; yet, if after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseissoress. 1883 A. J. HORWOOD *Year Bks.* 11-12 *Edw. III.* 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseissoress.

† **Disseis-sure**, -zure. *Obs.* [*f. DISSEISE v. + -ure*; cf. *seizure*.] The act of disseising; dispossession; = DISSEISIN.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 685 The setting vp and worshipping of Images . . . was . . . a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 47 To take reuenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* iii. xi. 213 In Case of a Disseisure of the Right Owner.

Dissett, *obs.* form of DECEIT.

Dissel-boom (dis'sl'būm). *S. Africa.* [*Du.* (pron. dis'sl'būm) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', *f. dissel shaft + boom beam, boom.*] The pole of a wagon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Disselboom*, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* xxix. The oxen were all secured to the dissel-boom and trek-tow. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Yess* viii. The tented cart, with its . . . stout stinkwood dissel-boom.

† **Disse-lf**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. DIS-7 + SELF sb.*] *trans.* To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1116 Whence comes This shinning winter that my soule benums, Freezes my Senses, and dis-sells me so With drousie Poppie, not my self to know?

Disselle, *obs.* form of DIZZILY.

† **Dissembill**, *a.* *Sc.* *Obs. rare.* [? corruption of *F. deshabil*, or of a *Sc.* spelling of DISHEVEL *a.*] Undressed, unclothed.

† 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1297 That saw him bath dissembill and in weid.

† **Dissemblable**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a. OF. dissemblable* (12th c.), in 14th c. *dissemblable*, *f. dissembler* to be unlike, DISSEMBLE *v.* 2, after *semblable* like.] Unlike, dissimilar, various.

1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iv. 5 Moche merueylous lygh I sawe of dissemblable maner. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* N j b. How amongs them selves to be dissemblable [*inter se dissimiles*]. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. Cj b. Dissemblable to Sectans sorte [*Sectant dissimilis*]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* iii. xix. (Arb.) 238 Dissemblable and in effect contrary. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxviii. (1632) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them . . . to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemblable.

Dissembance¹ (dis'emblāns). *arch.* [In sense 1, ad. OF. *dissembance* (12th c.), mod. F. *dissembance* unlikeness, *f. dissembler*, pr. pple. *dissembant* unlike; see *prec.* and -ANCE. In sense 2, a later modification of DISSIMULATION, after *dissemble*.] Vol. III.

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1463 *Craft of Lovers* xxi. Kepe wel true love, forge no dissembance [so *MS.*: a have resemblance]. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 As touching other agreements and dissembances which may be noted . . . in their life and behaviour [etc.]. 1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* (T.) Nor can there be a greater dissembance between one wise man and another. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 100 The dissembance of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions. 1894 *Forum* (N.Y.) Nov. 317 To state the utter dissembance between the Japanese and ourselves.

2. The action of dissembling, dissimulation.

1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 101 Thou that wants power, with dissembance fight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. viii. Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissembance. 1814 SOUTHBY *Roderick* xxiv. No time. is this for bravery As little for dissembance. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 18 Pothinus, in dissembance deft, Bent low the knee.

† **Dissembance**². *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. dissembance*, *f. dissembler* to separate: see DISSEMBLE *v.* 3] Departure, dispersion.

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That assemblance turneth to dissembance.

† **Dissemblyation**. *Obs.* Also 6 -acion, 5 dissemblyation. By-form of DISSIMULATION, after *dissemble*.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 55 He saw þat he mycht noucht The Town of weyn . . . Undyr dissemblyation. 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* I. (1894) 305 But it is all dissemblyation, and that wee shall find if wee trust to them.

† **Dissemble**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISSEMBLE v.* 1] The act of dissembling, dissimulation. (In quot. personified.)

1480 *Crt. of Love* 1191 Dissemble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose.

Dissemble (dis'embl'), *v.* 1 Also 6 disimble, *Sc.* -sembill, *dissembul*, -symble, 7 desemble. [app. a later form of DISSIMULE *v.*, through the intermediate stages *dissimill*, *dissimble*, influenced perh. by *resemble*. (There is no corresponding form in *F.*: cf. the next two words.)]

1. *trans.* To alter or disguise the semblance of (one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance.

1513 MORE *Riek. III.* Wks. 65 Some . . . not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall. 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Morn. Pr.*, That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] before the face of Almighty God. 1665 MANLEY *Gratins' Love* C. *Warres* 715 Among the Bodies . . . was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 4 With an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs. 1850 PRESCOTT *Heru* II. 20 He was well pleased with the embassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips!

2. To disguise. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 254, I was dissimblit sutelly in a sanctis liknes. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 283/1 Though he dissembled himselfe to bee a Lutherane while he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther straight. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 4 He put it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in't. And I would I were the first that euer dissembled in such a gowne. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 21 Their deformity appeared through the finest cloaks he could dissemble it with. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 340 Dissembling her immortal form, she [Juturna] took Camertus meen.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

1500 [*see* DISSEMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 233, I will not urge. the Pope's . . . authority. . . I will dissemble that excellency. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 823 Wherefore he determined to dissemble [HALL dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble, as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. viii. (1732) 395, I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1701 WALLIS 24 Sept. in *Pepys Mem.*, It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* I. 75 Learn to dissemble Wrongs. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 451 Philip . . . seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English.

b. with clause: To shut one's eyes to the fact.

1554 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks. 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that . . . there be diuerse points where-in men . . . cannot agree. 1611 BIAL *Transl. Pref.* 11 It cannot be dissembled, that . . . it hath pleased God [etc.]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 107, I must not dissemble or deny, that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 54 It cannot be dissembled, that . . . the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much he was condemnable.

c. *intr.* const. with.

1553 FRITH *Wks.* (1573) 52 These holy doctours . . . thought it not best . . . to condemne all things indifferently: but to suffer and dissemble with the lesse.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To conceal one's intentions,

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 216 Therefore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the pronost. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xl. 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best: see thou dissemble not. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 467 The subtle fiend . . . Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. li. I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. 1854 LONGF. *Warden Cinque Ports* xl. He did not pause to parley nor dissemble.

b. const. with: To use dissimulation with.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you . . . for you shall finde it and prove it to be true. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75 ¶ 3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man. 1849 SOUTHBY *All for Love* vi. Dissemble not with me thus.

† 5. *trans.* To put on a feigned or false appearance of; to feign, pretend, simulate. *Obs.*

1538 STARRY *England* i. lii. 91 Men may dysembyl and fayne grete poverty, where as non ys. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 467 You were not your selfe ignorant, albeit you dissembled the contrary. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 304 This Creature . . . that can dissemble death so naturally. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 2 I'm lost if you don't dissemble a little Love for me. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled.

† b. with *inf.* or clause. *Obs.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. fortune* 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* iv. 913 Fancy . . . Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore.

† c. To feign or pretend (some one) to be something. Also with ellipsis of the *inf.*, or of both object and *inf.* *Obs.*

1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* i. i. Charles of France . . . Dissembled him the lawful heir of England. 1653 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vii. § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an English-man. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 176 Esteemed a Jew though he dissembled the Christian. *Ibid.* 246 Moores who dissembled Christians.

† d. *fig.* To simulate by imitation. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 880, The gold dissembl'd well their yellow hair.

† **Dissemble**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. dissembler*, *dissembler* to be unlike, *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *sembler* to be like, to seem: the opposite of *resembler* to resemble. Cf. DISSEMBLANCE¹ 1, -ABLE.] *trans.* To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life. For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe.

† **Dissemble**, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [*ad. OF. dissembler* to separate, *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + stem of *assembler* to ASSEMBLE.] *intr.* To separate, disperse: = DISASSEMBLE.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 177 The chieff bishops . . . assembled and dissembled often tymes together, much perplexed and devided.

Dissemble (dis'embl'd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DISSEMBLE v.* 1 + -ED¹.]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 21 Leste he fall from his feyned & dissembled height. 1554 HULOTR, Dissembled or fayned frend, *dissimulatur* . . . *fictitious amicus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iv. 51 Nor Woll shall in dissembled Colours shine. 1805 SOUTHBY *Madoc* in *Act* ii. He . . . strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal Visible grief.

2. Disguised. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* ii. 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angell, that lives beere amongst us. 1643 SIN T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 53 Crosses, afflictions . . . have ever proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection.

Dissembler (dis'embləz). [*f. as prec. + -ER¹.*] One who dissembles; one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance; one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b. They iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocrite. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 87 All perior'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 11 A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion. 1667 — P. L. iii. 681 So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd; For neither Man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 152 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

Dissembling, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING¹.*]

The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation.

1500 *Lancelot* 1950 Al . . . ther gilt he knowith . . . and shitt he hyme with-drowth Them to reпреf . . . And this it is wich that dissembling hot. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. xv. False pretending and also dissembling [*simulatio et dissimulatio*]. 1555 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxvi. 102 Suche men had made to take bede of their dissemblings and clokings. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. viii. The perpetual dissembling of offence. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Steph.* moth. ii. i. 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissembling. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. iii. (1873) 273 Wilful dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

Dissembling, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING¹.*] That dissembles; deceiving; hypocritical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b. Y^e most vnkynde & dissemblinge disciple Iudas. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 18 Dissemblinge lippes kepe hatred secretly. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphyre eyne? 1797 64*

Curios. in Hush. & Gard. 117 Double-hearted, dissembling, trickish. . . Men. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance.

Dissemblingly (dis'emblingli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 50b Thys Gualtherus colourably or dyssymblyly reconciled both Anselme and the Pope vnto hym, only to serue the tyme. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 574 They obey not dissemblingly, but of a free and willing minde. 1654 Whitlock *Zoetomia* Pref. Avijb, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline. 1857 Chamb. *Frul.* VIII. 200, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† **Dissemble** ¹. *Obs.* [f. DISSEMBLE *v.* 1: cf. next.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) II. 198 Ther is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissembly of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 21 [Elizabeth] dallied and abused by dissemble almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom . . . she proffered herself.

Dissemble ². *nonce-ud.* [f. DISSEMBLE *v.* 3, after *assembly*.] The separation of an assembly.

1807 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Sept. 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissembly of some stolen meetings.

† It occurs in 16-17th c. as a perversion of *assembly*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 1 Is our whole dissemble appear? 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Args.* § 16. 27 Their usual Titles were the Priestbyters, the Drivins, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissemble men.

Disseminate (dis'seminēt), *v.* [f. L. *dissemināt*- ppl. stem of *dissemināre* to spread abroad, disseminate, f. DIS- + *semen*, *semin*- seed; cf. F. *disseminer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans. lit.* To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1309 [Isis] applieth herselfe to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sowe the . . . similitudes thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Disseminate, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 68 The tinging substance does consist of . . . particles . . . which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750 (1848) 67½ Considering how universally these volumes are now disseminated. 1830-75 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xix. 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds.

† b. To cause to ramify; to distribute. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The liquours that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. iii. 328 Seven pair of Nerves . . . disseminated into the whole outward Head.

c. In *pa. ppl.* and *passive*, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. DISPERSE 2.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. iii. § 7 (1682) 201 In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 201 Grey ore of manganese . . . occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1859 POUCHET's *Universe* (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. *fig.* To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow hath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest disseminate such Doctrine. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 2 The zeal with which you labour to di-seminate your opinions. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To diffuse itself, spread. *rare.* 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) No. 3. 23 The . . . discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

Hence **Disseminated** *ppl.* a.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacuity can solve the difficulty. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 180 The least Of these disseminated orbs, how great! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Field* 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmid dust.

Dissemination (dis'seminā'tiōn). [a. L. *disseminātiō-em*, n. of action f. *dissemināre* to DISSEMINATE; cf. mod. F. *dissemination*.] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused; dispersion, diffusion, promulgation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 7 We . . . being now at greatest distance from the beginning of error, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose wayes are boundlesse. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 185 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire. 1820 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 294 The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures. 1869 *Echo* 6 Apr. The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 120 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination.

Disseminative, *a. rare.* [f. as DISSEMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of disseminating, or of being disseminated.

1660 JRR. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. i. rule 5 § 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

Disseminator (dis'seminā'tor). [a. L. *disseminātor*, agent-noun from *dissemināre* to DISSEMINATE.] One who or that which disseminates; one that spreads abroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.). The disseminators of novel doctrines. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 337 The pigeon . . . is the same . . . as the disseminator of the true nummeg at the Spice Islands. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 350 The disseminators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread.

Dissense, var. of DESCENSE *Obs.*

† **Dissense**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- + SENSE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of sensation.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. vi. She a Potion made . . . That . . . could . . . quite dissense the Senses in an houre.

Dissension (dis'senʃən). Forms: 4 dissension, 5 -sion; also 4-6 diss-, dys-, des-, 4-5 -cion, -cioun, 4-6 -cion, 5-9 -tion. [a. F. *dissension* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *dissencion*, etc., ad. L. *dissension-em* disagreement, n. of action from *dissentire*, ppl. stem *dissens*-; see DISSENT. Formerly, very frequently *dissention* (cf. *dissent*, *contention*), whence DISSENTIOUS.]

1. Disagreement in opinion; esp. such disagreement as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22221 (Cott.) Bot if dissencion bi-tide . . . bat es bot if discord and striff, Ouer all bis wold be runnyn rifft. *Ibid.* 22238 (Gott.) First sal be dissension, er ante-crist sal cum in land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 48 Bot envy . . . Among thaim maid dissencion. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 39 Forsoth dissencion is maad, so that thei departiden atwynny. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. xiii. Of the sheep whiche had and descencion with the wolues. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 3 There is amonge you envyinge, stryfe and dissencion. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 352 But first among the Priests dissension springs. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 131 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* II. i. 31 There were dissensions . . . existing within the Church, as well as without.

† b. *Phr.* *In, upon, at dissension.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. Prol.* I. 30 Vpon dissencion Thei felle, and in diuision. *Ibid.* i. 304 Ovid . . . Maketh . . . mention How they felle at dissencion. 1421 SIR HUGH LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. I. 85 The two Remes that . . . han ben in dissencion. 1600 J. FORTY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 254 They are at . . . great dissencion with the Arabians. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 7 Would they that I should . . . be at dissencion with my own sonne?

† 2. *Med.* Physical disturbance producing ailment. *Obs.*

1582 HESTER *Sacr. Phiorav.* i. lx. 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of . . . dissencion of the head. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 232 It differs from obstruction because here is no great dissencion, it is without pain or Feaver. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Worms, Worms cause several accidents . . . as a dissencion, wringings with a rumbling in the belly.

† 3. Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance; = DISSENT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. ed. 1755 II. i. 59 What assurances can they [the clergy] have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissention? 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, according to our modern ideas of Toleration. 1807 R. A. INGRAM (title), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

4. *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Sursemeur de noises*, a . . . dissention-sower.

Dissensionous: see DISSENTIOUS.

[Dissensse, dissensse, a freq. error, scribal or typographical, for *dissence*, DISCUSE.]

Dissensualize, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from sensual quality or elements.

1854 LOWELL *Frul. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

Dissent (dis'sent), *v.* Also 5-6 dyss-, 6 dysc-, 6-7 disc-. [ad. L. *dissentire* to differ in sentiment, dissent, f. DIS- + *sentire* to feel, think; cf. F. *dissenter* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. *Const. from.* † to.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. i. 36 Fra bis he dyssentyt hale. 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 44 (Mätz.) Dame July must nedes haf hir wille, If I dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 199 Whear unto some among the Lords dyssented. 1666 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 146 Some lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained . . . authority . . . by assenting or dissenting to laws. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. 111. ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ from, in (an opinion), from, † with (a person).

a 1536 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 367 Where the first say 'bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ'; there they vary and dissent from them. a 1555 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent

from the manifest word of God. 1565 SIR W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 307 The Queenes Majesty will marry with none . . . that shall dissent in Religion. 1646 GAULE *Select Cases* 56 Hersupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 32 Some are so critical and teasty, that they will not . . . bear with any that dissent. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 174, I dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess., Religion*, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xviii. 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us.

b. *spec.* To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, esp. from that of the established, national, or orthodox church.

c 1553 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 397 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church. With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. i. § 3 To every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever dissenteth from it, but that most, which doth further dissent. 1655 HOADES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26. 330 Those that came to Christianity . . . were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were deprived of the Churches Communion. 1653 HALEY *Brevit. Dissentio* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 341 The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected . . . Only to dissent is counted a capital Crime. 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 223 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church. He that dissents throughout with that church will dissent with the church of England. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 98 The Methodists have hitherto been accused of dissenting from the Church of England.

† c. *ellipt.* To differ as to, or from. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. iii. § 2 (1622) 17 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to haue, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to haue. a 1662 HEVLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* i. § 29 The greater wonder . . . that . . . they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† 3. To be at dissension or variance; to quarrel.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 289 They shall hereafter dissent; His seed with her seed shall never have agreement. 1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 37 Nowe they did dissent by warre. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 584 Even the best Apostles dissented; neither knowledge, nor holynesse can redresse all differences. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. vi. I am ashamed to see men . . . so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves.

† 4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or other respect. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 5 A certayne pleasant fable . . . not much dissentynge from this purpose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other . . . but their Funerals dissent from the rest. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 489½ A God, whose Figure doth dissent From Men.

Dissent (dis'sent), *sb.* Also 7 desent. [f. prec.]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; † dissension, quarrel (*obs.*).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* liv. 6 Artegall. . . Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, till he had questioned the cause of their dissent. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 202, I finde no dissent betwene any parties touching this precept. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Siler Scint.* II. 156 As if some deep hate and dissent . . . betwixt high winds and thee Were still alive. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame . . . A disputable point is no man's ground. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 183 Cavaignac . . . accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of consent.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxix. (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent; nor do they care much for his Consent. 1667 PERYS *Dairy* 21 Nov. The opposite Lords . . . desired they might enter their dissents. 1795 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party . . . to shew reasons for his dissent. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Vavonargues* 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these.

3. *spec.* Difference of opinion in regard to religious doctrine or worship.

1585 AAR. SANDVS *Serm.* v. § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in loue. Diversitie of Religion sundered the Jewe and Gentile. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 151 He should not wonder at the dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points. a 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), What could be the reason of this general Dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. *esp.* The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; non-conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Acts of Uniform.*, Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 22½ The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1548. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* *Ess.* (1854) 557½ In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different character than in England. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 238 The open expression of difference... to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

c. Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist section of the community.

1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks.* 1842 I. 549 Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. (L.) On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth... with the whole strength of the establishment.

† 4. Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 The dissent or disparity in the present manners of our state. 1612 SPEND *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xli. (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a... hidden dissent betwixt this soil and these geese, as the like is betwixt wolves and the aquilla roots. *a* 1636 BACON (J.) Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1636 BACON *Sylva* s. 255 margin, Experiments... touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Audibles. 1638 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 The Mace in few days... become's tawny and unlike her former braverie: yet in that dissent, best pleasures.

Dissent, obs. form of DESCENT.

Dissentaneous (disent'neus), *a.* [f. L. *dissentaneus* disagreeing, contrary (f. *dissentire* to DISSENT) + -OUS.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement, at variance with; contrary to.

1613 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diverse or dissentaneous. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* Pref. A Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref. I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth. 1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes... callous legs.

Hence **Dissentaneousness**, diversity of opinion.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions... dissentaneousness of faith. 1717 BAILEY vol. II., *Dissentaneousness*, disagreeableness.

† Dissentany, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *dissentaneus* -us: see prec.]

A. adj. = DISSENTANEOUS.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 55 The consideration of the whol sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie. 1654 L. COKE *Logic* (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

B. sb. (See quot.)

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

† Dissentation. Obs. [irreg. f. DISSENT *v.* + -ATION.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 W. BAOWRE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii. To leave their jars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres. 1623 COCKERAM II., Difference, discrepancy, dissension.

Dissenter (disent'er), *a.* Also 7 -or, -our. [f. DISSENT *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissentient.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1651 HOARES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent... the City retains its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 POPE *Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 21 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Casaria stood elsewhere. 1869 SWINBURNE *Est. & Stud.* (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1875 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: *a.* in the general sense.

1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 88 The dissenters may well have bin over-born or supprest. 1644 in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5. 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions. 1649 OWAN *Disc. Toleration* Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents... Neither party... dare avoid the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Ded., Its discipline is... so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Ilmfray, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurich.

b. One who dissents and separates himself from any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 Flingellum; or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began... at last to appear a public Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of y^e Scotch Nation of their persecution... upon y^e score of Nonconformity, divers of those people who are dissenters from y^e Church having bin... excommunicated. 1688-9 *Toleration Act* 1 W. & M. c. 18 § 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have... their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 54 The Persians happen to be Shiites, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* II. I. 124 The popular Christianity of the day... is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial. They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

c. spec. One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled *Protestant Dissenters*. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from *Nonconformist*, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 98 To Benj^r Cranmer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideration of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county. 1700. 1683 F. GODFREY *Pref. to Wharton's Wks.* 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by). 1688 AR. SACROFT *Instructions in D'Oyley Life* vii. More especially that they have a very tender regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters. 1689 SIR G. SAVILE *Lett. to Dissenter*, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 *Toleration Act* 1 W. & M. c. 18 § 11 Unless such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testify upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters... may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, (or as they call themselves) Baptists, and Quakers. 1773 FIELDING *Lett. Writers* n. ii. Do you take me for a Dissenter, youascal? 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writings 1821 I. 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters... a majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1826 PETERSDORFF *Abbr. Cases in Courts* K. B. etc. V. 432 note, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 *Eclectic Review* v. Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act' were originally intended to operate, consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists; viz., the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists (or Independents), and the Baptists. 1890 ATKINSON *Sp. in H. Com.* 22 July, I am not a Dissenter; I am a Nonconformist.

d. fig. and transf.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xliii. Cocombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. II. 88 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence **Dissentage**, condition or rank of Dissenters. **Dissentarish** *a.*, having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. **Dissentarism, the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Dissentarize** *v. trans.*, to convert into a Dissenter.**

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 82 The then "Dissentage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXV. 729 The volume looks... so "dissentarish and drab-coloured! 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* I. II. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 BR. J. JEAN *Lett. in Life, etc.* xxv. 460 It... shows the interior of English 'dissentarism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Wemyss *Reid Life* (1888) I. 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissenterism. 1838 BR. S. WILKINSON *in Life* I. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-dissentarized. 1856 LIT. *Churchman* II. 94/1 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University.

Dissentaries: see DYSENTERY.

† Dissentiate, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *dissentire* + -ATE³; after vbs. from L. sbs. in -entia.] *trans.* To move to dissension or discord. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1] c. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom.

Dissentience (disens'jens), *rare.* [f. DISSENTIENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 420 Dissentience on the Law of Thift.

† Dissentiency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 MANTON *Ment out of Eater* Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division.

Dissentient (disens'jent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dissentient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissentire* to DISSENT.]

A. adj. Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185 (and) If... ther will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 226 Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. esp. Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

Dissentient Liberals, (in *Politics*) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves *Liberal Unionists*. Hence **Dissentientism**.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* I. 81 (Seager) All the vassals... swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1845 STEPHEN *Law* Eng. (1874) II. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 507 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1868 GLADSTONE *Lett. Mr. Ivorys* 26 Oct., Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals... only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole county.

B. sb. One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

1621 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Dialoib.* III. 415 To vilifie and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients. 1790 SIR W. JONES *Charge to Grand Jury*, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1799 III. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xvi. (1876) 439 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Mr. Gladstone... presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

Dissenting, vbl. sb. [f. DISSENT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. DISSENT; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

1594 HOOPER *Ecdl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may have probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 50 Difference is a dissenting between the essence of two. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 29 He... Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an heinous Crime.

Dissenting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient; also, differing in sense, nature, character, etc.

1590 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Epist. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 442 The which doctrine is catholic... nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1627 SPEND *England* xxvii. § 3 Those natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the River Derwent doth diuide asunder. 1763 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 433 Dissenting reason strove to tame... the kindling flame of love. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 329 A convention... ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 51 Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters; *spec.* disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

Dissenting Brethren, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority.

1644 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* 23 Dec., Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterian Government. 1649 in *Hart. Misc. (title)*, The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 *Act 10 Ann. c. 2* § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 366 The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1802 J. BUNTING 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers... are quite before us Methodists in [these] publications. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship.

Dissentingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 239 Dissenting arguments only are disposed: and dissentingly in the same manner as they are disposed in simple Axioms. 1862 LEVER *Barrington* xvi, Conyers shook his head dissentingly. 1864 *Gd. Words* 789/1 She may consent dissentingly.

Dissentious (disens'jus), *a.* Now rare. Also 6 -cious, 6-7 -sious. [f. DISSENSION, and therefore more etymologically spelt *dissensionous*: see -IOUS. But perh. orig. after OF. *dissencieux*, -tieux, from *dissension*, -tion, obs. spellings of *dissension*. There are no other Eng. words in -ensious, while -entious is frequent, and naturally associates this word with *dissent*, *dissentient*, etc.]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; *esp.* given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 192, The disunited and dissensionous do agree. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 657 This carry-tale, dissentionous Jealousy... Kneocks at my heart. 1597 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 442 Tha began to be dissentionous. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 206 The two brethren grew... dissentionous about the deusion of their purchases. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 334 In violent plunges of dissentionous rage. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious as for dissentionous action.

† b. Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or ecclesiastical matters. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 93 He... will... presume... in Religion, to haue a dissentionous head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1032/1 We may not maruaille if there be dissentionous persons in y^e Church, which go about to marre

all order. 1676 *Life Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 610 This Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

† c. Of things: Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *Tryall Chee*. iv. 1. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 322 Since he .. first inkindled this dissentious brawle. 164. CHAS. I. *Ans. to Earls Bristol & Dorset* 3 Several and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth.

† **Dissentiously**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [LY 2.] In a dissentious manner; with dissension.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 22 No more the Gods dissentiously employ Their high-hous'd powers.

Dissentism, *rare.* [f. *DISSENT* sb. + -ISM.] Religious dissent as a system; nonconformity.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* i. 44 The healthy growth of Protestant dissentism.

† **Dissentive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *DISSENT* v. + -IVE.] Inclined to be at discord.

1637 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. (ed. 2 ii.) iv, A Lier .. is a Monster in Nature; for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentive.

Dissentment (dis'sentmēt). [f. *DISSENT* v. + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. F. *dissentement*, mod. F. *-iment*.] Difference of opinion, dissension, dissent.

1690 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 19 In which dissentment joined several societies. 1893 GLADSTONE *S. Belfast Deput.* 28 Mar. This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment.

† **Dissentory**, *Obs. rare.* [An erroneous form: cf. *DESCENT* i d, and *DESCENSORY*.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissentory* (old word), a kind of still.

Disseparable, *a. rare.* [f. *DIS-* + *SEPARABLE*.] Not to be dissevered; inseparable.

c 1825 BENDOS *Poems, Torrismond* i. iii, Thou in my mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the edge Of thinnest lightning.

† **Disseparate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* + *SEPARATE* v.] *trans.* To separate, dissever.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 222 b. The shuyppes that were in the myddeste of their battayle, remayned nakedde and disseparatede frome those of the two poyntes.

Dissepiement (dis'sepimēt). *Bot. and Zool.* [a. L. *dissepimentum* that which separates, a partition, f. *dissepire* (-sepīre): see *DISSEPT*.] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

spec. a. *Bot.* A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separating the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit. (Partitions otherwise formed are called *spurious* or *false* dissepiements.) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi: = *TRAMA*. c. *Zool.* One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals. d. One of the divisions between the body-segments of an annelid.

1727 BAILLY vol. II. *Dissepiment*, a middle Partition, whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes. 1760 JAS. LEE *Intrad. Bot.* i. vi. (1776) 14 The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissepiements. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 95. 116 The division of the protoplasma by dissepiements.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingdom, Celent.* 203 Each corallite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissepiements. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 121 The muscular dissepiements dividing the body into compartments. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 271 In the ovary of the *Astragalus* a spurious dissepiement is also formed.

Dissepimental (dis'sepimēntāl), *a.* [-AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiement.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 242. 249 A close cellular tissue, in which the passage from dissepiemental walls and threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 The muscular dissepiemental walls of the segments.

† **Dissept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissepit*-pp. stem of *dissepire* to separate, part off, f. *DIS-* + *sepire* (-sepīre) to hedge off, f. *sepēs* a hedge.] *trans.* To divide by a partition; to partition off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 347 Certain aculeated cups .. dissepted with little fences.

Dissepulchred (dis'sepŭlkred), *pp. a. rare.* [*DIS-* + *sepulchred*.] Disentombed.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IX. 464 Like some dissepulchred half-waken ghost, Slow stretch a wither'd hand.

Dissert (dis'sert), *v.* [f. L. *dissert*-pp. stem of *disserrere* to discuss, treat, examine; also intr. to discourse, f. *DIS-* + *serere* to bind, connect, join words, compose.]

† 1. *trans.* To discuss, examine. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Dissert*, to dispute on matters. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it. 1721 STRYFE *Ecc. Mem.* I. xliii. 330 Thence they descended to dissert the single life of priests.

2. *intr.* To discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation. (Now, affected.)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 96 A venerable sage .. whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. No. 289. 325 It is not amiss .. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1823 BYRON *Quian* XII. xxxix, 'Tis always with a moral end That I dissert. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. 255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (dis'satēt), *v.* [f. L. *dissertāt*-pp. stem of *disserrere* to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of *disserrere* to *DISSEPT*.] *intr.* To make a dissertation; to discourse; = *prec.* 2. (Unusual.) 1766 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 39 Why should I thus dissertate to you? 1811 L. HAWKINS *Clell & Gertr.* I. 5 The

first of these ladies, at thirteen .. can dissertate on the various flavors. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk .. which he produced and dissertated upon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* III. 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house.

Dissertation (dis'sat'itjən). [ad. L. *dissertātō-em* discourse, disquisition, n. of action f. *disserrare* to *DISSEPTATE*.]

† 1. Discussion, debate. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xxii. (R.) As in a certain dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dissertation*, a disputing on things. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside .. to unprofitable dissertation or disputation. 1709 STRYFE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 137 [They] altogether refused .. to engage in further dissertation with them.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise, sermon, or the like; = *DISCOURSE* sb. 5.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Title-p., A Dissertation concerning Man in his several habitudes and respects. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 6 Observing this, I made a pause in my dissertation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. Notes, He compos'd three dissertations a week on all subjects. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 238 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 476 Warton has expressly written a dissertation on that subject. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech.

Hence **Dissertational**, *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation; **Dissertationist**, one who makes a dissertation.

1844 DE QUINCY *Logic of Political Economy* 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist .. (I believe) at Ricardo. 1846 WORCESTER *Cites Ch. Observ.* for *Dissertational*. 1865 *Reader* No. 113. 234-5 A Dissertational, poetic, and rhetorical plays. 1866 *Spectator* 20 Oct. 1862/2 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theoretic definition as the creed called the Athanasian.

Dissertative (dis'sat'itv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dissertāt-* (see *DISSEPTATE*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 10 note, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1858 H. MILLER *Ramb. Geol.* 407 That dissertative style of history .. that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories.

Dissertly, *obs. var.* of *DISSENTLY*.

Dis'sertator. [a. L. *dissertātor* a disputant, f. *disserrare*.] One who makes a dissertation.

1698 C. BOYLE *On Bentley's Phalaris* 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1037 note, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 789 How could I break up this convulge of dissertators?

Disserve (dis'sərv), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVE* v. Cf. F. *desservir* 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn'; It. *diservire* to serve ill, 'to vnserve' (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To do the contrary of to serve; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

1618-29 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty .. in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 13 June 55 Nor hath any Kings Chappell any Prerogative .. above any ordinary Church to dis-serve God in by any Superstitious Rites. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not disserved my friend with you. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, dis-serving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNING *tr. Lancelot's Tour Alet* I. 17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

Disservice (dis'sərvɪs), *sb.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVICE*; cf. F. *desservice* (16th c. in Littré), It. *diservizio*, 'a bad service, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio).] The contrary of service; the rendering of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1632) 109 To toyne with them in praying the Creator of the world, is no better than disservice to his Maiestie. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v. II*, It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An ill service or ill turn; an injury.

1611 COTGR., *Desservice*, a disservice, ill office, misdeed. 1632 STAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 301 Since I can heather, I have hearde of many disservices, but not any one service he hath paid backe unto the Crowne. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

Dis'service, *v. rare.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To render an ill service to; to disserve, to injure.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 Mr. Tingry .. has thus been disserved; .. portions of his work purloined.

Dis'serviceable, *a.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVICEABLE*, after *prec.* sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 93 [They] are .. in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* VII. 31 True sound Philosophy .. is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable.

Hence **Dis'serviceableness**, the quality of being

dis'serviceable; **Dis'serviceably**, *adv.*, in a dis'serviceable manner; not serviceably.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 164 Hindered by .. the disserviceableness of his own horses. 1670 HACKBET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 17 I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 All action being for some end .. its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

Disse, *obs.* form of *DECEASE*, *DISEASE*.

Disseisor, *obs.* form of *DISSEISOR*.

Dissete, *var.* of *DISSITE* *a.* *Obs.*

† **Dissettle**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the settled condition of; to unsettle, disturb.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442 These populous places .. are .. much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1692 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* (1748) 332 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled.

Hence **Dissettled** *pp. a.*; **Dissettledness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. ii. 465 Whose minde [is] .. distracted by the .. unavoidable dissettledness in incredible .. opinions. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 92 There is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

Dissettlement. [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of dissettling; the fact of being dissettled:

† a. Disturbance, unsettlement. *Obs.* b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place.

1654 CROMWELL *Sp. Dissol. Parlt.* 22 Subjecting us to Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. ii. (1713) 182 margin, His Relapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. II. i. 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links.

Dissever (dis'sevə), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *desever*,

3-6 *desever*, 5 *desevyr*, *deseuver*, 4- *dissever*

(4-5 *dess-*, 4-6 *dis-*, 5-6 *dys-*, 4-5 *-evir*,

5-6 *-evyr*, 6- *-iver*, -*ivir*, -*yfer*). [a. AF. *desevever*,

deseveurer, OF. *deseveurer*, *desevurer* (*disseverer*) (10th

c. in Godef.), mod. F. (techn.) *desevurer*; = L. *dis'sē-*

parare, f. *DIS-* 1, 5 + *separare* to *SEPARATE*.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a person or thing from another or from a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disunite.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Purch scab his nacht man and wyman deseveird from mannes felaredde. 1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* xxv. 1 [Thei] deseveuered than in to the service the sonys of Asaph. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Pysmyres .. disseveurez be fyne gold fra be vnyfyne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2554 When thai his body and sawle with the crosse disseveured. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 31 heading, Disseveuring the bishoprick of Chester .. from the iurisdiction of Canturbury. 1550 COVERDALE *Spit. Perle* vii. Wks. 1844 I. 117 The kernel lieth mixed among the chaffe, and afterward are they disseveered asunder with the fan or winde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 388 Disseuer your united strengths. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 6 A Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock disseveering it. 1695 LN. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 224 Mankind must of necessity .. be disseveered and disjoined from its Good. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head for ever and for ever! 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I vii, The difference in our politics had of late much disseveered us. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xix. 179, I have disseveered them from their context.

2. To divide into parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1602 Thurge myddis be .. toune meuyt a water, And disseuert be Cite. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement .. betwix the Dene and Chiptire .. of the ta party, and the Maistre and Fres .. on the other party. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxi. P. ja, The .. Polygonium, which you shall diuide by the number of partes, whervnto ye would disseuer it. a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* II, A goose that is oldish - At carving not clever - You're begged to dissever. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 3 This mass may be disseveered into smaller parts.

† b. To break up, dissolve or disperse (a combination). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 He that thoughte to dissever The compaignie of hem for ever. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever insurrections.

3. a. *refl.* To separate, part from each; † to divide or disperse themselves.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 757 A thousand archaris .. Disseueyrt thaim among the iij party. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 156 We have dissevered us. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 They did many .. famous actes .. and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not disseveered themselves

b. *intr.* To separate, part, go asunder, depart.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 322 That futur temps hath maad men disseueere .. from al pat eueire they hadde. c 1422 HOCCELEVE *Learn to die* 404 To perseuere In vicious lyf & from it nat disseueere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. (1869) 98, I sygh that my wey disseueered and departed in twey weyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should ouerde or dissever from Pope Alexander. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 Where His shields disseuer, thrusts his deadly speare. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Lib.* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day!

Hence **Dissevering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 557 Our disseueyering I wald na Sotheroune saw. 1536-7 STARKER *Lett. Hen. VIII* in *England and p. lx.* To thus dysseryferyng .. schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charyte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 377 Pleasant .. islets lye dispersed by the sundry disseueyryngs of waters. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 57 Their disseueyering and tyrannical institutions.

† **Dissever**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 22 *Semper ibi ad remanendum*, Quhill domisday, without dissever.

Disseverance (dis'vev-rāns). Forms: see prec. vb. [a. OF. *disseverance*, etc. (Godef.), f. *disseverer* to DISSEVER: see -ANCE.] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make disseverance. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 A disseverance maad of stoon wal ovr the entre, to parte the fitil botle vnder the gresys. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

Disseveration (dis'vev-rā-shən). [f. DISSEVER + -ATION.] = prec.

16. Cont. Knolles' *Hist. Turks* 1434 E. (L.) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration. 1829 O'CONNELL in *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 127/1, I want no disseveration; but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of her senate. 1889 A. C. LYALL *Asiatic Stud.* 5 This process is in India continually interrupted.. by the religious element of disseveration.

Dissevered (dis'vev-rd), *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in *Asbm.* (1652) 144 Of dyssyvered qualytes a Copulacyon. 1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thee last dissevered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. iv. § 10 They were a Nation apart and dissevered. 1795 COLBRIDGE *Lines in Manner Spenser* 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. Wks. (1889) 65 Are we not halves of one dissevered world?

† **b. Msh.** = DISCRETE 2. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 2. 31 The one handling quantity continued, and the other dyssyvered. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 29 Quantity is either continued, as greatness: dissevered, as number.

Disseverment (dis'vev-rmēt). [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. obs. F. *disseverement* (Godef.).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance.

a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railles and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. I could no more consent.. than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1885 MISS O'HANLON *Unforeseen* xxxviii. Since the day of their wretched disseverment.

Disseyte, -eyue, *obs.* ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Disseyvaunt, var. of DECEIVANT *a. Obs.*

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk.* 305 In swete wordis be neddor was closet, Disseyvaunt euer and mysloset.

Dissha'dow, *disha'dow*, *v. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlii. Soon as he againe dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight.

1873 A. & P. CARY *Memorial* 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

† **Dissha'pe**, *disha'pe*, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. di-, DIS-6 + SHAPE *v.*: cf. *misshape*.] *trans.* To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARNSET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image.. it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

Disshe, *obs.* form of DISH.

Dissheathe (dis'shēth), *v. rare.* Also *disheathe*. [f. DIS-6 + SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. iv. § 3 Cambyeses' sword dissheathing, pierced his owne thigh. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 274 Like the great palmer-worm.. So fed Sordello, not a shard dissheathed.

Dissheveled, *obs.* form of DISHEVELLED.

† **Disship**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + SHIP *v.*] *trans.* To remove from a ship.

1557 *Instr. Mariners Russia in Hakluyt* (1886) III. 164 The Captaine.. shall.. disship any artificer, or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

† **Disshiver**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 di-. [f. DIS-1 + SHIVER *v.*] *trans.* To shiver in pieces; to shatter.

b. intr. To become shattered, fall to pieces.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Shiledes dishyuer-ing cracke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 21 All within.. There were.. Dishivered speares, and shiledes ytorne in twaine. a. 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* x. Wks. (1672) iii. 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or dishivering.

Disshort: see DISHOUT.

Disshroud (dis'shrūd), *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 or 7 a. + SHROUD *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a shroud; fig. to unveil, expose.

1577 STANHYURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 15 As his negligence shall be in the one disshrowded, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

Dissidence (dis'sidēns). [ad. L. *dissidentia*, f. *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree, f. DIS-1 + *sedere* to sit: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissidence*, discord or displacing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.*, *Comte* (1867) II. 592 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general

doctrine. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxxii. That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 539 Among the farmers.. dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold. 1891 *Times* 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

† **Dissidency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1670 *Conclaves wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* the Cardinals.. (were it either dissidency, or jealousy, or any other passion) were extremely divided.

Dissident (dis'sident), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dissident-em*, pr. pple. of *dissidere*: see DISSIDENCE. Cf. F. *dissident* (16th c.; adm. by Acad. 1798).]

A. adj. Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. *from*.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 These things are not altogether dissident from the trewth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 130 Scarsellie so farre from vs.. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 283 A forme of prayer dissident from the common. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii. (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. PAT-GRAVE *Arabia* i. 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahabee sectarians. 1890 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 97 Men.. dissident.. in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments.

b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. (1872) 101 Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests; unconquerable Martyrs according to some.. chicaning Traitors according to others.

B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissident.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 15 July, Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Kemble's Life* (1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents.

b. One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion; a dissenter.

1790 (title), An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 164/1 He did defend and support it, and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine. 1835 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of bolding places of honour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

c. spec. Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (L. *dissidentes*) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship. 1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogeny of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents. 1837-9 HALLAM *Lit. Lit.* ii. ii. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

Dissidiousness, var. DESIDIUOUSNESS, *Obs.*

† **Dissidy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dissidi-um* (now held to be error for *discidium*), f. *dissidēre*: see DISSIDENCE.] Disagreement, difference.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing.

Dissight (dis'sait, dis'ait). [f. DIS-9 + SIGHT *sb.*] This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 148 It would be.. no dissight to y^e grace of y^e Streets. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. of Judgm.* Pref. This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 234 Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 24 (He) pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

Dis-sighted, *pph.* a. [DIS-6.] = UNSIGHTED.

1825 *Sport. Mag.* XVI. 338/2 That the course be deemed to end.. where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [Cf. *ibid.* 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

Dissightly, *a. rare.* = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T. CAMPBELL *Surv. S. Irel.* 104 Everything dissightly is.. screened from the view. 1854 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

† **Dissignificative**, *a. Obs.* — [DIS-10.] 1721 BAILEY, *Dissignificative*, that serveth to signify something different from.

† **Dissilience**, *Obs.* — [see DISSILIENT and -ENCE.] The action of springing asunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissilience*, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissilience*, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

Dissiliency (dissil'iēnsi). *rare.* [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. *lit.* and *fig.*

1822-3 A. P. PEABODY in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

Dissilient (dissil'iēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dissilient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissilire* to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. DIS-1 + *salire* to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; *spec.* in *Bol.* bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissilient*, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bol.*,

Dissiliens pericarpium, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course.

† **Dissillition**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dissillire* to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. *salitio* a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxxvii. 312 The Dissillition of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 166 The Glass broke.. and made a great noise at its dissillition. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 143 The dissillition depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

Dissimilar (disi'milār), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 dissimular. [f. DIS-10 + SIMILAR: cf. F. *dissimilaire* (Paré, 16th c.), L. *dissimilis* unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. Const. *to* (less often *from*, rarely *with*.)

Dissimilar whole (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. **Dissimilar parts** (in *old Anat.*), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues. Opposed to CONSIMILAR.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* i. i. ii. *v.*, *Dissimilar* parts are those which we call *Organicall*. 1632 SHERWOOD, The dissimilar parts of the body, *les parties dissimilaires du corps* [not in Colgr. 1611]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philoz.* v. (1701) 106 *Heterogeneous*, consist of dissimilar parts. 1705 CHEYNE *Philoz. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Addison* Wks. III. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* ii. 134 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the *Spectator*. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii. A new picture.. it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage.. which.. was.. dissimilar from the Roman.

† **b. Bot.** Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1731 BAILEY, *Dissimilar leaves* (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

B. as sb. (in *pl.*) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727-51 [see DISSIMILE]. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to ooe another.

Hence † **Dissimilarness**, = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimilarness*, unlikeness.

Dissimilarity (disimil'ariti). [f. prec. after SIMILARITY: cf. F. *dissimilarité*.] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 CHEYNE *Philoz. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings from their centre. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1859) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 97 Difference of habits and employments is.. sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Sidra. 1850 F. EVANS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view. 1889 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 226 It is vain to talk about difference of subject.. as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

Dissimilarly (disi'milāli), *adv.* [f. DISSIMILAR + -LY 2.] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a. 1770 SMART *Hop Garden* i. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

† **Dissimilarity**, *a. (sb.)* *Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + SIMILARY.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 476 Similare and dissimilare parts make but one bodie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilarity parts in water. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilarity parts.

B. as sb. = DISSIMILAR *sb.*

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) ii. lxxxii. In dissimilarity, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity.

Dissimilate (disi'milēt), *v. rare.* [f. DIS-4 + L. *simil-is* like, after ASSIMILATE.] *a. trans.* To make unlike. *b. intr.* To become unlike.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. i. viii. 234 It is far easier.. for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 DOUG GRIMM's L. vi. 45 The habit.. of continually substituting a for the s which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment'.

Dissimilation (disimil'ā-shən). [n. of action f. prec., after *assimilation*.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to ASSIMILATION. *spec. a. Philol.* The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in *It. peregrino* from *Lat. peregrinus*. *b. Biol.* Destructive metabolism; katabolism: opp. to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as needed.

1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. ii. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might be.. owing to the dissimilation of his papers. 1874